

# The Nor'West Farmer.

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## An Agricultural College for the North-West.

By Prof. Thos. Shaw, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

**T**HIS paper will not raise the question as to when an agricultural college should be established in Manitoba. It will rather discuss the character of the institution when it is established. That an agricultural college will soon be a feature, and a prominent one, of the educational system of Manitoba is just as sure as that the sun will rise to-morrow, no province on this continent of any prominence in agricultural lines can long afford to be without such an institution, unless its people are content to be left in the race for agricultural supremacy. But the nature of the college when it has been established is no less important than the fact of its establishment.

Happily for Manitoba it has the experience of several other colleges on the continent to profit by. Some of these have got away beyond the tentative stage, judged by what they have shown to the agricultural world. They have shown, first, that wherever the influence of the university dominates the agricultural college, so to speak, the latter has been a dismal failure. They have shown, secondly, that the institution does its work most effectively when it is linked with a farm on which experiments are conducted. They have shown, third, that the colleges most successful in securing students are those which so arrange the college year that it begins with October and ends with March. And they have shown, fourth, that what is termed "the short course" of instruction is becoming more and more popular with the passing of the years.

Whenever the influence of the university has dominated the agricultural college, failure has been written upon its work and influence. In this connection, however, language the most guarded should be used. A university may be most helpful to the life and growth of an agricultural college. The most successful colleges in the United States to-day are those which are closely affiliated with universities. But in these each institution does its legitimate work. The faculty of the university do not run the agricultural college, so to speak, nor does the university fatten upon the funds that rightfully belong to the agricultural college. The university at Berkeley, California, may be cited as evidence of the influence that an overshadowing university has upon an agricultural college when it sucks away its life blood, that is, the funds needed for its support. That institution may be, and is, a great university, but its agricultural department is a dismal failure. The university of Minnesota may be cited as an instance in which the university has proved, and is proving, most helpful to the interests of the agricultural college. In our state each institution has its own faculty. Each is supported by a separate fund and yet the regents of the university are also the regents of the agricultural college, and the president of the university is also the president of the agricultural college. But the staff of the

university is not the staff of the college, and vice versa. In this way there is no occasion for friction, nor is there any opportunity for domination. While the school of agriculture is a part of the great university, it is an integral part whose rights and best interests are not interfered with by the university while fulfilling its great and high mission. What is the probable outcome in Minnesota? Why, some day in the not distant future the attendance at the school of agriculture will be away ahead of the attendance in any other department of the university.

An agricultural college does its work more effectively when it is linked with an experiment farm. The second would seem to be a necessary adjunct of the first. This, at least, would seem to be the verdict of the experience of the past. Wisconsin, for instance, ranks high among agricultural colleges, because, more than for any other reason, Wisconsin has worked out some problems that have been found most helpful to the agriculture of the state and indeed to that of many states. The same may be said of Minnesota. On the other hand, the agricultural college of Alabama has done but little effective experimental work, and the college there is but seldom heard of. The

Now it is away ahead in the attendance of its students. In this respect it leads the continent. At the present time its regular students number more than 400. When the special students come in after January, the enrolment will, undoubtedly, exceed 600. Minnesota was one of the first of the agricultural colleges, if not, indeed, the first, to adopt this system. Other colleges are now falling into line. When the student may thus attend the college in the winter only, he may help his father on the farm or may work on some other farm, as occasion may require. A young man may thus earn nearly as much in the summer season as will pay his way through college the next winter. But the crowning advantage of the system is found in the fact that it prevents the young man from getting out of touch with farm labor. If once enfeebled in body by continuous study in a college, and if once out of touch with farm work for a few years, a young man with such an experience is not likely ever again to go back to the farm.

That the short courses of study are growing in favor is evidenced, first, in the increasing numbers that attend them, and second, in the increasing attention that is now being given to these

tion is given on animal form, and, indeed, on all essentials relating to the judging of live stock.

The most suitable length for these courses has not yet been proved. The two weeks' course only embraces live stock judging. But it is probable that the ten weeks' course will be the most popular one in the future. It could begin with January and end with the middle of March, thus allowing the students to get home to the farm in time to prepare for spring work. It would be possible to have two such courses in one winter, if there should be occasion for the same, the first to begin with November and the second with January. But with such an arrangement the course commencing with November could not cover more than eight weeks.

The student who takes such a course gets much information directly from the same. But the greatest benefit derived comes rather in the way of stimulus to further study. The instruction given leads him to the sources of instruction. He knows, thenceforth, where to look for information, and how to appropriate it when he finds it. Thenceforth he is likely to be a student of agriculture all his days, with the result that he is also likely to be much more successful in his work than he would ever have been without such aid.

It is thus apparent that an agricultural college can do much and efficient work for a time without great outlay at the first. It can build up a strong short course in two or three years if properly managed, and while doing this it will be brought in immediate touch with the farmers. It will capture the farmers on the very start, since it will thus be shown to them at the very outset how it can help them. It can do this without a large college staff of teachers at the first, but in a province like Manitoba it must have a man strong in animal husbandry and also in field agriculture, or in both, because of the relatively great importance of these branches in your province. The development of the regular course of study may thenceforth be gradual and continuous, according as the means for such development is forthcoming. How much better to start a college on these lines than to have it flounder amid mistakes for a time until a feeling of hostility toward it is engendered which will require half a generation before the prejudices thus awakened can be removed.

## The Story of Chesterfield House.

A Passage from the Early History of Western Canada.

By G. Gunn, Swift Current, Assa.



**C**ON the north bank of the South Saskatchewan, about eight miles below the mouth of the Red Deer, can be seen the ruins of what was once a large establishment. The cowboy rides over these ruins, and wonders how and when—and why they came to be there.

Their story takes us back to the days of the two great rival trading com-



MAY YOUR NEW YEAR BE A HAPPY ONE.

same was true of the agricultural college in Tennessee until recently. Within the past two or three years, however, through the wisdom and energy of a young Canadian, who is soon to be the director of the experiment station work there, the field work has been pushed away to the front, and everybody has now something good to say for the agricultural college of Tennessee. The field work furnishes that kind of evidence that the farmer can grasp, and the results of the same soon become the measure of his estimate of the worth of an agricultural college. The agricultural colleges that are now the most popular in the United States are those that have been made so chiefly by the successful character of the investigations and experiments conducted at the same.

The great advantage of the six months' winter term or terms for the college year over the longer term or terms of nine months for the same has been brilliantly exemplified by the great influx of students to the school of agriculture in our state. It is one of the youngest among agricultural colleges.

courses by those engaged in teaching agriculture. The students in attendance at the short course in the Wisconsin agricultural college now run up into the hundreds. The same is true of some of the other colleges. In fact, the future of the educational work at some of these institutions is gravitating more and more in the direction of short course work. But what is the short course work? It is work which covers two to twelve weeks of the winter season. It is designed to meet the needs of those engaged in farm work who are unable to take the regular course of study. The individual goes to the college. He attends so many lectures on live stock, so many on field agriculture, so many on gardening and certain other practical lines. In some institutions he is given information on important essentials relating to the right handling of tools, to the running of engines, to the care of windmills, pumps and hydrants. In others such instruction cannot be given for lack of facilities. Illustrative work is carried on at the same time. For instance, in connection with the live stock lectures, informa-

parties, the Hudson's Bay and North-West Co. They had opposed each other so bitterly that the situation became dangerous: Shooting each other's dogs and stealing each other's traps became a common occurrence, and high prices were being paid to the Indians for their furs. To avoid all this the two companies decided to join stock and become one, under the name and charter of the Hudson's Bay Co.

They had no sooner closed the bargain than they found themselves in possession of a double force of men, and many of these men had wives and children, and, I may add, lots of dogs. No well ordered establishment could be without dogs, and the women were also needed at every trading post to dress leather, make moccasins, sew the buffalo hides into bags to hold pemican, and to do many other odd jobs.

To furnish employment for all these men, women, children and dogs, the company decided to build this large establishment, calling it "the Chesterfield House." I have never been able to learn how many of the company's officers were stationed there. I have heard mentioned the name of Donald McKenzie, who was governor of the Red River settlement some years later. He had been in the service of John Jacob Astor at the building of Astoria. Other officers were Mr. Rowan, Mr. Heron and Mr. Small. It is said that these gentlemen travelled to Fort Benton in the winter for the purpose of arranging to bring in their supplies by that route, but the scheme was abandoned.

The next thing we hear of this fort is that they are busy trading with the Blackfeet. A large party of the Indians has just started back toward camp, but a few stragglers have remained behind to do some more trading, and among these there is a young chief whose behaviour is far from what the traders like. It is not known what this chief did, but the anger of one of the traders was so aroused that he drew a large pistol and shot him through the heart, thus putting a stop to the trading. The little party tied the bleeding body of their chief to the back of a horse and started back to the camp, vowing vengeance upon the trader and all belonging to him.

The Indians had no sooner started away than the people of the fort made ready to desert the place. The new boats they had were soon put in readiness and loaded. Their horses were brought from what was called the horse ground, some distance down the river. These were also loaded, some having to carry a woman and two or three children. It was a stirring scene. Nobody felt like taking chances of being overtaken by the enemy, so a start was made the same night, one party going by water, the other by land.

These parties reached head-quarters in safety and told whatever story suited them best. None of them ever came back, and the Chesterfield House stood there year after year, nobody daring to enter its gates. War parties passed by, but never went near it, and herds of buffalo grazed right up to its walls. For years it stood there, just as it was left, till the fire got into one corner and burned part of it down.

Some years after the fire had burned this part a party of half-breeds camped nearby went to see the buildings, in one of which they found three brass kettles, none the worse for the time they had lain there. Not many years ago a whip-saw was found hanging in the fork of a tree. The tree had grown right around the handle of the saw. When I visited the place 25 years ago there were still two logs left with marks of saw and axe still showing.

Such is the history of this large establishment, which was, perhaps, occupied only one or two winters.

\*In the book, "The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company," the author, Dr. Geo. Bryce, dates the establishment of the New Chesterfield House as occurring in 1805.—Ed.

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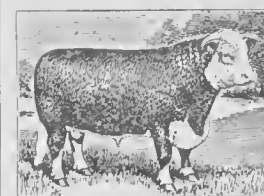
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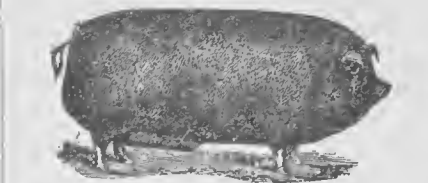
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## A Review of the Range in 1901

By R. Gordon Mathewes, Macleod, Alta.,  
Secretary of the Western Stock  
Growers' Association.



WHEN it was suggested to me that I write a short review of matters pertaining to the range country, I expected it would be an easy subject, but this country is, after all, so large, and the conditions governing its several

localities so varied, that to condense into one short article a review of its whole area is not quite so simple as one might imagine.

The year 1901 has completed its allotted span and I venture to state that the great majority of stockmen will not deeply regret its departure. Many things combined to brand it as an unsatisfactory one. There was hardly a district but what had its own particular grievance and there were other and greater grievances which more or less affected the whole range country.

The influx of new settlers, mostly of the farming class, and the consequent erection of unlimited small fences and the cutting up of the open range are conditions that are more or less disturbing in every district. This is, of course, the natural result of the development of the country, but it is nevertheless driving the thin end of the wedge into the established customs and usages of the range. Speaking more locally, in one part the predominating evil is sheep, immense bands of which have been and are being imported from the south; in another it is wolves, the large timber variety, which kill fresh for every meal; in another it is mange, and yet in another it is anthrax, and so on. Then covering and, so to speak, overshadowing, the whole country, is the fact of weak markets and correspondingly poor prices and small buyings. All these troubles have been undoubted factors in the range business of 1901, and therefore I think that there can be little doubt but that the year just closed has not been altogether satisfactory from a rancher's point of view.

These, however, are all more or less local, and, it is to be hoped, temporary, but there are some features which affect the whole range country and which from all appearances are permanent. Many things tend to show the way the wind blows, but one, I venture to state, is evident; and that is, that if the range business proper is to continue as such, it will have to be recognized by the governments under which its existence became possible. Legislation which is intended for and suitable to a purely farming district is not "ipso facto" desirable, or even feasible, in a ranching country. For instance, legislation which might be highly proper for Manitoba and which might be very suitable for Eastern Assiniboia or Saskatchewan, is, when applied to Western Assiniboia or Southern Alberta, often objectionable and sometimes even injurious in its effects.

I quite recognize, of course, that, no matter what the industry is, it is bound to adapt itself to the natural conditions of the country in which it exists, even though those conditions are constantly changing, as in a new country like the Northwest Territories it is bound to do, but to impose upon that industry other unnatural conditions tends to hamper it in its legitimate progress.

Years ago, when the ranching industry was in its infancy, it was the custom to own but little land and to lease large areas. Many things in connection with that business have, however, changed. What was undreamed of then now is a part of the daily routine. One thing that has become gradually recognized as a fact is that, if the best

results are to be obtained from ranching, if even good results are to be obtained, it is absolutely necessary to keep and feed the young weaners and the poor cows during the winter. To carry that principle out large pastures are required. Ranchers, however, do not always care to spend big sums in fencing leased land when at any moment a new settler might come along and plank himself down in the very middle. Consequently, in the large majority of cases, the leases have been dropped, and instead more or less large blocks of land were bought from the Dominion Government, so that the system that has been gradually developing could be carried into effect.

It was then, however, that it became apparent that the ranching industry was face to face with an obstacle that threatened to materially interfere with its welfare. The Government would not, or could not, sell the road allowances which veined the blocks of land bought. This meant, if carried out, the erection of numerous useless fences and would practically annihilate the object for which the blocks had been purchased. Presumably recognizing this the Government permitted many such road allowances to be closed conditionally upon there being maintained a sufficient number of suitable highways for public traffic. Matters, therefore, stood in that shape until last summer, when the Northwest Government promulgated an order-in-council creating a condition that is nothing more or less

minion Government for \$12.80 a year, while the Territorial Government makes a charge of \$6 a year merely for the road allowance of that section. It may be claimed, it is claimed by the Government, that no one individual has any right to the particular use of any particular piece of road allowance. The contention is, no doubt, perfectly correct, but nevertheless if that individual furnishes out of his own land sufficient and suitable trails for the public in exchange for the regular road allowance, it might be thought that such would be accepted as a quid pro quo by any Government desirous of treating the industry in a reasonable manner.

This action is, I venture to think, one evidence that the Territorial Government is not altogether in touch with the ranching business, indeed, I rather doubt whether it even understands that business. If it did it would have hesitated before foisting upon a range country, in the face of the strong opposition of the ranchers most interested, the present system of recording brands, or it would at least have confined that system to the eastern part of the Territories, for which it is, no doubt, admirably adapted. Under conditions which prevail on the range it is little less than mischievous. There can be no shadow of a doubt that it will cause endless confusion as more of the new brands become used. A brief example of what I mean is this:—The brand recorder issues a series of brands as fol-

## A Word About Some Breeders.

By Professor J. H. Grisdale, Central  
Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.



URELY, for the genuine lover of good cattle, Great Britain must ever be the Mecca. On her verdant fields and grassy slopes, on her rolling uplands, in her sheltered vales, lived and toiled and thought the mighty breeders of a bygone day—the

Bakewells and Collings of every breed, the Bates and Booth of every strain. To the student in a far-off land there is something mythical in all the lore of old-time genius and wondrous skill in working with that subtle force, heredity. For me, wrapped in fond imaginings of these heroes of my day-dreams, they lived in an enchanted ground, a wondrous world all their own, whose fields were peopled with *bos antiquus*, *bos urus*, or—well, just bossy.

But dreams vanish in thin air, *bos longifrons* no longer roams at large once the trim hedgerows, cultured fields, grassy downs, verdant water-meadows and the stir and life of Old England come to view. On the pastures numerous herds of shapely cattle quietly graze, regardless of the rush and bustle on every side, but in the church-yard lie the men who made them what they are.



HORSES AT CARBERRY FAIR, 1901.

than a piece of sharp practice, and which, while it doubtless did credit to its promulgators from a financial point of view, certainly did not from a ministerial one. This order created a special tax aimed directly at the ranchers, viz.: an annual charge of \$4 for every mile or fraction of a mile of road allowance under fence. In this country we would call this a dead cinch; the fences were up and the Government knew it, and the owners had no option but to take their medicine; the only wonder is that the charge was not made \$8, or even \$12, a mile. If an individual did this, it would, of course, be called smart, it might even be called crooked, but it would not be any the more appreciated.

Of course there is no question at all but that the Territorial Government can promulgate any orders-in-council if it feels inclined to, dealing with road allowances, for they are under its sole control, nor can there be any question, I presume, as to its perfect legal right in the matter, but whether it is a square deal for those who suffer, is another question. There is reason in all things, or ought to be, and only for the evident fact that the Territorial treasury is forever crying out for money and that this tax is aimed at the pockets of a class who are reputed to be well able to pay it, it would not be clear why it was made so entirely out of proportion to the value of the land taxed. For instance, a whole section of land can be leased from the Do-

lows:  $\overline{N7}$ ,  $\overline{7N}$ ,  $\overline{7N}$ ,  $\overline{N7}$ ,  $\overline{N7}$ ,  $\overline{7N}$ ,  $\overline{N7}$ .  $\overline{7N}$ , all recorded, to be placed on the left ribs and issued indiscriminately, perhaps two or three to persons residing on the one range. Now, can any man who has any experience at all of range conditions, have any doubt as to the results? Of course he cannot.

There is bound to be confusion if not worse, for I venture to state that not one man in ten, no, not in twenty, can tell the difference between say,  $\overline{N7}$ ,

$\overline{N7}$ , and  $\overline{N7}$  when on a range animal, no matter how carefully it has originally been put on, yet that is exactly the state of affairs that is beginning to pertain.

These are two features of the industry which appeal to the average rancher and incline to shake his confidence in the powers that be. Another is that much vexed ordinance, "The Statute Labor," but it is necessary to make a special study of the incongruities of its workings before one can fully appreciate its beauties, and there is neither time nor space for it here.

W. J. Brown, Melita, Man., Dec. 3, 1901:—"Allow me to congratulate you on the improvement to The Nor'-West Farmer. It is getting better all the time, and that is saying a good deal. I would feel quite lost without it."

Colling Brothers, Bates, Booth and Barclay have long since passed away. For the immortal Amos Cruikshank has the requiem been just sung, while those lesser lights of the north, Duthie Senior, of Colvonic; Marr, Senior, of Uppermill, and Hay, of Shethin, have but ceased to think. The immortal bard has said:—

"The evil that men do lives after them;  
The good is oft interred with their bones.

Thus far at least, however, to these men has fortune been more kind, for we know their history; we see the fruits of their labors in every Shorthorn herd and their names are still household words, though uttered with a certain awe. The good, the great have passed away, yet all is not gone, for still "Auld Scotia lauds her ain;" still Old Albion's in the van; to believe needs but to see.

Far in the north of Great Britain, where in spring there is no night, and where in winter there is no—well, not such day among the granite hills of Aberdeenshire lies the little village of Tarves, the centre of a scanty rural population. Remote from the rush and worry of the great southern "Hives of Industry," with a soil strong and deep, with a climate peculiarly fitted for the production of grass, neaps and oats it is surely the ideal land for Shorthorns and for quiet thought; for the tranquil day and noiseless night so essential to success in breeding operations, so neces-



# AUCTION SALE



—OF—

## ***Imported Clydesdales***

STALLIONS, MARES, FILLIES.

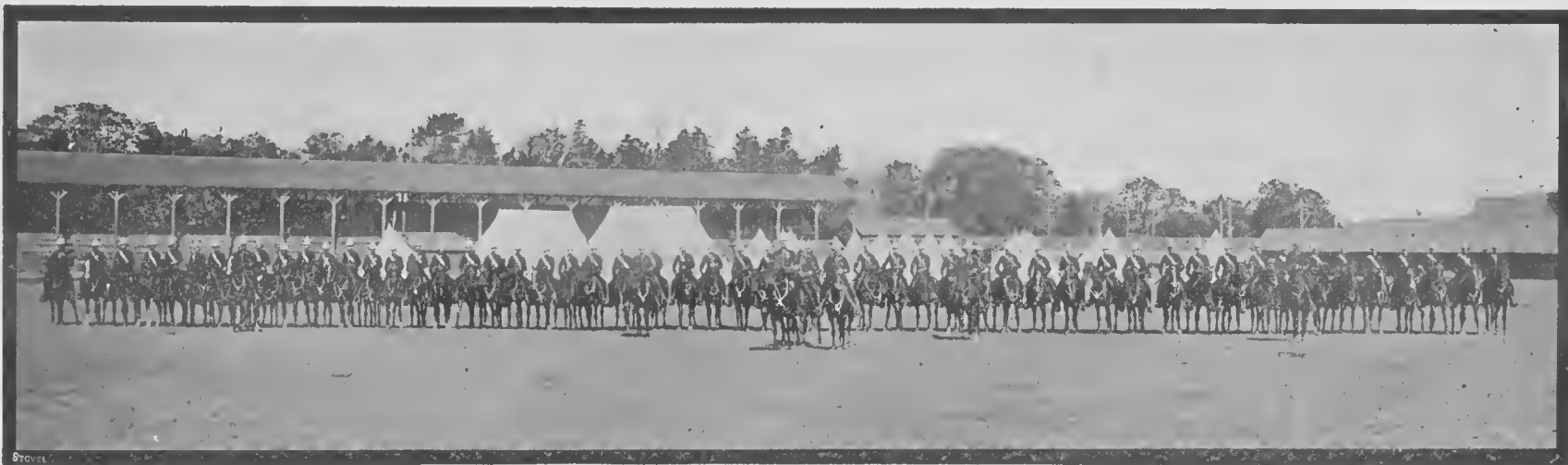
***Pure Bred Shorthorns and Grade Cattle.***

—AT—

**BRANDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1902.**

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Proprietor.





N.W.M.P. ESCORT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

sary to both the breeder and his cattle.

The eternal laws prevail and here within a half hour's radius lie the famous steadings, Collynie, Tillycairn, Uppermill and Shethin, with Sittyton but a short hour further. An earnest man is William Duthie and a truly capable one. With an eye quick to see and judgment trained and matured among the best cattle Sittyton ever saw or Collynie ever bore on her fertile fields, his guidance through his own herds at Collynie and Tillycairn or among the paladins of the show yard, is an experience worth a trip to Europe. A few days spent in his company leaves one rich in Shorthorn lore. A few hours' stroll among the noble sires and stately matrons, the promising maidens and shy youngsters roaming over Collynie braes leaves a profound respect for his ability as a breeder.

Tillycairn and Collynie, the two steadings managed by Mr. Duthie, at first glance differ but little from hundreds of others in the district. A half hour spent on either farm impresses it forever on the mind. Henceforward Tillycairn and Collynie make up the most of North Britain. The rest is called Uppermill and Shethin. The well-tilled field and lovely landscape no longer attract the eye, for every power centres on the beauties of the "beasties," the grand forms of the great reds, whites and roans.

To attempt description of the individual, transcends prosaic terms, generalities at most must serve, and first to the fathers of the herd. The bulls in use are remarkable for great scale. All are deep-fleshed and broad-topped; all carry mighty fronts, with proportions true and magnificent, smoothness withal is general. Pride of Morning leads them and is doubtless the best sire of the breed in Great Britain to-day, even His Majesty's not excepted. A host of lesser and younger sires follow. These, being selected from the best blood in the world, Uppermill and Bapton Manor, have contributed no little. Still, "The best bull with the best breeding, no matter who the breeder," is the motto. Success demands this, skill and science make it practicable—genius also enters in.

Scattered in groups here and there

are the matrons of the herd, each with a history well worth the writing, each with a calf quite clearly a treasure. The lusty young bulls give promise of great things, and surely October 8th has shown their promise true.

The heifer calves of the herd, the future mothers, include some of the most perfect specimens of young "cowhood" ever dropped. With true proportion and fine points, they could scarce be improved upon.

The yearlings running by themselves show a wealth of hair, a strength of constitution and a uniformity of type seldom seen. The sweet faces and mild expression appeal to the fancy quite as strongly as the robust bodies, good lines and thick flesh attract the sense of the useful. Taken together, Collynie and Tillycairn make up a herd with scarce a peer in all the Shorthorn world.

A couple of miles from Tarves, in a beautiful little valley on the banks of a Scottish river a (rippling rill) stand the byres of Uppermill which have sent so many magnificent animals to improve and renew our Canadian herds. The genial and hospitable proprietor, W. S. Marr, has lived here all his days. The herd testifies to his own and his father's skill as breeders. The byres and fields show him a superior farmer.

His stud bulls include Bapton Diamond, the thickest fleshed, best haired and blockiest Shorthorn sire in Scotland. Several other splendid animals are used in the herd. Here as at Collynie, progress is the watchword, and with such sires they surely must succeed.

In a half-day's stroll in the valley and on the gently sloping hills, entertained by "the canny Scot," our host, the mothers of the herd are visited where they wander knee-deep in strong, sweet grass. Lusty young things, lazily blink in the bright sunlight, refresh themselves from the willing dams or lie cosily asleep on some gentle hillock.

A uniformity of conformation marks the dams, only surpassed by the wonderful sameness of strength, style and quality in the young. An hour among the yearlings leaves the sweetest of pictures. The group at a hundred yards are as like as models from a mould. A closer scrutiny reveals slight varia-

tions. Here a face of wonderful sweetness, there lines of matchless beauty; here a front of perfect proportions, there another of equal merit; here quarters of unexampled grace and everywhere evidences of long lines of grand ancestors, of long years of skilful breeding and recent months of wise feeding. All are needed for the best results, and all are here.

May the noble breeders of the Northland long live to enjoy their own, long live to toil and think and dream of ideals beyond the ken of average men, long live to reap golden—but, let us to the south, away from Caledonia's inhospitable clime, away to the sunny south-land.

From Tarves, out through country lanes to Old Meldrum; out through rolling fields, across black brooks, by grating granite quarries, past Kinellar's fertile downs where now no Shorthorns feed, on and on till the granite city comes to view. From Aberdeen to London is "a long step," but Salisbury town is farther. We are at Wylvie, and ten minutes discloses Bapton Manor on the banks of the Avon. The Manor house, situate on low-lying land, does not show to advantage. The cultivated fields, however, ascending to the south-westward, present a pleasing scene, while along the river lies the verdant pasture lands.

J. Deane Willis, the owner, has made his mark in the Shorthorn world. Securing much of his stock from Sittyton, or of Sittyton sorts, he has adhered fairly closely to those lines followed by Sittyton's sage. He is a keen observer of men as well as cattle, and quietly, thoughtfully forms his judgments, matures his plans and secures his results, unsurpassed. His stock bulls, not so numerous nor so striking as those of his northern confreres, are still of splendid quality and one might think sufficient in number. The cows of the herd make a beautiful picture, as with their calves at foot, they wander by the river across the water-meadows. More variety of type is noticeable here than in other herds. The southern blood has apparently sometimes entered in. Whether the length, style and grandeur of the English strains or the deep flesh and slightly sleepy air of the northern

sort are the better is not and never will be settled—possibly.

Many young things roam the fields and stand out clear cut against the bright green sward. To single out any for commendation would be invidious where all are so fair. Let the right of the sex be respected. Back to Canada.

### Breaking Young Bronchos for the N. W. M. Police.

By Sergeant-Major Frank Church, Riding Instructor, Regina, Assa., now Adjutant of the Third Contingent for service in South Africa.



HALTER BREAKING.

**A** PRACTICAL demonstration of horse breaking would be much easier for me to give than it is to write an article upon the subject, but as I have promised you a short article, I will keep faith.

In handling young horses the most essential qualifications are good temper, patience, firmness, and a natural liking for horses. The method which I have adopted in breaking a young broncho is first to halter him, i.e., teach him to lead, by first lassoing him, and putting on him a strong head collar, with a rope of about 16 feet in length attached; he is then led around quietly, the assistant following up with a whip. He is next tied up in the stable, between a couple of broken horses, and twice a day taken out and lunged; in two or three days he will be found fairly quiet, and then comes the process of saddling; the saddle requires to be put on gently, and the cinches tightened up very gradually, meanwhile pat him on the neck and talk to him so as to attract his attention. When the cinches are tight he will generally have a few good bucks.



N.W.M.P. ESCORT GIVING AN EXHIBITION OF TRAINING BEFORE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK

## BITTING.

The next step is to bit him, and this, in my opinion, is the most important part in the education of a horse. Most horse breakers in this country use a very severe spade bit, which is nothing short of brutal; the consequence is that the horse's mouth is badly lacerated, and as soon as he is touched in the mouth he commences to buck or rear. The bit I always use is a plain snaffle, using the greatest care not to pull his mouth about, so that he will not attempt to fight the bit, which tends to harden his mouth and make it callous.

## MOUNTING.

Mounting is the next step, which, as you can easily suppose, is the most exciting part of the training. Most bronchos can be broken of the habit of bucking by careful riding, by always taking a good hold of the head, and by exercising a little patience.

## TEACHING HIM HIS PACES.

If, after you have mounted, the horse does not start off with you at once, don't put the spurs to him, and hit him with a quirt, but humor him, and, if possible, get a quiet horse to give him a lead. The greatest care must always be taken in mounting him, and in teaching him his proper paces. He must be taught to walk properly, and when trotting must not be allowed to hitch or go over his pace, when cantering to the right must lead with the off fore leg, and when to the left with the near fore leg, and great care must be taken that he always obeys the feeling of the rein or the pressure of the leg. I might here explain that in turning a horse just as much depends on the pressure of the leg as on the feeling of the bit. The right rein and left leg are used when turning to the right, and left rein and right leg when turn-



SERGT.-MAJOR CHURCH AND MARE.

ing to the left. It must be understood, however, that the feeling of the opposite rein to which the turn is to be made must not be relaxed, an extra feeling only being put upon the rein to which direction it is intended to turn.

## TRAINING TO STAND FIRING.

After the horse is fairly handy he must next become accustomed to the carbine. An assistant commences shooting at a distance of, say, 20 yards, and after each few shots the horse is given a piece of sugar or a few oats; he is made much of by patting on the neck and being spoken to. The assistant gradually lessens the distance until in a few days shooting may be done from the horse's back.

## TO STAND WITH REINS DOWN.

Teaching the horse to stand with the reins on the ground is accomplished as follows. A pair of long split reins are taken, one end of which is tied to the off fore leg, the other drags on the ground; as soon as the horse steps off, he steps on the loose line, which stops him up short, and after a few lessons both reins can be dropped to the ground and the horse will stand perfectly quiet anywhere.

## Hope Farm Silver Medal Herd of Galloway Cattle

HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

WM. MARTIN, Proprietor

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager

THE WESTERN  
FARMER'S

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE :  
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Local agents wanted to represent WESTERN FARMERS' LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY. The best and purest insurance offered to the public. Chartered by Manitoba and N. W. T.



## Prize-Winners

At the recent great International Show at Chicago will be found in the new shipment I am making to

## The Beaubier Stables, BRANDON, MAN., December 13th, 1901.

This lot of Stallions comprises several of the best Clydesdales on the Continent, also a few choice Percherons, Suffolks and Hackneys, all thoroughly guaranteed.

Intending buyers will consult their own interests by examining these horses without delay.

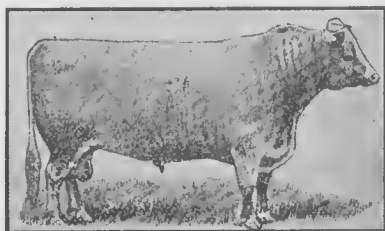
## ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Brandon, is in full charge of the horses.

## SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

I have for sale a number of **YOUNG BULLS** by my stock bull Masterpiece, he is by Grand Sweep (imported). The elder of these young bulls I exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking second place in strong company. I am also offering a few **HEIFERS** by Masterpiece and such other bulls as Lord Flossie 2nd, May Duke and Knuckle Duster (imported). Also **IMPROVED YORKSHIRE** Boars fit for service, young sows and a fine lot of youngsters, fall litters. Also White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.



### PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns  
Shropshires  
Berkshires Yorkshires

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

Jas. Yule, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY. Thos. Greenway, Proprietor.

### Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves

I have four yearling bulls and three bull calves for sale. They are sired by Trout Creek Hero (28,132), the sweepstakes winner at Calgary. They are all good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

### CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE HORSES, SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE FOR SALE

One yearling Clyde, sired by King of the Clydes, first prize winner 3 times in succession at Toronto.

One 3-year-old Clyde stallion, Louis Gordon 2nd, sire Louis Gordon.

4 young shorthorn bulls from 10 to 15 months old—reds and roans.

J. M. GARDHOUSE,  
Malton, G.T.R. Rosedale Stock Farm,  
Weston, C.P.R. Highfield P.O., Ont.

### CHOICE SHORTHORNS

I have eight choice young bulls from ten months to two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.), also heifers by Aberdeen 2nd, in calf to Banks O' Don (imp.)

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

### Stallions

Draft and Standard Bred for sale. Would trade for land. Also Work Horses and Mules for sale.

F. C. MILLER,

Mitchellville, Polk Co., Iowa, U.S.A.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

We have for sale this season the finest lot of young stock ever offered in the West.

Twenty head of yearling and two-year-old Galloway bulls, several of them sired by the imported bull Waterloo (7558), but all of them bulls of the choicest breeding.

Owing to the growing demand for Galloways and the rapid sales made last season, we would advise early application on the part of intending purchasers.

## STALLIONS

Season 1902

### High-class Clydesdale Stallions

Imported from Scotland for sale:

Dundrennan, Persimmon, Graphic, Patnure, Baron Hendry, St. Christopher, Palestine, Baron of Avenel.

### Imported Hackney Stallion,

Grand Duke of York

### and Percheron Stallion,

Choicely bred mares and fillies always on hand for sale. If you wish to purchase a stallion, here is a chance to get a first-class one. Guarantee given with each horse. Prices within the reach of all. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Apply—

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,

Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Kelly's Stables, 9th St., Brandon.

## YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

KING BROS, Wawanesa, Man.

## Shorthorns

### SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

### CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

### Herefords Ayrshires

Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector." Include many winners at leading fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Some good Holstein Bulls FOR SALE

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

### Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie.

Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. My stock boar, Highclere King, took 1st at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1st and Diploma at Portage la Prairie, 1901. A grand lot of young stuff of both sex for sale; also a few M. B. Turkeys. Call or write. Parties met by appointment.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

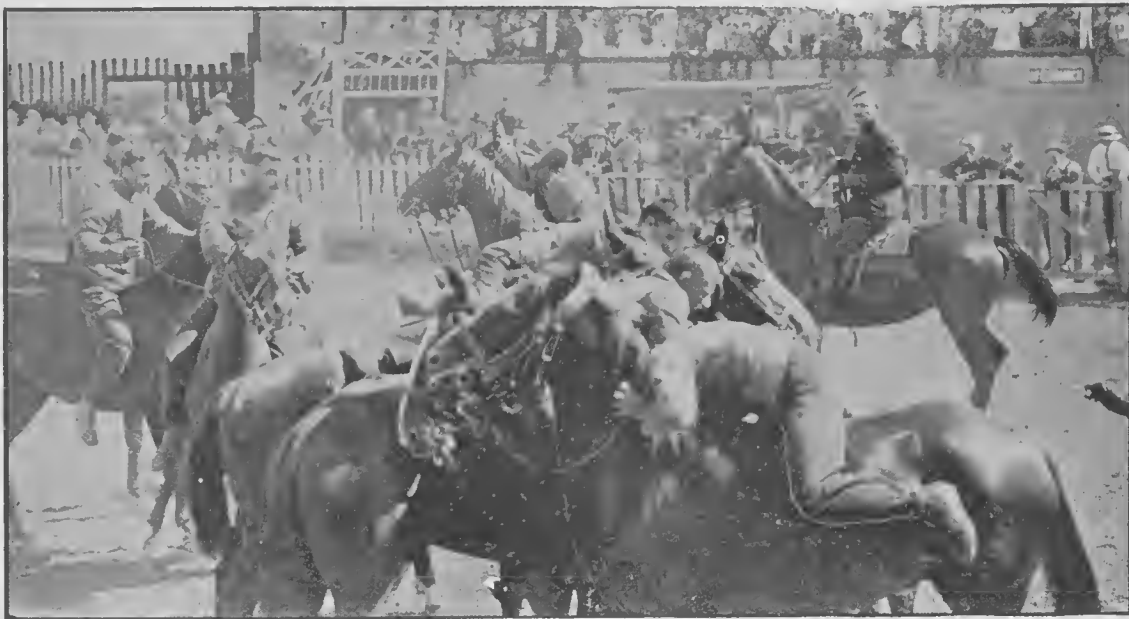
### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped. First prize milking strains.

LEICESTERS—The best imported and home bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O. Ont.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.



WRESTLING MATCH ON HORSEBACK BY TWELVE N.W.M.P. AT REGINA, ASSA., AUG. 14, 1901.

#### LYING DOWN.

A strong surcingle with two rings on the off side of it is first put on, and the off fore leg is strapped up with a wood strong strap; to the fetlock of the same leg a rope of about 16 feet in length is attached and brought up through the ring of the surcingle and up through the ring of the head collar, the end of the rope being thrown over to the near side. A firm hold is taken of the head with the left hand close to the bit, and the rope is taken in the right hand; the head is then brought round to the near shoulder, and the leg is gently tapped, and the command, "lie down," given, meanwhile gently forcing the horse to his knees; he is then pulled over on his side; should he struggle to get up the rope is pulled tight, bringing the head up to the surcingle. After a few minutes he is allowed to get up, and a few oats or a piece of sugar is given after each lesson. This performance is repeated two or three times daily. In about three days the horse will lie down without having the leg strapped up, merely tapping of the leg with a whip being all that is required, and in about one week's time he will lie down with a man on his back, at the word of command "lie down." The greatest care must be taken not to throw the horse or in any way use him roughly.

#### GENTLE HANDLING.

It should be always borne in mind that a horse must in all cases be gently handled, resistance on the horse's part being more often caused by the rider exerting more than the horse is able to perform. Nervousness on the horse's part is frequently taken for vice, and punished accordingly. A man, to become a good horseman, must study the temperament of every horse handled and treat him accordingly. He should never resort to punishment unless a horse is really vicious. Of course the handling that a horse receives in the stable is the chief factor in making him gentle and docile, and most of our men make great pets of their horses, which accounts for the docility displayed by our horses at Brandon and Regina.

R. J. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, was led, through a notice in The Nor-West Farmer, to apply to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for a 3-lb. bag of seed potatoes. These he planted in a row 66 feet long and obtained a yield of 3 bushels. As the rows were 3 feet apart, this means a yield at the rate of 660 bushels per acre. He also reports an extra good growth of rape as a catch crop on land after a crop of turnips had been eaten off by grubs. The rape grew to be over 3 feet in height. He saved the rape by making a stack of it, laid in between layers of some hay that had been washed by rain, and thus badly bleached.

### Selecting and Feeding Beef Cattle.

By George Craig, Niverville, Man.

IN the space allotted to me, only a few of the many important qualities and points in regard to selecting and feeding cattle can be given. In an agricultural country the live stock industry takes a very prominent place, and this subject should be regarded as one of the most important in connection with agriculture.

Feeding and rearing beef cattle has been a profitable business for many years, and when we realize the importance of live stock on the farm and recognize the development bound to take place in the future, we can look forward with much encouragement. The outlook for the cattle industry is brighter than it has been for some years, and the aim should be to raise and feed first-class cattle.

The end of all beef stock is the block—hence the man who breeds and feeds cattle for this purpose should strive to learn what constitutes a good beef animal, and it means a great deal in the live stock business to begin right. If we are going to select stock for the breeding herd, we must choose the animals carefully and well. The ability to select cattle which will bring success in breeding and feeding is of great importance, and must be acquired by study, work and actual experience with animals.

Early maturity, a quality so much prized by breeders and feeders, is largely the result of careful selection and feeding, and generally good results come from the use of well-developed, vigorous breeding stock, and one of the great influences which tends to produce early maturity is the careful selection of animals which have shown an aptitude for quick growth when they are young. The beef breeds of cattle have certain features of form which they possess more or less in common, and these are considered essential to good development, or good beef production, and the differences between

them relate more to size and to breed characteristics, than to features of form.

Some of the most important points, or indications of beef quality in cattle are given as follows: A compact form, that is, one wide and deep throughout, and moderately long in the barrel or coupling; a good back, that is, one wide, deep and full; a good hindquarter, that is, one long, wide and deep; good spring of rib and good handling qualities, as indicated in soft and elastic flesh and pliant skin.

While the indications just given are perhaps the more important, yet the many other numerous minor points of the animal are also very important in the selection of cattle, as for instance: The eye should be large, full, clear and calm, indicating intelligence, good present health, quietness; the breast should be full, wide and deep, indicative of good constitution; foreflank good around the heart, and about equally good at the hind flank, and in like manner every point of the animal is important, and must be good in the make up, or form, of an animal of merit. The general appearance of the animal should be attractive, showing a well balanced development, an easy and graceful carriage.

The handling qualities are of much importance in selecting and feeding cattle, and a good indication of this is found in the skin and coat. A good feeding animal should have a soft, mellow touch, and a thick, heavy coat.

In selecting cattle to fatten for the market, we should aim to get them as near the compact form as possible, with good backs, good fore and hindquarters, and indicating thrift and feeding qualities, or good handling.

When selecting pure breeds the standard must conform to that which represents the breed, and in selecting grades the standard must be of the ideal beef form clearly defined in the mind of the breeder.

High individual merit, as well as pedigree, is very essential in the selection of a sire to head a pure-bred herd. He should be medium to large for the breed, possess purity of blood, good quality, and he should appear mascu-

line, with a sound, vigorous constitution. The statement that the sire is half the herd is of so much importance that we must seek to select the sire that will stamp his character on his progeny. In the selection of females the individual qualities to be looked for include sound constitution, good quality, medium to large size, room in the coupling, and feminine character.

Selection and feeding of cattle go hand in hand. For after selecting the cattle they require to be fed liberally in order to be profitable. The object in view will determine largely how the cattle should be fed, as breeding stock will usually require to be fed somewhat different to cattle that are being fattened for the market.

Cattle should be kept constantly gaining from birth to maturity, and at no time allowed to go back. When cattle are at a standstill or allowed to fall back at any period of their growth, the feeding quality of the animal is liable to be affected, and the feed is partially wasted, consequently a loss to the feeder.

The younger the animal the greater the gain and profit for the feed consumed (other things being equal) showing the importance of keeping the beast gaining steadily till he is ready for the block.

Young and growing cattle require to be fed such foods as will promote growth, bone and muscle—feed of a nitrogenous character, instead of a fattening or carbonaceous feed. Such feeds as oats, bran, roots and a small amount of barley or peas, in addition to hay and fodder, are well suited for calves and growing cattle.

Cattle feeders must be careful about the many details and small things that enter into the work, for success often lies in carefully looking after the little things.

We cannot lay down any definite plan of feeding and care by which animals may be raised, because the different conditions and circumstances, as soil, climate and feed, will materially influence the course of feeding of the individual farmer.

Continued selection and feeding should mark improvement in the breeding herd, or feeding stock; therefore all the poor breeders or animals of undesirable qualities should be sent to the feeding lots, and prepared for the block.

The breeder or feeder of cattle should have the determination to succeed in his business, and by so doing will often derive much pleasure from his work. The time has passed when the negligent farmer can hope to compete with his progressive neighbors, who are constantly improving the quality of their live stock by careful selection of their breeding and feeding animals.

T. M. Morgan, of Brandon, has recently patented an appliance for covering grain stacks. It is known as the adjustable stack protector and is made of canvass or tarpaulin in teepee form. It is carried upon a short pole set in the top of the stack and comes down past the swell of the stack. Mr. Morgan thinks it will meet a long-felt want in this country where so much grain has to be put into stack, often with incompetent help.



THE CONTESTANTS LINED UP AFTER THE MATCH.



## The Advantages of Irrigation for Southern Alberta.

By W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge, Alta.



SOUTHERN Alberta is blessed with a climate which in many respects is superior to that found in any other part of the Dominion. It lies in the district of the famous "chinook" winds. These winds, coming as they do from the Pacific Coast moderate the winters in a wonderful manner. Severe storms occur, and the thermometer drops low at times, but before many days a reef of clouds appears over the mountains and almost while one is watching the chinook makes itself felt and the temperature rises rapidly. If there is snow on the ground it disappears as if by magic.

Southern Alberta has been called the Colorado of Canada, and it certainly has a right to the title. The average annual rainfall is so meagre that the climate is classed as arid or semi-arid. This fact, strange as it may appear, is more of a blessing than otherwise, because the rich prairie grasses dry on the stem during the latter part of the summer and thus are perfectly cured before the frost comes. So much for the dry summers. The scant snow fall during the winters, together with the west winds which melt what does fall, make this grass (which in reality is cured hay) available to range stock of all kinds. The winters are so mild that, although live stock richly appreciate shelter during the storms, still it is by no means imperative that they should have it. These facts, as the reader doubtless already knows, are the reasons why this district is so well adapted to stock-raising.

There has during the last two years been a great influx of young cattle from the East. This wholesale importation of "dogies," which increases each year, is destined in a very short time to thoroughly stock, if not overstock, our ranges which have up to the present been only partially grazed. It takes no special discernment to prophesy thus, for we have but to look at the history of Montana during the last fifteen or twenty years. It took but a short time for the immense herds of Texas dogies to over-run their ranges so that now, owing to the vast bands of horses, cattle and sheep, the scanty grasses on the Montana ranges compare badly with the short, thick grasses of the Alberta ranges.

What has taken place in Montana is destined to occur here. That is to say, the adjacent irrigated farms must be called on to furnish in great part feed during the winter for the stock that in earlier days found abundance to sustain them on the range. But perhaps the cart is being put before the horse. Our ranges as yet are not overstocked. The range steer has ample room to roam and pick the scattering heads of seed together with the choicest tufts of nutritious grass. In consequence he is in prime condition in the fall for export.

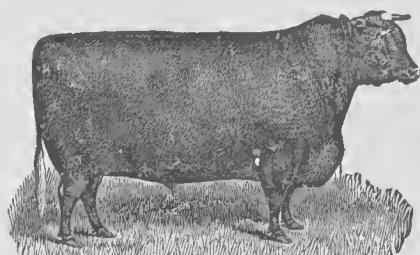
### THE IRRIGATED FARM AND THE RANGE.

The irrigated farm is not now needed to furnish winter feed. That it will be in the near future, however, is conceded by those conversant with conditions. But it has nevertheless an important place to fill at present. It can carry these fat steers—or rather, perhaps, some that are not quite in top condition for export—till late winter or spring, when there is never lack of demand for good beef.

Why is the irrigated farm any better suited to do such feeding than any other farm east or north? Because here we have the mild climate where it takes relatively little to keep up the body heat. Owing to the conditions mentioned above every spear of growth on the farm left uncut is utilized during the winter as pasture instead of being wasted. The range and farm are adjacent. These are some of the reasons. Another,

## Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. 16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barrister" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O. (7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

## J. E. SMITH

Offers for sale two imported Clydesdale stallions, rising four years old, descended from Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673), and two Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions from imported stock. Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered.

One hundred and fifty head of Shorthorns, hulls, cow and heifers. Golden Measure (imp.) and Lord Stanley II stand at the head of the herds. I will sell at lower prices than any other man in Canada, for the same class of stock.

A number of choice improved farms for sale or to rent. Address—

J. E. SMITH,  
Smithfield Ave., Brandon, Man.  
TELEPHONE 4 P. O. BOX 274

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO BRING THE GREATEST PROFIT. We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in bacon classes over all other breeds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcass in bacon class at Chicago, 1900. First-prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices.

Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.

## FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES. - Keyes, Man.

### Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
Manitou, Man.



## DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine

For sale at reasonable price  
10 bull calves.  
3 Yorkshire boars fit for service.  
1 Tamworth boar fit for service.  
White Wyandotte Cockerels.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

## PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Snow Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First fo. Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



Live Stock Labels

in large or small lots; also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list.

R. W. JAMES,  
Bowmanville, Ont.



## PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

11 Young Shorthorn Bulls from 9 months old up, young Cows and Heifers for sale, the get of that great show bull, Lyndhurst 4th and Spicey Robin. Boars fit for service, sows for breeding. A nice lot of B. P. Rocks on hand, all for sale at lowest prices for the kind of stock offered. Visitors always welcome. Write me and I will meet you at the station and return you there. No business, no harm.



PURVES THOMSON,

PILOT MOUND, MAN.

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; one very fine entire colt, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calithness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.

## The Gold Standard Herd.



Prize winning Berkshires at reasonable prices including the following Winnipeg winners; "Duke of Clifford," two years old, never beaten in the show ring, first in his class in 1900 and 1901. "The Baron," bred by Thomas Teasdale, Ontario, second prize under 12 months, 1901. Two prize winning sows in class under six months. Three nice sows farrowed in March off first prize sow and litter at Winnipeg. Spring pigs, also August and September farrows at right prices. Address

J. A. MCGILL - Neepawa, Man.

## Shorthorns

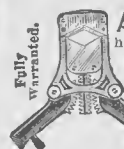
We have for sale one bull, 7 months old and some young females sired by Calithness and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.), dams from some of the best herds in Man. or Ont. Prices right. Call and see them or write for particulars.

PAUL BROS., Killarney, Man.

## ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young hulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bull regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man.



A QUICK, SHARP CUT

hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear

Done with the

DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE

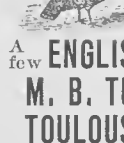
is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four

sides at once, cannot crush bruise or tear.

Most humane method of dehorning known.

Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

Owned and Manufactured by R. H. MCKENNA V.S., Picton, Ont.



A few ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS, good

ones.

M. B. TURKEYS, not akin, largest in

Manitoba.

TOULOUSE GEESSE, fine ones.

B. P. ROCK COCKERELS, nice ones.

WM. KITSON, Burnside, Man.



## ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.



F. W. GREEN

Moosejaw, Assa.

## SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

## PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.

FOX TERRIER puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.

NORFOLK BOWLER'S service fee is \$20. All dogs eligible for registration.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

## R. McKenzie, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.

Has a choice lot of young

## BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS

fit for breeding, sired by Perfection and Prince, out of prize-winning dams. Call or write.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young hulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

## Live Stock

that is worth feeding  
is worth feeding well.

Most scientific feeders, in order to get all there is in food, usually give the animals they are feeding a little spice to sharpen the appetite and aid their digestion.

## Fleming's Stock Food

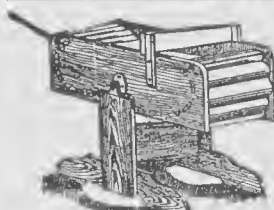
has been used with great success by many feeders.

You will thank us for inducing you to try it.

5 lbs. for 50c.

## Fleming's Drug Store

BRANDON, MAN.



MERCHANTS!

Why not sell the cheapest and best Washers? You know the price of the Boss Washer is \$10. They clean at one time in 12 minutes a quantity of

clothes equal to about 8 shirts or three sheets and require a boiler full of suds. Now I am prepared to give you the McCrossan Rocker, that will clean at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 10 shirts or 4 sheets with half a boiler full of suds and in less time, and if I cannot clean the clothes as well as any ten dollar washer that is in use. I will pay one hundred dollars for the first test, which will be in Winnipeg. The price is only \$5.00, not \$10.00. These Washers have been sent to the old country to friends there, which I am prepared to prove. My Peerless now claims nearly the same quantity, and it is only \$4. The Improved Manitoba, my best, 14 shirt size, is \$10; 20 shirt size, in two compartments, only \$14; 24 shirt size, \$16. Wringers, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. All good. T. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.

R. A. HARVIE, Room 211, McIntyre Block.

WINNIPEG, Man.

SURGEON DENTIST.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

which is more important than any mentioned, is the fact that much more feed can be raised on the irrigated farm, acre for acre, than can be raised on the unirrigated farm. The truth of this statement we might amplify.

#### ALFALFA UNDER IRRIGATION.

It is admitted by those familiar with alfalfa (or lucerne) that where conditions are such as to induce a flourishing growth it will produce more hay than any other known forage plant of the temperate regions. The hay is rich in nitrogenous, or flesh-producing, material and is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock. The conditions required to make alfalfa flourish are a dry climate, plenty of sunshine and warmth. These seem to be absolutely essential. As far as the writer is informed, although it is grown more or less in the eastern part of Canada and the United States, as well as elsewhere, it does not make the phenomenal growth in a humid climate that it does in the arid regions of Western America under a system of irrigation.

Alfalfa growing is as yet in the experimental stage in Southern Alberta, but that it will be a success can scarcely be doubted when just across the line in

the last ten years in Montana is 25.3 bushels, while for the same period in North Dakota it is 12.7 bushels; in South Dakota, 10.4 bushels; in Minnesota, 14.2 bushels, and in Wisconsin, 14.5 bushels. A comparison of the yields of oats, barley and potatoes will give very similar results. The reason for this difference is doubtless due to the fact that with irrigation no drought is experienced, nor yet are crops injured by excessive rainfall.

We prophesy, therefore, that with the larger production per acre of feeding stuffs made possible with irrigation, together with the natural advantages of climate, Southern Alberta is destined in the near future to be one of the largest feeding grounds in Canada.

We have touched on but one of the phases of agricultural enterprise made possible by the introduction of irrigation. The sugar beet industry has reached a high stage of development in irrigated districts, for by the absolute control of the soil moisture the quality and quantity of the produce can be radically influenced. Thus by an intelligent control of the growth of the beet a high grade and consequently valuable crop is the outcome. The sugar beet factory,

laudable enterprise. It was late in the afternoon that we, the above mentioned travellers, thought well to stop for a spell on the southern slope of a ridge of hills overlooking a broad, shallow lake, where a solitary loon offered a tempting but elusive target for rifle practice.

While the wall-eyed, bald-faced pinto shaganappies munched their oats, placidly enjoying the smoke from the hastily prepared smudge, a small copper kettle was suspended over a fire and in the boiling water a handful of black tea was dropped and the vessel swung aside to make room on the glowing coals for a long-handled frying pan. As soon as the dough, which had been mixed in the mouth of a flour sack until dry enough to be deftly flattened by pressure between the palms of the cook, was slightly browned a dexterous flip turned it over and it was not long before a very satisfying, though simple, meal was partaken of.

The weather being fine and the ponies refreshed, it was decided to make another drive before camping for the night, so the tugs were again hitched and the same trail followed for a time, but as the sun dropped further

ing about, some clad in armour and some without. To the right was a round table at which sat King Arthur and about which Gareth the kitchen knave "did service with such knightly ease as graced the lowliest act in doing it." Over to the left strolled Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere—

"She seemed a part of joyous spring, A gown of grass-green silk she wore, Buckled with golden clasps before."

Here on the western prairie I had found in miniature King Arthur's court and the Knights of the Table Round.

A cloud hid the moon for a moment and when it had passed I could see nothing more of the little people. I soon fell asleep while thinking over the strange occurrence and on waking in the morning told it to my companion, and as soon as we were out of the tent we looked closely at our surroundings. The round table I found was there in the form of a fine large mushroom and our tent was in the centre of one of those circles of grass known as fairy rings.

Nearby were the ruins of a sod building, which we examined more closely after breakfast and discovered, amongst other things, a tin box con-



INDIAN MISSION SCHOOL, FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Montana it is the staple hay crop.

The length of the season determines the number of cuttings. At least two are made wherever it can be grown, and it is cut as often as seven times in one year in California. In Alberta two cuttings will be obtained, and in many seasons, no doubt, three. The yield per acre when properly cared for is from one to three tons, and larger yields are on record.

#### EFFECT OF IRRIGATING OTHER CROPS.

We believe that, one year with another, the average yield per acre of grain crops in Southern Alberta will be larger than in the districts lying east and north. Taking the average yields of the various farm crops for the past ten years in Montana, the adjacent state to our south, where irrigation is used, and comparing them with the average yields for the same period in the States farther eastward, where irrigation is not practiced, it will be found that Montana has had, without a single exception, a higher average yield for each year. In the United States Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1900 the following statistics may be obtained: The average yield per acre of wheat for

now under way, a short distance south of Lethbridge, is proof positive that capital has confidence in the possibilities of Southern Alberta.

#### The Fairy Ring.

By Barkis, Regina, Assa.



T was in the early eighties, after the boom had broken and many a poor tenderfoot looked in vain for his vanished dollars, and capital was looking elsewhere than to land for investment, that a light wagon might have been seen on the Moose Mountain trail which branched from the Fort Ellice road after passing Oak Lake.

The occupants of the rig seemed to be in somewhat of a hurry, which might either be due to the diligent attentions of the mosquitoes or to

below the horizon it became somewhat difficult to be sure we were on a trail except for the confident way in which the ponies stepped out. We were now passing through a country which was dotted with small sloughs, circled with low willows and poplars. A startled duck would rise from the water with a splash and clatter and after circling about return again to the vicinity of its nesting mate.

It now seemed from the depth of the shadows ahead and the sound of rippling water, that we must be approaching a stream, and as no trail was to be seen, we tethered the ponies, pitched our small tent and rolled into the blankets.

My companion was soon snoring contentedly, but do what I would I could not sleep. I could hear the cropping of the grass by the ponies until their hunger was appeased, and all was still but for the sound of frogs whistling and the ripple of the stream. Other sounds, however, soon attracted my attention and caused me to peep through a slit in the canvas. What I saw startled me and caused me to think for a moment that I must be dreaming.

A number of small figures were mov-

ing taining mouldy, mouse-eaten books, papers, etc. The best preserved of these was a well thumbed copy of Tennyson's poems. From the remains of an old diary I was able to make out that a young fellow had located on this place expecting that the railroad was coming this way. He was absolutely alone for several months, during which he read Tennyson until the characters seemed almost to be moving about him. No clue, however, was found as to what had become of him. We continued our trip toward the coal fields and talked over the question of fairies while we drove. It was agreed that while it is not generally known that we have fairies in Manitoba, yet there is no reason to believe that the best cannot be produced if the market demands them.

New Zealand is going into the poultry business and intends shipping dressed poultry to England. Recently Poultry Superintendent Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, received an order for \$250 worth of eggs for breeding purposes from that country.

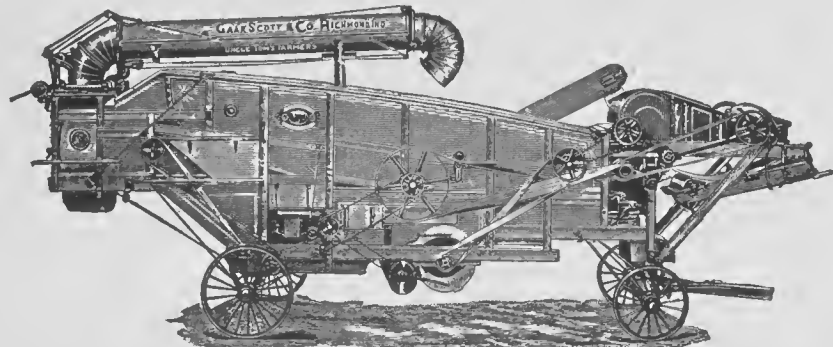


# GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

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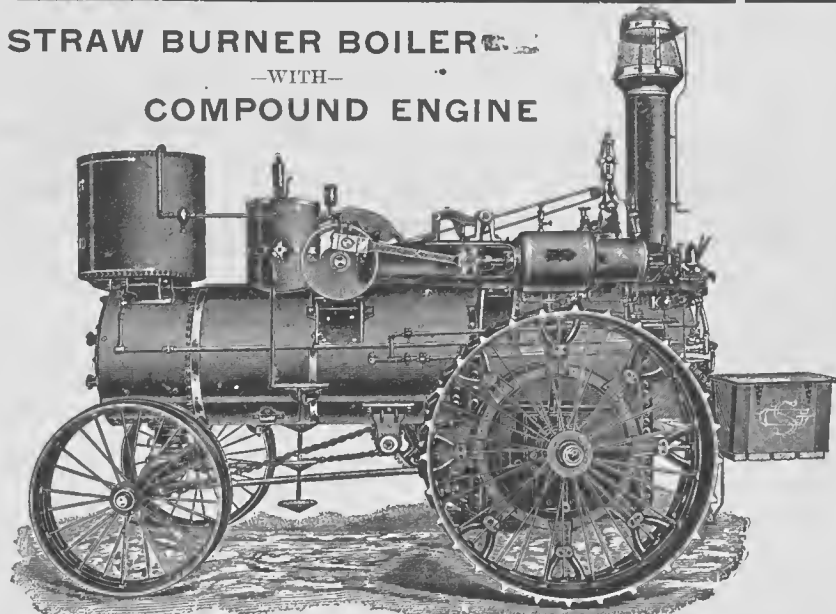
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# Return-Flue-Fire-Box

STRAW BURNER BOILER

-WITH-

COMPOUND ENGINE



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR, SCOTT &amp; CO, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON &amp; STEWART

## CHATHAM WAGONS SLEIGHS

EMERSON MANUF'G CO.'S  
GANGS AND SULKIES.

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GENERAL AGENTS,

WINNIPEG, BOX 181 MANITOBA.

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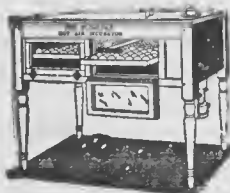
Racine, Wis

The Best Wagon,  
Proven by Test.

Canadian Moline Plow Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



Sold by Chas. L. Wilson to E. L. Barker, of LaHarpe, Kansas. Weight 9,840 lbs. 3 1/2 in' Fish Bros. Wagon, cast skein, gear brake. Kansas Moline Plow Co., Agents, Kansas City, Mo



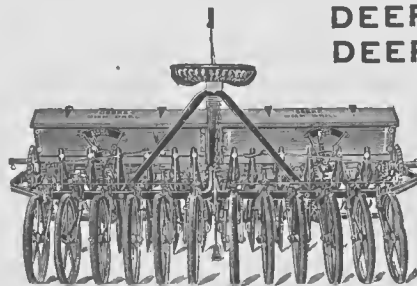
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It has the only moisture system capable of regulation.  
NO SLOPPY MOISTURE PANS.  
Its radiation and ventilation is a new arrangement and an improvement over all others.  
IT IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We prove our claims in our new catalogue. The machine will prove them in actual service. New catalogue free.

KLONDIKE INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 906, Des Moines, Iowa

## Two Machines in One !!

DEERE DISC DRILL  
DEERE DISC HARROW.

When through drilling, simply remove drill attachment and you have the best Disc Harrow made. Two tools for little more than the usual price of one.

Can't be Beat  
as a Drill or Harrow.

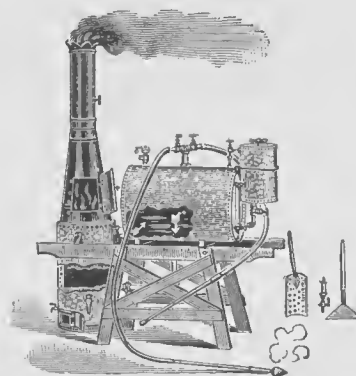
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GENERAL AGENTS  
FOR MANITOBA.

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## 50% Is Saved by Noted Breeders Named Below.



By steaming or cooking their stock's food during the fall and winter months with RIPLEY'S FOOD COOKERS, which sell from \$5.00 to \$45.00. Made of boiler steel, will last for years. Can't blow up. Will cook 25 bushels ground feed, wheat, or roots in two hours. Will heat water in tanks 200 feet away. Can be attached to a chimney, or used outside. Fine for the ladies for washing clothes, or for heating water to scald hogs, etc. Will burn chips, coal or chunks of wood.

NOTED BREEDERS AND OTHERS THAT ENDORSE AND USE THEM  
W. L. Trann, Crystal City; Jas. Cuddis & Son, Wawanesa; Marshall Tuck, Portage la Prairie; Jno. Lait, Medicine Hat, Assa., N.W.T.; Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.; D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.; H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; J. A. MacDonald, Hermanville, Prince Edward Island; J. G. Cameron, Annapolis, Nova Scotia; C. H. Giles, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Order through your home dealer or send order direct to us. We want a live agent in each locality to sell our Cookers, Feed Grinders, Steel Tanks, Sprayers, etc. Write for catalogue showing what is to be saved by using our cookers and grinders.

RIPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 5, GRAFTON, ILL., U.S.A.

### DU BARRY'S FEMALE PILLS

These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex and for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. We believe they form the best medicine ever discovered for the particular ills of womankind. Certainly they have met with unusual success in every part of the country, and many have been so thoroughly satisfied with them that they have gone to some trouble to introduce them to their friends. We appreciate their action, more particularly as we are thoroughly convinced that the pills are worthy of all that can be said of them. They are sold at a price within the reach of everyone and it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, thus avoiding the delay of sending for them while the patient is actually suffering. Six boxes for \$5.00 or \$1 per box.

F O MABER CO., Limited, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE NOR-WEST FARMER.





BUNCH OF CATTLE ON THE BIG SPRING RANCH, WAGHORN, ALTA.

## Necessary Gas Engine Conditions.

By Ernest S. Cooper.

Underlying the successful operation of all gas or gasoline engines are three conditions which must be fulfilled and be performed in proper sequence before an impulse can take place within the cylinder, viz., mixture, compression and ignition. While these terms have not the phonetic alliteration of the three R's, the recognized essentials of our education, yet they are as absolutely necessary to gas engine practice, and the absence of any of them will surely make the others of no effect, and no one, no matter how expert in gas engine practice, has ever been able to start an engine running without the three conditions being fulfilled. I have seen "shopmen" fairly stuck up over the starting of an engine, get rattled and "say things" that were neither orthodox or refined, but which were, nevertheless, easily understood and, from an outside point of view, quite excusable.

Manufacturers do not take means enough to hammer into the minds of gas engine operators, and their own shop "experts," the importance of always seeing that these three conditions are fulfilled if the engine does not seem to run right or start handily. It would very often save the sending of a man 100 miles from the shop to do five minutes' work, and also the consequent dispute as to whether the shop or the engine owner should stand the expense. It must be remembered that these three conditions are absolutely necessary to the operation of any design of gas engine of either the two stroke or four stroke cycle, and whether used for stationary, marine or motor vehicle purposes; and by the term gas engine, I mean all internal combustion engines whether using gas of any description, gasoline, kerosene or crude oil for fuel.

During the boating season of 1899 I was the recipient of large, healthy tales of woe from two parties using different makes of "two stroke cycle" marine engines, which had given good satisfaction for two seasons, but last season had bucked most shamefully, so badly in fact that being carried a round trip by power was the exception, and frequent use had to be made of the pair of oars carried for cases of emergency only.

Now, the first thing to do in a case of this kind is to put the gas engine catechism, viz., Do you get compression? Do you get a good ignition spark? In case of using a hot tube igniter, is your tube hot enough to cause ignition? Do you get the proper mixture in the cylinder?

Turning the fly-wheel over will show in ten seconds if the compression is right or not, so when they stated they had good compression, that could be depended on. Now, if you use a tube igniter, it is only a matter of looking down the chimney at the tube and, unless your judgment is greatly at fault,

you will know at once if it is hot enough to ignite. With electric ignition the fact as to whether a spark is actually passing at the electrodes or not is not always so readily determined, for the reason that probably no means of seeing the spark pass has been provided by the builder. The only means available being by removing the cylinder head or breaking some packed joint, and moving the igniter by hand, which does not always make it operate under the same conditions as when the engine is running. Right here I would like to remark that I would not, under any consideration, have a gas engine using electric ignition that was

had become slightly worn, and was thrown out of place, causing failure of the spark. When this was remedied everything moved off correctly and no more serious trouble was run across.

When you find compression gone, it is escaping through leaky valves, a defective joint, or possibly past the piston, and the respective remedy must be applied. The causes of imperfect mixture are sometimes hard to locate, and this depends on the design of the engine. Dirt or scale in the gasoline passages, which are generally small, will cause a weak charge. Foreign matter preventing the gasoline valve from closing tight will cause too rich a charge, but the effect is almost the same as a weak one, for you can just as surely shut down your engine by feeding too much fuel as by closing it off altogether.

Cases almost similar to the ones mentioned are continually occurring, but by simply remembering the fact that, if you get the proper mixture in the cylinder, compress it and ignite it, there is no reason on earth why that engine won't run, and when having trouble with an internal combustion engine, that there are only three essential conditions to be fulfilled before an engine will run, viz., mixture, compression and ignition.

## Bee-Keeping in Manitoba in 1901.

The following letters from Manitoba bee-keepers as to the success of the

two pounds (including floorboards and hive). Most of the others were between fifty and sixty pounds each, leaving an average of about thirty pounds of honey per hive for winter and spring consumption, or more than 1,200 pounds altogether. Some of them had more than thirty pounds of honey in the hive when put away, but I had not time to extract it.

"The amount of honey extracted during the season was 1,000 pounds, besides 215 pounds in comb. This would be a very good country in which to keep bees if the farmers would each grow ten or fifteen acres of alsike or white Dutch clover, and their horses would be better for feeding on it than on this wild hay."—Josiah Gatley.

### 131 COLONIES BEING WINTERED.

"According to request, I send you a short report of my work in the apiary for the current year. Bees last spring came out of their winter quarters in fairly good condition. Four colonies were dead (one of these from starvation), a few weak and a couple queenless out of one hundred hives put in the previous fall. They were placed on the summer stands between the 15th and 20th of April. Here again a few were rendered hors de combat by the attacks of robbers. After having sold a quantity, as I do every spring, I commenced the season with a little over eighty hives. Honey came in freely the last week of April and along in May, and breeding went on rapidly. Swarming commenced the first of June. Many of the hives at that date had supers on, and a number of them were filled with honey. The summer passed with the usual routine and many new experiences. At the general round up I found my little pets had presented me with in the neighborhood of 6,000 lbs. of nice honey, retaining about 3,500 lbs. for their winter use. I have 131 hives in winter quarters at date, all apparently in good condition. Truly it may be said that Manitoba is a land flowing with milk and honey."—James Duncan, Roseandale Apiary, Roseau, Man.

## STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

John Woods & Sons have built a 25,000 bushel elevator at Somerset, and are doing quite a trade in the grain and cattle business.

Ontario is rapidly developing her poultry industry. A few years ago it was a question if a market could be found, now the buyers are so thick it is a question where the chickens are to be found. The old country seems to be able to use all the birds that can be got. This market is not confined to fowl alone, but is equally as good for eggs.



BRANDING CALVES ON THE RANCH OF C. A. LYNDON LYNDON, ALTA.

not provided with convenient means of enabling me to actually see the spark pass at the electrode. It is by no means difficult to provide for it in the original design and is of too much practical importance to the actual operator of the engine to be neglected as much as it is by gas engine builders.

To return to our friends in trouble, they had compression and thought they had ignition and mixture also. This, however, could not possibly be the case or the engines would have run. On talking the matter over I found they had kept turning the wheel over and giving the mixture every possible variation, had tested the gasoline with a hydrometer and found it correct, but all they could get was an occasional impulse, and sometimes the engine would run for a few minutes in a half-hearted way. It seemed reasonable to suppose that the mixture reached the cylinder all right, so with compression and mixture right it was evident that the ignition was at fault. Neither party could bring themselves to think such was the case, as they could feel the current pass by placing their fingers on the insulated electrodes and cylinder head. They, no doubt, felt a slight shock from the current, but it was no proof that a good spark was passing at the electrodes. Their only means of seeing the spark was by taking off the head, when, by moving the igniter by hand they would secure a small spark. I still contended the trouble lay in the spark, and, after losing a large part of the season's pleasure, it was found that when the igniter was worked fast by the engine running one electrode

past season's work will interest our readers:—

### HARVESTED OVER 1,200 LBS. HONEY.

"Austin, Man.

"I had twenty-nine hives of bees in April, three of which were queenless, leaving twenty-six to produce honey and swarms. These increased during the year to forty-one hives, which are now in winter quarters, all in good condition, one of them weighing ninety-



A DAY'S SPORT IN ALBERTA.

# HIGHEST AWARD

*At the Pan-American Exposition*

## THE *United States* *Cream Separator*

**HAS WON**

### **GOLD MEDAL OR THE HIGHEST AWARD**

at Every International Exposition at which it has been exhibited since its invention.

Our "would-be competitors" are advertising extensively as follows: "The supremacy of the DeLaval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions."

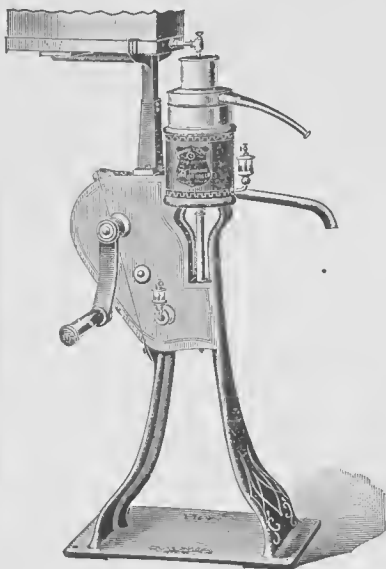
*Read the following Letters from the Superintendent of the Model Dairy and judge for yourself which Separator is entitled to the supremacy.*

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1901.

My Dear Sir,—

Your favor of the 31st ult. inquiring as to the accuracy of the date of the communication sent you by those of us in charge of the Model Dairy, to the De Laval Separator Co., and the average fat in the skim milk in that test, at hand. In reply I would say that the date on the carbon copy, as I gave it to their representative, is Oct. 1st and not Oct. 21st. I find since the receipt of your letter, after carefully going over the figures of the seventy-one runs of their machine that I mis called the figures, and the reading should be .0172 instead of .0161. This error was solely our fault here, and while it is a very small item, we are glad to make the correction.

EDW'D VAN ALSTYNE,  
Supt. Model Dairy.



BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1901.

Gentlemen,—

Referring to the record of the work done by the United States Separator in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition from September 29th to October 30th, inclusive, I have the pleasure of informing you that in the fifty consecutive separate runs made by that separator during those days with the milk from the ten different herds in the dairy test, the average per cent. of fat left in the skim milk was .0138.

EDW'D VAN ALSTYNE,  
Supt. Model Dairy.

*From the above it will be seen that the*

DeLaval average test of skimmilk	- - - -	<b>.0172</b>
United States average test of skimmilk	- - - -	<b>.0138</b>
Difference in favor of the United States	- -	<b>.0034</b>

This shows that the DeLaval separator left 25 per cent. more butter fat in the skimmilk than the United States—an immense waste that amounts to a very large sum of money upon the dairy products of the world. Enough to pay for a United States Separator to replace every DeLaval Separator now in use.

Perhaps our chagrined and "disgruntled would-be competitors" with "characteristic advertising honesty" will undertake to bluff this statement off, but it remains true and is a matter of record that cannot be successfully denied.

**ON THE PRACTICAL EVERY-DAY WORK THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR STANDS WITHOUT A PEER.**

*The Most Thorough Separator in the World*

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

## A Talk to Dairymen.

By W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Creameries in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

EVERY new industry in its infancy is to a greater or less extent retarded in its development by difficulties and contraventions which in the preliminary stages were not thought of; but every year of labor and experience places the enterprise upon a firmer standing and makes it more able to cope with future difficulties.

Dairying in the West has had its drawbacks, and since it was first introduced as one of the industries of the country, its development has been largely up hill, and at times apparently discouraging work. But despite all this, progress, however slow, cannot be disputed, and those who have been following dairying for some years will, probably without exception, speak favorably of its financial side. More especially will this be admitted since 1899 or 1900, when the returns from dairy produce were practically all that many farmers in Eastern Assiniboia had to depend upon for sustenance during the winter months. But notwithstanding the luminous side of dairying, we must admit that it has its opposite—the laborious part, or rather the continuity, or regularity of the work. Now, while this, in one sense, may be classed as an objection, yet, how trifling it is when we look at the noble side of it all, and take an unselfish view of the situation, knowing that any work that is commendable, was never accomplished except by patient, diligent labor. A man who notes the conditions surrounding dairying and the practical study and keen observation of its best workers, is forced to admit the fact that dairying, with all its numerous drawbacks, is, after all, a noble work—a work in which there is unlimited scope for development through careful study, in the improving of the herd, and in making a better quality of dairy products. The effect of improvement is not confined to the immediate vicinity in which such advancement is made, but is more or less universal. For those whose ambitions lead them on to greater achievements, there is ample room at the top, and no matter how great their talent, or to what heights it may carry them, there will yet be work to do and something to learn.

I would like to say something about dairy work in general. The butter manufacturing season for 1901 is ended, and in looking over the records of the season's work, and comparing it with that of previous years, we see phases of the work that are commendable.

The increase in the output of butter over 1900 is about 25 per cent., showing that for sure returns the farmers have confidence in this work. The quality of butter manufactured is particularly worthy of note. I do not mean that it cannot be improved upon, yet, under the existing conditions and the difficulties encountered during the summer months, the butter was good, more especially so as it was wonderfully uniform among the creameries, which again leads me to believe that the class of men employed are well up in the work, and are sufficiently able to deal with the difficulties with which they are directly met. In the cream-gathering work, however, the flavor of the product is almost beyond his control, and largely depends on the work of the individual dairy farmer, which shows the necessity of harmony in the work between the maker and the man supplying the cream.

Most, if not all, dairymen are, to some degree, familiar with the general principles of the development of flavors in milk or its products. These flavors are occasioned by the multiplication of exceedingly small germs (bacteria), each species of germ giving off its own peculiar flavor, and it largely depends upon the handling of the raw material as to whether these flavors shall be desirable or undesirable, as germs give

us the good as well as the bad flavors. Every dairymen should at least know enough of the nature of these germs to enable him to do his work intelligently, and here let me outline, very briefly, a few hints on this work.

Bacteria are microscopic plants—in fact, the smallest forms of organic life yet known, but, though small, they carry on many processes of life similar to our higher plants. For growth, they require suitable soil (or food), moisture and a favorable temperature; and with all three conditions favorable they multiply with marvellous rapidity. The results depend upon which of the species of germ in the milk, with the surrounding conditions, develops most rapidly. Milk is an excellent food for all germs, that is, it contains suitable food and moisture, and with a favorable temperature radical changes soon occur. But fortunately, by having the temperature at our command, we also have the germs practically under control, and with an unfavorable temperature for their development, their growth, even with the best conditions otherwise, is slow.

The temperature of the milk as it is brought from the cow, 93 deg. F., down to 60 deg. F., is best adapted to the multiplication of germs, and if left at this temperature, the milk will soon undergo a change. The question as to how injurious bacteria get into milk can be answered by saying that it is

patron only is sending rank flavored cream.

For the separation of milk, the three systems followed are, shallow and deep setting, and the use of a centrifugal separator. Of these, the latter is to be preferred. Its chief advantage, of course, is in the more perfect separation, which in itself is enough to recommend its being adopted. The saving of labor is also worthy of consideration, since the bulk to be handled is greatly reduced, enabling the worker to supply better cream, because it is easier to care for the cream only than for the lot of milk, as is the case where setting is practised. One objection which is very often entered against the use of cream separators is that of the inferior calves raised on the skim milk. This objection is, of course, a true one, if nothing is substituted to take the place of the fat removed, and it would be contrary to nature if it were otherwise, for if only food that contains no fat is given to a growing animal it cannot reasonably be expected to thrive. But yet this difficulty—if it may be classed as such—is only trifling, because by adding a small quantity of oil-meal gruel or flax-seed jelly to the skim milk, equally as good calves may be raised as those fed on whole milk. The quantity of those ingredients to be added to the milk should be according to the age of the calf, say at two weeks old start with

may generally be considered the cleanest spot on the farm, the clean handling of milk with a comparatively low temperature promises good results.

### SHALLOW PANS.

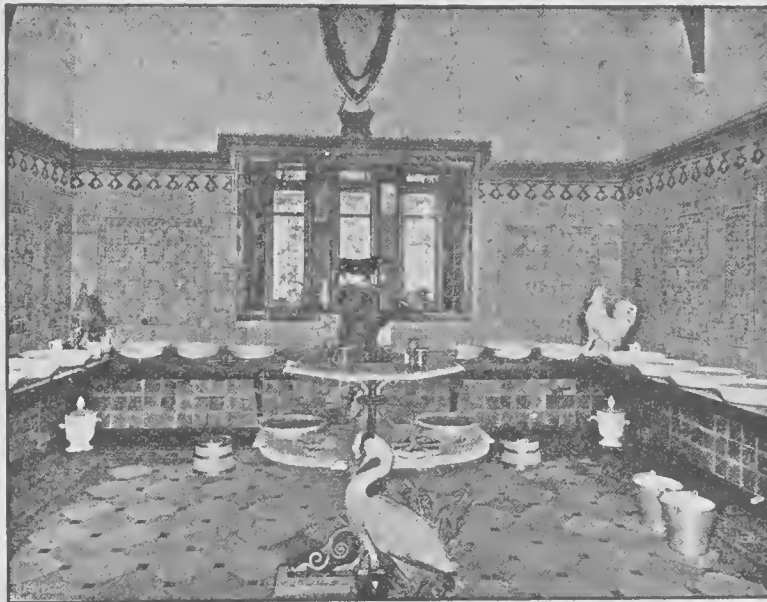
This system has little to commend it. The fact that it necessitates, for the best results, a temperature at which microbes develop rapidly, alone condemns it, but in addition to this the location of the shallow pans is usually a filthy one, and one where the milk has every chance of being thoroughly inoculated with all kinds of undesirable germs. Very often, under such circumstances, it is not a question as to which germs will produce the flavor—the good or the bad—but rather as to which of the undesirable germs will produce the most pronounced flavor. In a pure atmosphere, where there is always a free circulation of oxygen, the large exposure of the cream on the surface of the shallow pan tends to develop in the cream the fine aroma we are seeking, but this only occurs under the best of conditions. The amount of fat lost in the skim milk by this process is, as a rule, greater than occurs in deep setting, the average being about .7 of 1 per cent. of fat, which is more than any dairymen can afford to lose.

In summing up the patron's duty toward the success of the creamery work, I might say that the best assistance he can give the maker is a large supply of clean cream at a low temperature.

### Queen Alexandra's Dairy.

We have pleasure in giving an illustration of Queen Alexandra's dairy at Sandringham, so well known as the home of the Prince and Princess of Wales for so many years. The farm, flocks and herds in connection with Sandringham are noted for their excellence, and the dairy especially so.

As will be seen, the dairy is finished throughout in marble and tile. As the product of the dairy is used in the royal household, the greatest cleanliness prevails. One thing quickly noticeable is the absence of modern dairy machinery, so the high quality of the butter produced is entirely due to the skill and care exercised by the dairymaids. The cows are a fine lot of Jerseys, selected for their ability at the pail rather than for their high pedigree. A daily record of their yield is kept.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DAIRY AT SANDRINGHAM, ENGLAND.

largely by faulty or filthy handling of the milk at some stage of the process between the time it leaves the udder of the cow and when it reaches the manufacturer. Unclean surroundings also contribute their share of the troubles. This, then, shows the relationship of cleanliness in dairying. Filthy workers may expect undesirable results, as bad germs are inevitably associated with filth, and if the dairymen would practise cleanliness in his work from the time he dresses to go out to milk until he delivers the cream, the most difficult problem on the road to success would be solved. But without the patron's co-operation the quality of creamery butter will never be what it should, because the flavor that has developed in the cream in the dairy, let it be what it may, cannot be entirely got rid of in the manufacturing process. A good maker may, with untiring efforts, improve wonderfully upon the flavor, but not to the extent of utterly abolishing bad odors. When the evil is once introduced, the fruits are found to remain to a greater or less degree, and as the butter ages the flavor becomes more rancid. Furthermore, the objective point is not attained if only part of the cream suppliers aim high, as the negligent work of a few will easily destroy the good work of many. Just as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," so a little rank flavored cream will make rancid many times its quantity. It is useless to expect the best results where even one

a tablespoonful of oil-meal daily, and gradually increase. If feeding flax-seed jelly, about one-half this quantity may be used.

### DEEP SETTING.

In this process the loss of fat in the skim milk is that which most condemns the practise, but otherwise it has advantages. The temperature of separation, for example, is so low that the growth of most germs is stopped—for a time, at least—and in this way the flavor is preserved. Trouble, however, is liable to arise owing to the fact that injurious germs develop at a lower temperature than do the desirable ones, and in deep setting this opportunity is given them. The colder the water, the better the separation of fat; or, in other words, the greater the difference in temperature between the new milk and the water, the better the circulation of the fat globules through the milk, and the cleaner the separation, since the milk serum cools quicker than the fat particles, in this way increasing the difference in the specific gravity between the two bodies, with a corresponding speed in the sinking of the serum and the rising of the fat. Besides this fact is the one that the separation of skim milk and cream is most easily accomplished before the formation of fibrin in the milk to such an extent as to prevent the globules from rising. One other point in favor of this system is the fact that the well is generally the scene of the work, and as it

### To Winter.

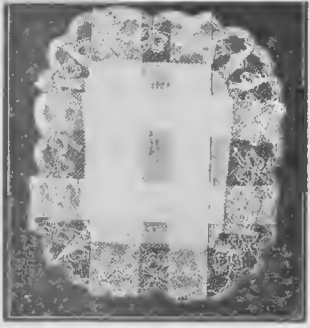
Its those soft, timid souls that love to lie  
In sunny peace, nor ever feel the thrill  
Of joy in battling with opposing ill  
Set every sluggish life-drop in full cry  
A-coursing through their sodden clay,  
Still sigh  
To see the blighting hoar-frost's early chill  
Bare every shiv'ring branch through vale and hill,  
While souging winds sob summer sad good-bye.

But as for me, Old Winter—I love thee,  
I love thy whirling, skirling, stinging storms;  
I love thy biting, blustering blast that warms  
My soul with its own mighty energy.  
I love thy calm, cold nights and star-gemmed sky,  
Bluff Winter, wassail! What tho' summer die!

—Horace D. Byrnes.

It is claimed that the Chinese and Japanese never whistle, and that it is almost impossible for them to learn the art. It is even said that neither the Japanese nor the Chinese language has a word for whistling.





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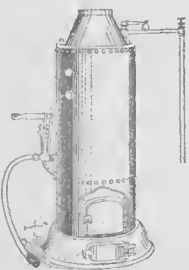
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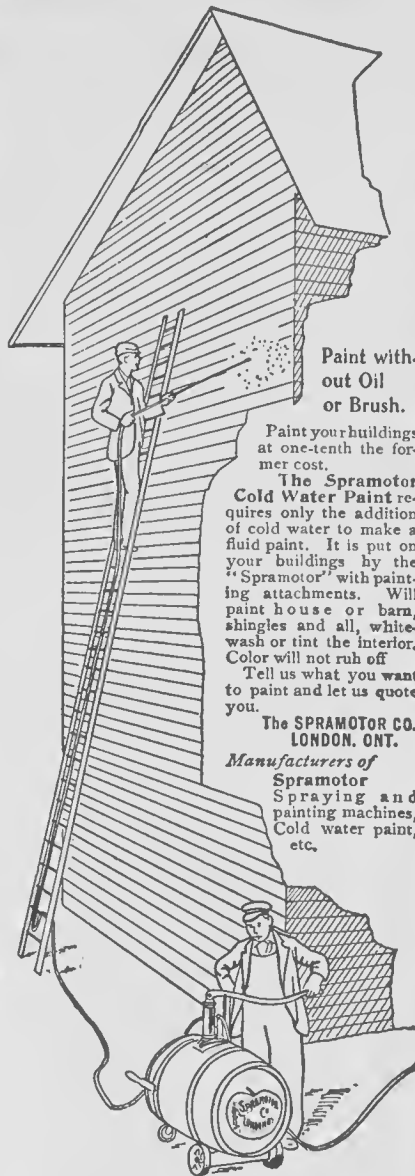
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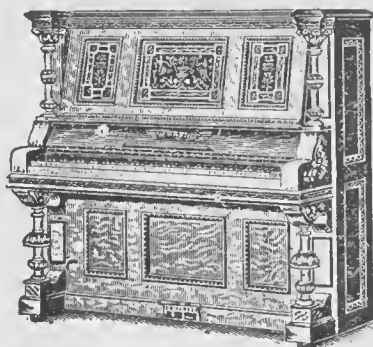
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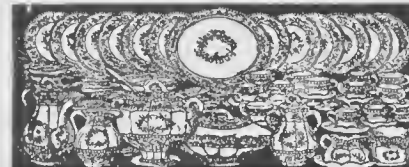
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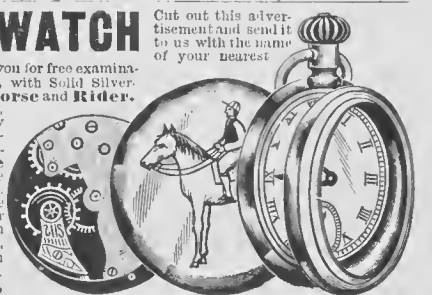
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IMPORTANT.—When writing state which you prefer, the Sewing Machine alone or the Couch and Dinner Set combined, also your freight address. Dr. Christian does not need more than 2 or 3 honest agents in small towns, so write at once.

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BUILDINGS ON THE FARM OF T. R. TODD, HILLVIEW, MAN.

## Growing and Handling Trees.

By John Caldwell, Virden, Man.



THE work of tree planting in the Northwest is now almost entirely in the hands of the forestry people. The nurserymen, however, will, no doubt, be asked to take a hand in growing stock for this work, and a few thoughts about the business may do no harm.

We have probably 50,000 farmers entitled to trees under the forestry plan now being conducted by the Forestry Department, and thousands more coming. If only two men apply out of fifty that means 2,000 applications for about 1,500 trees each, which would be 3,000,000 seedlings or cuttings wanted each year, and I consider this a low estimate.

The forestry work may be divided into three branches, the growing of the stock, the supervising of the work through the country, and the handling and distributing of the stock after it has been grown, all equally important. I will only say a few words as to the growing and handling of this stock.

The very best soil for germinating seeds, striking cuttings, and general nursery purposes is a sweet sandy land lying close to moisture and surrounded by shelter. Another reason why sandy land is the best is that in handling millions of seedlings and cuttings the great bulk should be stored in the fall where they can be handled and sorted at any time through the winter. Cuttings, for instance, should all be made in winter from wood cut and stored in the fall. Digging a large storage cellar in sandy land would cost only a trifle and you have clean, moist sand, where stock can be stored away any time in winter and come out in spring in the best of condition.

The varieties best suited are the Russian poplar, box elder, elm, ash and

Russian willows. I am afraid of the cottonwood, as we have heard so much against it, but I believe some of our western varieties are good; however, I would advise the forestry people to drop the cottonwood obtained from the bush in Dakota; these wild trees are only second and third class stock and in handling very large quantities they are almost sure to turn out more or less a failure. First class box elders can be grown here at \$3 per 1,000 or a little less, and if that is the case,

two or three hundred one-year-old Russian poplars; then in a year or two show him how to take cuttings from his own trees and how to make them grow. The Russian poplar will give more satisfaction than any other tree they can give him, they are sure to do well and he will take a pride in his trees and every farmer will become a tree grower to some extent.

I intend to plant 100,000 cuttings of Russian poplar next spring, and if the forestry people can give me another

home more homelike and cheerful. He wants trees to grow as fast as possible and spruce trees do not fill the bill.

I am against giving seeds to the farmers to sow that are likely to do more harm than good, when seedlings can be grown at \$3 per 1,000 there should be no necessity for giving out seeds.

The elm is a great favorite with me, it is more expensive to grow than the box elder as it takes two years before transplanting, but in the end the elm may be the most valuable tree we have.

The ash is good also, the birch and basswood too, if you can get them, but the demand from the farmers on the open plains is for fast growers and the demand now from one end of the country to the other is for the Russian poplar.

The greatest drawback to this work will be in getting farmers to follow instructions, and failure will surely come if carelessness is allowed.

The forestry people have their work cut out for them for years and should lose no time in making arrangements for the growing and handling of large quantities of stock under the most favorable conditions.

[Ed. Note.—Mr. Caldwell is, perhaps, not aware that the cottonwood seedlings are collected, not from the bush, but from broad sand banks on such rivers as the Missouri in North Dakota. The hot sun shining on the moist sand provides the ideal seed-bed which Mr. Caldwell approves. The remainder of his paper we regard as of the very highest value, being the fruit of prolonged experience in the work of forest tree planting.]

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THE FARM LANE.

A Picturesque Scene in the Edmonton Country.

why should the forestry people go to the bush for wild trees? I am also against taking cuttings or seedlings from the farmers. Hundreds of thousands of cuttings can be grown at \$1 per 1,000, which is less than the cost of hiring rigs to drive through the country.

The most valuable tree we have for breaks is the Russian poplar and the most valuable lesson the forestry people can give the farmer is to give him

100,000 I will put them all out. Spruce trees should be left in the hands of the nurserymen. The forestry people will find the spruces more expensive to grow and more likely to die than any tree they will send out. The farmer living on the open plain is not asking for spruces, is not looking for them, and don't want them. He wants something that will grow fast, so as to hold the snow, to break the wind, to add value to his property, and to make his



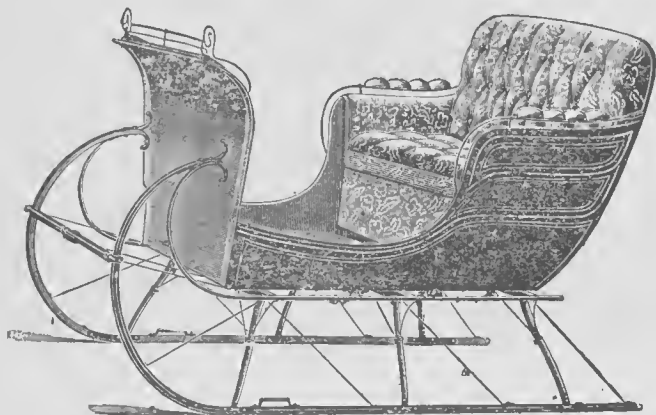
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## Dr. Coventry's Christmas.

By A. Heneage Finch, Lidstone, Man.



WITH a deep sigh of relief I threw myself into my easy chair after a season's hard work. Now for a holiday—a real re-creation! I had two full weeks before me to do as I pleased. But what? "Aye, there's the rub." My little daughter handed me the evening mail. There was the Western Home Monthly, Rod and Gun in Canada, The Nor'-West Farmer, and Recreation, besides the regular daily papers, and there was but one post card. A ring at the door and a telegram is handed in—it read:

Winnipeg, Dec. 10, 1901.

"Will arrive on evg. train.—Charlie."

Truly it is the unexpected that happens. My old college, room and classmate, Charlie Coventry, one of the brightest, cleverest young physicians in Ontario, with a good growing practice—well, he deserves a holiday, and the train will be in in 30 minutes. The card, addressed in a clear business hand, had the following, and no more: A drawing of a bull moose, two rifles and a beckoning finger.

This, being interpreted, read: "Come and hunt moose; bring a friend." It will be the greatest pleasure I could give

three of which we secured, the last one giving us about two hours' hard work before we secured him and resumed our journey.

Arrived at the "ranch," we found it deserted, so far as human beings were concerned, but guarded by a faithful collie dog, which positively refused to let us approach the house, but let us stable the team under solemn protest, watching carefully every movement. In a quandary as to what next to do, we were relieved by our faithful sentry giving a warning bark, and in a few moments up drove our friend with his spanking team. He had been out to town, and in hopes of our coming that day had waited for the evening train. He gave us a royal welcome to his "grass widower's hall," Mrs. Rankin and little ones being on a visit to her maternal home in Ontario. The moonlight night was clear and crisp, the air full of ozone, making a man "glad he was living."

After supper, we, of course, talked elk, moose and gun, and told stories ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous. Will, proud champion, talking of deer running some distance after being shot through the heart, said:—"Last year I hunted elk in the Riding Mountains, and a band of thirteen ran on to me. I fired at one and dropped it, and all the rest stopped and stared at it. One large buck stood broadside not fifty yards away and I fired point blank behind his shoulder, but I missed him, for he never stirred. I fired three more shots, but there he stood with his

the trail, for I would have, I feared, several miles yet to tramp before home was reached. About half a mile further on I was startled by the sound of bells, as of a horse going at a furious pace. In a few minutes I hit the trail at about right angles, and, sure enough, a single horse had passed at full speed, trailing a portion of a rig after it. The former occupants were surely left behind. But, dead or alive—which? Back I hastened, up a side trail, where soon I found sleigh robe and a lady's muff. I hastened on, and found a young lady with blood trickling down her face, sitting by the road side grasping her ankle, moaning piteously, and occasionally calling for help. Just as I reached her Will emerged from the scrub a few rods farther on. "Why, Miss McWillie! This is not the kind of a 'dear' I expected to find," he laughingly called out; but on seeing her bloody face as she turned to him, he sprang to her side.

"Oh, Mr. Rankin, I am so glad—," and she fainted dead away.

Here was a predicament. I had no time for questions. Here was a pretty young lady severely wounded, in dead faint and perishing with the cold, for it was a bitterly cold day. We were four miles from Rankin's and seven from her home at Mrs. Lockhart's, three miles beyond Rankin's. Speedily applying what skill we had, while earnestly wishing for the doctor's appearance, she slowly revived, but the pain in her head, arm and ankle was very severe.

In fragments we had learned the story of the accident. Having visited a friend, she was returning, when out from the scrub dashed a band of moose, making to cross the trail. The horse took fright and galloped on, and they met in a terrible collision. One passed at the horse's heels and a monster bull struck the cutter and smashed it. The low drooping prong of his antlers struck her on the head and stunned her. He must also have tramped on her foot, for it was terribly bruised, as well as dislocated. The horse was thrown down in the melee, but the only sign of damage to him being bruised ribs, not noticed till next day.

It was now dark and the doctor had not yet returned. Our patient had twice fainted, and it had taxed all the skill of Mrs. Lockhart, who had arrived in the meantime, and ourselves to make her rally. Everything we could think of preparatory to the arrival of medical assistance was done, but our patient was now raving and very feverish.

"Oh, my head, my head! Oh, that terrible prong! Oh, Harry, save me, save me! Oh, Harry, forgive me; it was all my fault! Oh, my heart is breaking!" Then would follow hysterical sobs. Mrs. Lockhart could enlighten us but little. She had had a sad love affair. She and her lover had grown up from childhood together and just on the eve of their wedding, which was to have been a year ago tomorrow, Christmas day, the venomous tongue of the slanderer had parted



ATHABASCA LANDING, THE METROPOLIS OF THE NORTHLAND.

Athabasca Landing, on the Athabasca River, about 100 miles north of Edmonton, is at the southern head of water navigation through Athabasca. Edmonton is reached by overland route.

Charlie, thought I, I will like him to meet my new friend, Will Rankin.

A blinding snow storm was raging as I hurried to the station. My energies began to revive already as I thought of the glorious times in store if Charlie could go. But I knew nothing of his plans. With a scream and a snort and a great sob the train held up, and from the sleeper emerged my friend. We were soon seated round the supper table discussing past, present and future. Charlie was wild with delight at being included in the strange invitation. "Why, Will Rankin is my own cousin, and I intended to surprise him some of these days, anyway." When I tried to broach the future he simply laughed and told me he did not intend to think of either past or future till this hunt was over. He looked very much worn, but the full beard he now wore hid this from me at first. An occasional sign confirmed my opinion that he was in trouble, but I knew he would tell me all in his own time.

All was bustle next morning, getting ready to start. The train could only take us to within 30 miles of our destination—a little over half-way. We could drive the whole way with my own team in two days, so we decided to do so. We had a mutual friend, a prosperous farmer, on the so-called borders of civilization, while Rankin's ranch was some 25 miles "back in the woods." It was nearly midnight on the second day when we arrived, having spent much time shooting coyotes,

charmed life. Turning to the right a little, I dropped a young 'spikehorn.' But I wanted that head of antlers, so I fired for his shoulder, and down he dropped. On opening him the four shots had all passed through his heart. Talking of bullets being deflected by scrub, he said: "Early this season I was three miles or so up to the left of the Pelly trail. I started a moose from its bed, and where it stood it could not see me, but I could dimly see its outline through the scrub. I opened fire and the scrub began to fall, but there stood the moose. At last the magazine was empty, but I had cleared a lane about two feet wide clear of scrub, and just after I fired the last shot away went the moose unhurt. But he was not satisfied, and just as I had the magazine reloaded he came back, looked full face down the lane, saw me, and bolted before I had time to shoot."

It was broad daylight before any of us awoke. The air was so still, and the snow so crisp, we deemed it inexpedient to rouse up the game when there was such poor prospect of bagging it. But the next day the wind rose, and several inches of feathery snow fell. The snow was noisy, but the high wind made it a fine day for moose stalking. Having reached the part we wished to scour, we separated and began to beat into the wind northward toward the Pelly trail, over which we were to return at night.

It was nearing sunset, and as I had found nothing fresh, I was longing for

Speedily bandaging her head and ankle as best we could, we wrapped her in the robe and made a stretcher of the horse blanket. Having placed our burden in the middle, we brought the edges together, cut slits about eight inches apart, ran a small pole in and out, then when the ends were pinned together we had a wind proof case much resembling a "cocoon." With this suspended from our shoulders, our moccasined feet carried our light burden swiftly and smoothly over the snow.

During our hurried preparations, Will introduced her to me as Miss McWillie, who was teaching at Avondale, the settlement immediately north of his place, and also told me that she boarded with his sister, Mrs. Lockhart. She had come early in summer for her health, and had been secured to take charge of their newly formed school.

We hurried on to Rankin's house hoping to find the doctor. Fortunately he had brought his "kit" with him to be ready for any emergency, but he had never dreamed of such an interesting case as this. The doctor had not yet arrived, but there in the yard, gently nibbling at a stack, was the runaway horse and the remains of the demolished cutter. Taking our patient out of her prison, we placed her, robe and all, in a large arm chair till we could get the house warmed up. A sharp bark warned us that a neighbor was passing, and a hurried note from Will to his sister was dispatched.

them, and it had almost killed her. Last spring she came to the Northwest for a change, and had taken the school to divert her mind. In the meantime, Will, driving in the direction Coventry had gone, met him about four miles from home, returning nearly exhausted from a long fruitless chase following moose with the wind, a novice's almost certain blunder. Not till they reached home did Will tell him that his surgical skill was required for a lady wounded in a runaway.

Just as the doctor entered the room Miss McWillie was moaning piteously: "Oh, that terrible prong! Just a year ago we parted! Oh, Harry, Harry!" followed by hysterical sobs.

The doctor stared like one distraught, turned pale, and tottering, grasped a chair back. Then he turned and left the room, and I thinking he had, perhaps, been hurt, followed him from the room.

"That is my lost Maud. We were to have been married a year ago tomorrow, and a year ago to-day we parted. She told me never to see her again. She would rather die than have me attend her." I saw he was laboring under some mistake, for she called for Harry, while his name was Charlie. "No, my name is Charles Henry, and she always called me Harry."

"Well," I said, "there is no time now for sentiment. Brace up; you have a hard job ahead of you. If I mistake not, there are a bruised hand, a dislocated ankle, a cut head and perhaps a

fractured skull; but worst of all, a broken heart. And," I added, "if her heart is healed, the others will soon come all right."

He jumped as if electrified, and was himself in a moment. Calling me to his aid, and taking a hurried glance at the wounds, in a very few moments he had his patient calm and peaceful under the effects of some powerful anesthetic. All her wounds were dressed, her ankle set and she quietly sleeping. He worked as by magic. Calling me aside, he gave me a hurried outline of his story, and how that at last he had fled to the West to drown his sorrow in new scenes and activities. And now," he concluded, "I must flee again before she wakes." This I knew would never do, and calling Mrs. Lockhart to my aid, we told him what she knew of Miss McWillie's story. It was mental rather than physical pain that had so prostrated her, and his work was not yet half done. He must stay!

A voice called: "Mrs. Lockhart, who has been here? Who touched me? I thought it was Harry's voice and touch, and, oh, I was so happy!"

I knew joy never killed, so I ordered Dr. "Harry" in to finish his magic work. I know you want to hear all they said, but suffice to say, we could hardly make the doctor leave his patient long enough to eat his supper, and it was now 9.30 of a December evening, at latitude 52 degrees north.

Christmas morning dawned bright and clear. We three hunters had been invited to Lockhart's for dinner. But now it was decided that they should all come down to Rankin's, roast goose and all. Before the arrival of the others, as Maud, with the light of her new found joy in her face, was seated in the large rocking chair facing a sunny window, "Harry," who could not professionally leave the sick, said: "Maud, do you know that yesterday, the day I found you, was the anniversary of the day I lost you?"

"And it was a miserable wreck you found," said she; "and what a horrid nightmare the past year has been—so full of vain regrets."

"Well, we will bury that miserable, old, spavined nightmare, now that we are both awake. Maud, to-day was to have been the anniversary of our wedding day, won't you re-name the happy day?"

"Indeed, I won't!" with a saucy pout. "But, Harry, just as soon as you kill that horrid moose for me you may name it."

"I'll do it, or perish in the attempt—him or another just as good."

"No! that one or none. You can't mistake him. Here, give me paper and pencil and I'll draw him for you." Placing a book on her knee for a desk, she quickly drew a moose's head. Will quietly nudged me and pointed to a ring on her finger that was not there yesterday.

By the time the picture was ready, he was ready for the chase. She insisted on the great pendant prong. That was what struck her head, and had filled her ravings. She saw the prong was twice as long as the one that had been bought from Mr. Rankin to present to the Duke of York. Suddenly making a spring, she cried: "Oh, there he is! Quick! Quick!"

Sure enough, crossing an opening about two hundred yards away, was a band of nine moose, headed by a monstrous shaggy black bull. Quicker than it takes to tell it, Harry was at the door, and before our rifles could be reached a well-aimed shot from the ex-Queen's Own crack marksman had dropped the monarch of the herd. And when the head was brought in, it coincided exactly with the picture so indelibly imprinted upon the mind of our fair artist.

On May 23rd, 1901, I was one of a small party which witnessed as pretty and happy a wedding as one could wish to see. And we have now before us a pleasant little note from our erstwhile patient inviting me to a reunion dinner being held this Christmas in Winnipeg, where Dr. Charles Henry Coventry has worked up a splendid practice.

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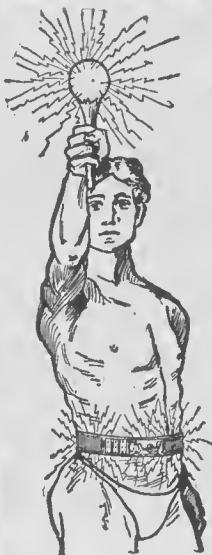
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DR. D. L. SANDEN.

On this 9th day of October, 1900, before me, Thomas W. Folsom, a notary public, duly commissioned, personally came Dr. Sanden, to me known, and being legally sworn, declares that he agrees to furnish the sum of \$5,000 to any applicant for a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt if the conditions of the above free trial offer are not lived up to in both letter and spirit.

[SEAL]

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After mature deliberation I have determined that the best manner in which to place the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt where it belongs, separate and apart from the confusing number of inferior imitations now upon the market, is to sell it strictly upon its own merits, as I propose doing in making the above offer of an absolute free trial. To meet the great demand which this is sure to create, I have set aside 10,000 belts, and can thus promise to promptly fill all orders.

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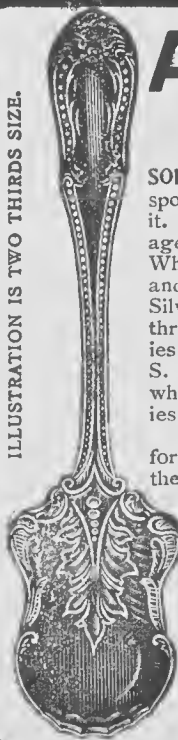


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STACKING OUTFIT OF T. PREIST AND B. EBY, AT DIDSBUY, ALTA.

## Our Progress in Fruit Growing.

By H. L. Palmore, Brandon, Man.



**G**OING back scarcely a decade we find that the opinion was then freely expressed by our leading experimenters that there was little hope of the larger fruits ever being found sufficiently hardy to grow in Manitoba. But in the short period of ten years conditions have changed so much that now we find that in nearly all parts of Manitoba and the Territories trees of certain varieties of crab-apples and apples are not only becoming sufficiently hardy to thrive, but are beginning to bear fruit of good quality.

It is especially interesting and valuable to observe that although some of the most noticeable successes with the larger fruits have been obtained in sheltered places, there are in several places in Manitoba to be found crab-apple trees standing out without shelter on the open prairie, and yet hardy and producing fruit. These instances are valuable because they prove to us that there are varieties of the larger fruits sufficiently robust to withstand the extremes of our climate, and that if we study the history of these hardy trees, and the conditions under which they have obtained their robust constitutions, we shall be able to make greater progress, than we will by the nursing and protecting of more tender varieties.

A few years since the writer saw some crab-apple trees full of blossom on the side of a road allowance a few miles south of Brandon. Upon enquiry it was found that these trees were brought from Minnesota in the early eighties and planted. There was a lot of work on a farm in those days, and the trees were left to take care of themselves, but they proved to be hardy fellows, and adapting themselves to the needs of the climate, they have now grown into sturdy bushes, and have been producing fruit for several years. These bushes are on the unprotected prairie, receive no cultivation, and yet, apparently, they are as thrifty as the native trees.

Observing the success of these bushes, the writer, in 1897, procured from Minnesota several hundred trees of apples, crab-apples and plums, selecting what promised to be the most suitable varieties, the intention being to allow these to grow into bush or shrub shape and select the more vigorous and robust trees for grafting or budding upon native-grown stock.

These trees, however, were not planted in the open, but between two hedges of maples. Whether this has been in their favor or not is open to question, but certainly it proved this year to be of value in one respect, viz., it

prevented the wind from blowing the fruit off the trees.

As soon as well rooted after planting the trees were cut back and induced to grow into fan-shaped bushes and the soil was well cultivated for three years. The first two winters each killed the new growth back a little, but for the last two winters nearly all of the trees have been perfectly hardy.

During the summer of 1900 cultivation was stopped with the view to bringing these trees into fruit, it having been found by some horticulturists sometimes advisable to do this, or even to girdle the trees. Whether this plan was of benefit or not, in the spring of 1901 nearly every tree was full of blossom and set its fruit, excepting the trees at either end of the plantation. This circumstance is worthy of notice, because the trees at the two ends of the plot were planted in deep rich soil, while those in the middle were on more shallow and gravelly soil, indicating that deep, rich soil is more productive of wood growth, but not so favorable for fruit development.

On the 7th of June we had a very hard frost, followed by heavy snow. Some varieties could not endure this and dropped their fruit, but there was a good test for the hardier varieties. The fruit on these for a few days was shrivelled, but gradually recovered and grew, thus proving that it is possible for us to grow varieties which will produce fruit sufficiently hardy to survive our late spring frosts.

The varieties of apples planted in 1897 were Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy and some seedling varieties. Of these, the Wealthy has become very hardy and thrifty, one of the seedling varieties is very promising, and the Duchess has also become hardy, but has not grown so thrifty as the others. They have not fruited yet, the trees are too young, but being now thoroughly hardy, there is reasonable prospect of their soon coming into bearing.

Of crab-apples we planted Transcendent, Pride of Minneapolis, Martha, Mathers, Van Cycle, White Arctic, and several other varieties. Of these the Transcendent, Pride of Minneapolis and Mathers fruited heavily this year. The fruit of each was particularly sound and clear and of good size. The

Transcendents ripened in the middle of August, the Pride did not ripen until October. Some of the fruit was left on the trees until November 1st, uninjured, but was frozen by the hard frost on Nov. 2nd and 3rd. This proves that there are varieties of fruits to be obtained which are of sufficient hardiness to endure the late fall frosts. The other varieties of crab-apples have not yet fruited.

We planted twelve varieties of plums and a number of selected native sorts. The plum trees this past season were heavily loaded with fruit, several trees producing more than a bushel each. The earliest to ripen was the Aitkin, about August 15th. This is a flat, oval bright red plum, about one and a half inches in diameter, being a good large plum, and of good quality. The next to ripen were three of the selected native varieties, maturing from August 20th to 30th. These were a marked improvement upon the fruit of the original trees, due perhaps to cross fertilizing with the other varieties. The next to ripen was the Cheney, coming in during the first week in September. This is a good variety, an early and abundant bearer and produces a large-sized, good quality fruit. Equal in quality, and producing fruit in clusters like bunches of grapes, was the Forest Rose. This, however, did not ripen until September 20th. Other good varieties were the Wolf, Rockford, De Soto and Weaver, all ripening about the last week in September.

For us in this northwestern country there is particular interest in the results which I have detailed at length, because these trees were planted at the very high altitude of 2,300 feet above sea level (500 or 600 feet higher than at Morden), and on average prairie soil, with no natural shelter but such as has been provided by the planting of ripple hedges. They prove also that our spring or fall frosts do not present an insuperable difficulty to the growth of large fruits. They prove also that we can get hardy stocks of good varieties of fruit without having to revert to inferior kinds, and with plums it proves that there are varieties equally hardy with our native, but even earlier and more productive, and that our native plums, while being very

valuable for their hardiness for stocks, can be greatly improved by grafting or budding with earlier and larger sorts.

If cake has a coarse grain it was not beaten enough or the oven was too slow.

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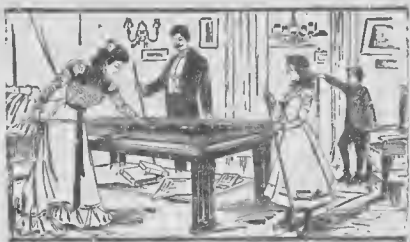
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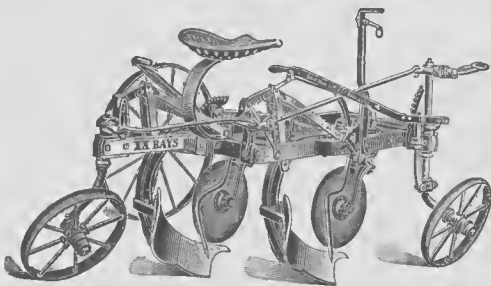
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## The Ontario Winter Fair.

Though nothing like so large a show as the one held the previous week in Chicago, yet this year's show was by far the largest of its kind ever gathered together in Canada. Year by year this show has grown until now, in many ways, it is the most important show in our country. Viewed from an educational aspect it certainly is. The editor of The Nor-West Farmer, who was present, was impressed with the fact that the educational element of the show was its strong feature. It is not run to make money, but all through, in every department, the aim is to make it as truly educational as possible. Judged by the attendance this is being accomplished. Last year the admissions were placed at 11,000, this year they were over 20,000. A surer index is the increase in the attendance of members of farmers' institutes. A member producing a certificate from the secretary of his institute is given a free pass into the show. Last year about 1,500 institute members attended; this year there were nearly double that. Farmers are finding out that it is a place at which they can learn a great deal and they are going to attend.

Preparation was made for an increase in the number of exhibits, but the increase was so great as to crowd the whole building. The exhibits of beef and dairy cattle were much more numerous than last year; sheep were nearly double, while swine entries were fully one-third more. Upstairs was the poultry show of the Ontario Poultry Association and it was conceded on all sides as being by far the largest and best exhibition of poultry ever seen in Canada.

One feature of the show worthy of imitation at many a show was the raised seats around the ring, in which the stock was judged. Here 500 or 600 people could sit and see the judges at work. This place was used later as an overflow lecture room. Next to this was the lecture room, capable of seating 700 people. Animals were brought in here and lectures given on them. The desirable and undesirable features were pointed out by such capable men as Professors Day and Grisdale, and Messrs. F. W. Hodson and A. W. Smith, while Ministers of Agriculture Dryden and Fisher took an active part. In this way addresses were given on the beef form and the dairy type in cattle, the mutton sheep and the bacon hog. Later dressed carcasses were run in from the killing and cooling rooms next to it and the audiences addressed by the butchers and bacon-curers and others. The discussions were most lively and full of information. So eager were those in attendance to gain information that the lecture room was filled long before the hour of starting had arrived. Overflow meetings had to be held in the stock judging arena outside and here the writer saw as many as 1,000 people, in the seats and crowded around the ring, all eager to hear what was to be said. The farmers thirst for knowledge of this kind and stock judging addresses at our fall fairs would prove a greater drawing card with greater satisfaction, than a horse race.

The show was visited this year by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Minto, who took the greatest interest in everything pertaining to it, and especially in the feeding of poultry with a cramming machine. Another great feature of the show was the gathering of the institute workers and the conference on methods of work. Speakers who attend a show of this kind and take in the lectures are surely much better qualified for their work as instructors.

### CATTLE.

A visitor looking for the old-time heavy, fat, over-done animals would be surprised to find none of them on the grounds. Nobody eats thick, fat animals, anyway. It's utility purposes, every-day usefulness, the management are working for, and in line with this the 3-year-old animals have had to go. In fact, some people would hardly call it a fat stock show, as it used to be known, because the exhibitors are avoiding excessive fat and keeping closely to the class of animal that meets the every-day wants of the butcher. The reason for this will be more fully touched on when we reach the carcasses.

Shorthorns—as usual, were out in fair numbers and hood of this strain was in particular evidence in the grades and crosses. The strongest section was the ring of calves, in which Jos. Birby got first place for a white, smooth, even-fleshed one. H. Smith had first for two-year-old heifer, one of the best animals in the show. In yearlings James Leask, Greenbank, had first and afterwards sweepstakes female for Money May, a well fitted red.

Herefords and Aberdeen Angus.—These two breeds competed against each other. The Herefords of the F. W. Stone Stock Co. had rather the lead, with W. Hall's Polled Angus in second place. In the calf class Jas. Bowman had the lead for two fine Polled Angus heifers.

Galloways and Devons.—Here the Galloways of A. M. & R. S. Baw had the lead against Rudd's Devons. D. McCrae had only two entries, securing a first and third.

Grades and Crosses.—This was where the large rings and keen competition came in, the two-year-old and yearling steers making very strong rings. Leask's two-year-old white steer, Champion, 1,860 lbs., was placed first and afterwards grand champion of the show. He is a beautifully turned, thick fleshed fellow, but had not as firm flesh as his rival for first place. In yearlings Jas. Green, of Fergus, captured the red, while in the calf section the well known feeders, J. Fried & Son, were to the top.

In the class for three-year-old cows Leask was again to the front with a 1,940 lb. big, thick roan, by many considered as good an animal as his white steer, Champion. A Polled Angus was second, Leask had the first for both two-year-olds and yearlings. In fact, Leask covered himself with glory. He showed six animals and won five firsts

and one second, Shortborn femals champion-ship, best grade steer sired by a Shorthorn, grand champion of the show, and best pair of fat animals, any age or breed, bred and fed by the exhibitor. For this last he gets a cup valued at \$250 given by the Bell Organ & Piano Co. For the best steer, any age or breed, bred and fed by the exhibitor, he gets the Holliday cup. This cup now becomes his property, his having won it twice with different animals, thus filling the conditions, under which it becomes the permanent property of a breeder.

The class for three export steers brought out the finest display of the whole cattle class. This award did not go to the fattest cattle, but to better killing animals. Fried & Son would have won if fat were considered, but they were put down to fourth place. First place went to Jas. Rennie, Blackwater, for three nice weight heasts, firm fleshed, smooth and indicating good killing qualities. G. B. Hood, Guelph, was second, with a lot shown by J. Brown, Galt, third, but inclined to be too fat.

### SHEEP.

As stated before, the sheep exhibit was much larger and of better quality than last year, and the animals were crowded for space. It is proposed next year to raise the roof of the building and put the sheep upstairs.

Lincolns.—J. T. Gihson, Denfield, was present with his Chicago exhibit, and secured the cream of the prizes for his flock, which were shown in most excellent shape. Graham Walker, a former partner, was his only competitor.

Cotswolds.—Jno. Parks & Son, J. Rawlings and J. C. Ross were the chief exhibitors. Prizes were well distributed.

Leicesters.—J. M. Gardhouse, J. Kelly, Orr & Lillico, and A. & W. Whitlaw, were the exhibitors, with Orr & Lillico rather in the lead.

Oxfords.—J. H. Jull, S. Evans and K. Finlayson were the leading winners, with Evans in the lead.

Shropshires.—Contest was very warm and the rings large. J. Campbell, as usual, had out a fine lot of sheep, but only secured first and second for ewe lambs. R. Gibson, with his Chicago winners, had first for yearling wether (Campbell second), first and second for wether lambs with Campbell third, and first for three wether lambs, Campbell second. For three ewe lambs Phil was first, Campbell second. Gibson led in the Shropshire specials with Campbell at his heels.

Southdowns.—The largest rings as well as some of the strongest were found here. In ewe lambs J. Jackson & Sons were first and second. In yearling wethers Teifer Bros. were first with their Chicago winner. They also led for wether lambs. T. C. Douglas led for three wether lambs and Jackson & Sons for three ewe lambs.

Only a few Dorsets and Hampshires were shown.

In the class for grades or crosses J. Campbell captured nearly all the first and several of the seconds. R. Gibson made a good second.

### SWINE.

Berkshires, as usual, made a great class, competition was very keen and prizes well distributed.

Yorkshires made the banner class in the swine department. J. E. Brethour had all the firsts but one and quite a few of the seconds as well. In this class in one section two sows shown as under nine months were thrown out by the judges as being over age. Competition is getting so keen that breeders are tempted to give an incorrect age, feeling that to win their animals must have some start. H. J. Davis and Jos. Featherston were the next most successful winners.

Tamworths also made an excellent entry, but those from the Minnesota Experiment Station did not put in an appearance, being refused admission by the quarantine officers on account of coming from a district where there is hog cholera. On account of this no exhibit was made from this station at all. A. Elliott & Son led in the barrow sections, and D. Douglas & Son for sows six and nine months old, while W. R. McDonald captured first three awards under six months old.

In Poland Chinas R. L. Smyth had the lead, capturing all firsts. W. M. Smith was his strongest competitor.

Chester Whites made a fair entry, but Bennett and Pardo secured first and second awards in all but one section.

In Duroc Jerseys Tape Bros. had all the firsts except for sow under nine months, this went to W. M. Smith, who was his strongest competitor.

### THE DAIRY COWS.

Though the entry in this class was larger than in past years, there seemed to be somewhat less interest taken in it than usual. This might be accounted for in the fact that there was no food test and that there were none of the phenomenal producers present. In spite of this some fairly creditable records were made, a Holstein belonging to Geo. Rice, gave 119 1/2 lbs. of milk in two days, while one of his heifers gave nearly 93 lbs. in the same time.

Chief interest this year centred round the Shorthorns. Bonnie Doon, a four-year-old, gave 106 1/2 lbs. of milk in 48 hours. This was one of the best records of the lot. H. C. Graham showed the first prize Shorthorn heifer. She made a record of a little more than 65 1/2 lbs. of milk in the two days' test, showing 3.65, 4 and 5.6 per cent. of butter fat at as many different tests, a higher percentage than made by any other cow.

W. M. Smith was to the fore in Ayrshires, with a cow giving 79.1 lbs., while one of his heifers made 89.1 lbs.

There were some excellent cows in the grade class, a Shorthorn-Jersey cross making 106.3 lbs. of milk.

### CARCASS COMPETITION.

In all there were 12 cattle, about 70 hogs, and over 80 sheep killed and the carcasses entered for competition. Some very astonishing things were shown. The judging of

the live beef cattle was done by a breeder and a butcher—R. Miller and Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., and the dressed carcasses were judged by three well known and capable butchers. The results in the beef competition, and the others as well, showed how far apart opinions are. In the ring of live animals the tendency was to give the prize to the amount of fat carried. The carcass judges went for one fat enough to give juicy meat, but not fat enough to cause waste, for excessive fatness always means waste, as nobody eats fat, fat meat.

As a result of this prizes invariably went to animals that had won nothing alive. Thus the sweepstakes carcass of beef was a smooth even one from a Shorthorn steer that was not placed in the live ring. Each breed of hogs had a carcass class for themselves, but in the sweepstakes for best bacon carcass of pure bred animals the breeds won as follows:—1, 2, 5 and 6, Yorkshires; 3, Chester Whites; 4, Tamworth, 7, Berkshires.

The loss in killing showed a different result, the Berkshires coming to the front. The 7th prize winners dressing with a 22 per cent. shrinkage, while the first prize Yorkshire showed 23 per cent. and the third prize Chester Whites 25 per cent. In the grand sweepstakes for the best carcass, grade or pure bred, the award went to a Yorkshire grade. They were bought on the open market by a Guelph butcher and their breeding was, as nearly as could be ascertained, a Yorkshire-Chester-White cross. Their chief feed was blood from the slaughter house mixed with pea meal. In hogs animals that won nothing alive went to the top as dressed carcasses. One of the sweepstakes hogs was brought into the ring as the best example to be found in the grounds of an unfinished hog; yet he was good enough for sweepstakes. This shows how far apart the feeders or breeders and the butchers are.

The lesson of the dressed carcasses this year is that the tendency of the market is for leaner meat.

The exhibition of dressed poultry was simply a fine one. A. G. Gilbert, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, had present a fine display of dressed poultry, also a package done up for the English market. The plucking contest was a most interesting one, while the talks on poultry culture by W. R. Graham, F. C. Hare, A. G. Gilbert and others were most helpful.

We have not space for a synopsis of any of the many lectures and addresses given during the show, but hope to give our readers the gist of these later on. On the whole, though greatly cramped for room owing to the large increase in exhibits and in attendance, the show was a decided success.

### ONTARIO POULTRY SHOW.

The annual poultry exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association, held on the second floor of the Fat Stock Show building at Guelph and at the same time, was a most magnificent success. The entries were very much larger than ever before and competition very keen. The great interest taken now by the poultry departments at Ottawa and Guelph and the great development in the export trade, has caused a great quickening of poultry interests throughout the province and the breeders of pure bred stock are feeling the benefit of this.

Some idea may be had of the keenness of competition when it is stated that there were 69 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels present. The Barred Rocks were the banner class. All the heavier breeds—Brabmas, Langshans, Cochins, Wyandottes, Minorcas, and especially the Barred Rocks, made very large entries. Hamburgs, Spanish and Leghorns did not show the strength of other years.

Turkeys, geese, ducks, bantams and pigeons were present in gratifying numbers. Incubators and poultry supplies made instructive exhibits. A pen of fowl in a fattening coop, crammed twice a day with a cramming machine, was a drawing card. Lord Minto took particular interest in this exhibit.



Yearling and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters. See "Among the Breeders," in this issue of The Farmer.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

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[Life Photograph.]

Champion Shorthorn Bull at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago. The property of C. E. Leonard, Bellair, Mo.

### The Biggest Show on Airth.

Our heading is borrowed from Barnum and his successors in the great art of advertising, but it exactly fits the magnificent turnout of live stock collected at Chicago in the first week of December. In number and quality combined this show is admitted by all critics to have been without parallel, and the interest it created was manifested by the presence of such men as Marr, Montgomery, and Peters, from Britain, and front rank breeders by the hundred from all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as representatives from France, Germany and South America. Little less than 400,000 was the number of intelligent and delighted spectators, each of whom saw in this monster combination specimens of his own specialties, whose equals could not have been found anywhere else on earth. This, the opening show of the century for Chicago, will be memorable for many a year to come, for the interest it has created all over the stock world and for its ample realization of the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors.

In our last issue we were able to give a short notice of the awards in the leading breeds of fat cattle and sheep. It is impossible within our limited space even to mention all the classes and varieties exhibited and we therefore confine ourselves to such of them as are likely to have greatest interest for the majority of our readers.

#### DRAFT HORSES.

Of these there were in all 290 entered and the men who put them there knew just how high must be the quality of every beast shown, therefore only the choicest were entered. It is estimated that 5,000 people were gathered round the judging ring, in spite of the raw cold of the December weather in which the show was held.

#### PERCHERONS.

Percherons are very popular in the Central States and came out in great numbers. The pick of the great French shows were here. In 4-year-old stallions, with 40 entries, Durham & Fletcher, Oaklawn, had first and second with Chambellan (grey), and Picador (black). Chambellan was first at the great French National Shows of 1900 and 1901. In 3-year-olds, 26 entries, the same firm had the three highest prizes and championship of the breed in Pourquoi Pas (black). In 2-year-olds, 39 entries, the same firm had again first and second, Kruger (black) being at the

top. In groups of four, by one sire, they again had first and second. In produce of dam they had first and third. They had first, second and third for stallion championship, and first, second and third for champion female. In specials they had first for five stallions and first for three mares. It must not be assumed on account of this long list of triumphs that the Oaklawn exhibit had it all its own way. In number as well as in quality they quite overpowered their competitors, all of whom had grand animals, beautifully brought out.

#### CLYDESDALES.

These were not so numerous as the Percherons, but still they numbered, all told, 105 head, which anywhere else would have been thought a very big turnout. Colonel Holloway, the owner of the grand old horse, Cedric, had the greatest share of the honors, for it was horses of his breeding or their descendants that got the cream of the prizes. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, and Professor Carlyle, of Wisconsin, did the judging and did it well. Of the aged stallions, 11 entries, Galbraith had six, taking first and third with Prince William, Jr., by Cedric, and Coroner, a Scotch prize winner of great build and quality. Prince William, Jr., is a very handsome black with white feet. Benedict, a son of Baron's Pride, was second, and N. P. Clarke had fourth and fifth. In 3-year-olds Graham Bros.' unbeaten Royal Cairnton was again at the top. Galbraith was second with Gold Medal, now at Brandon, Clarke third. In 2-year-olds McLay Bros. had first and fourth, Grahams second, Clarke third and fifth. Prince Punctual (McLay's entry) is by Handsome Prince, a son of Cedric that has left his owners some rare good stock. In yearlings McLay had first and fourth with two more sons of Handsome Prince, Clarke second with a son of Lily McGregor, Grahams third with a son of McQueen.

In aged mares Col. Holloway's Minuet was first. Grahams' Moss Rose 2nd, by MacQueen, the best of the lot, slipped her foal the night before and was thus out of the race. The Grahams suffered badly through shipping in a frozen car that injured several of their horses. In 3-year-olds, Grahams had first and the championship with Cherry Startle, a daughter of Cherry Ripe, one of the best breeding mares ever seen in America. Co. Holloway had second and third, Clarke fourth. In 2-year-olds Col. Holloway scored first and fourth, McLay second and third. In a big ring of yearlings McLays had first and second with daughters of Handsome Prince, Grahams' third and fourth. For

male championship Galbraith led with Prince William Jr., Grahams second with Royal Cairnton, McLay third and fourth. For mares Grahams' Cherry Startle was first, Holloway second and third. For produce of mare Holloway was first, for get of sire Holloway was first. For four animals, the get of one sire, owned by one exhibitor, McLay had first. The analysis of all these winnings shows a clear triumph for the veteran breeder, Col. Holloway.

#### SHIRES.

The exhibitors in this class were all from Illinois and Indiana. G. E. Brown, Aurora, showed his great old horse, Holland Major, now 19 years old, and still in good shape. The aged sires numbered 15. Of these Blaisdon Pluto, once at the head of the famous Dunsmore stud, was first. In 3-year-olds Gladstone was placed over better horses and Brown refrained from putting any more of his horses under the eye of a man not up to his work. In his later decisions the judge made more hits that did not please the ring. Blaisdon Pluto got a deserved male championship and Beauty the female one.

#### DRAFT HORSES IN HARNESS.

This was the most popular part of the whole horse show. The great packing houses sent in their picked teams to compete with the breeders and dealers and made a grand turnout. In the various classes for draft geldings of any breed, the Clydesdales fairly swept the deck, winning every first and second prize offered for single horses, pairs, three-abreast, four horse teams and six horse teams, thus repeating their last year's victory in the same competition. On that occasion G. A. Moore took over six Canadians and about wiped up all within reach, winning for twos, threes, fours, fives and sixes, and selling the lot to Nelson Morris, the great packer, for \$3,000. The Armours, who

Forbes' Cock Robin, the best of his year in England and but recently imported. Watts' Royal Wonder got eighth. Goffman, unplaced in this class, sold at \$1,300 afterwards. In senior bull calves Bothwell again led with Nonpareil Hero, another son of Nonpareil Victor, Cotton's Money Maker second. In junior bulls Harding's Cremonious Archer first. The total bull entries was 124.

In aged cows it was again a fight of champions, but the royal Cicely went to the top, her companion, Empress 12th, going second, Clarke's Dorothea third. In 2-year-olds Robbins had another first on his grand heifer Ruberta; Bowen's Missie 165th second; Durrett's Village Rose third. Beaufort Pride 2nd, about the finest of the lot and a great English prize winner, was just out of quarantine and got eighth. The senior yearlings made a rare group. Ryan's Lovely 30th first; Baker's Lady Hamilton second; Norton's Sunlight third. In junior yearlings Robbins had second and third, his fine heifer, Clarissa, champion of the fall fairs, was beaten by Norton's Lovely Maid. In senior calves, 34 entries, Bothwell's Queen of Beauty first, Harding's Gloster Girl second, Robbins' Lad's Goldie third. Watts' Matchless 28th got sixth.

When it came to the groups and championships Robbins' list of high places soon told. They were Choice Goods, Cicely, Ruberta, Clarissa and Lad's Goldie. Harding was second, Bowen third, Clarke fourth, and Baker fifth. For the senior and grand championships Lavender Viscount was put before Choice Goods, but this award had little outside support. Bothwell's Nonpareil was junior champion. Ruberta was put above Cicely for female champion and grand female champion. The auction sale list was another triumph for the Shorthorns. W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., paid \$6,000 for Missie 153rd, and Missie 172nd made \$1,900. The Scotch Shorthorns had, in fact, the best of



PRINCE WILLIAM, JR.

[Life Photograph.]

Champion Clydesdale Stallion, any age, at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago. The property of Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

avored the Percherons, have been working to win this year, but Morris accepted the challenge, and got Montgomery to send out a fresh half-dozen from Scotland. This year the Clydesdales began at the bottom and went right out to the top, winning all the way. Of 15 single horses in harness five were placed, all Clydesdales. Morris showed his last year's winners, but they were badly shod. Morris had four in the prize list. One, Archie, was put down as ideally perfect, and given first place as a cart horse. For pairs, Morris first and second, Armours third. For threes Morris was again first and second, Armour third. For fours, only Clydesdales ventured in, Morris taking all prizes. For sixes, Morris was again first and second, Armour third.

The heavy horse competition was in reality a grand challenge for the championship of the world, and the Clydesdales took all the five places. For pairs, the Clydes had first and second. It was pretty nearly the old formula, "Clydes first, the rest nowhere."

#### SHORTHORNS.

This is the breed that makes the biggest showing all the world over, and it was grandly represented here. Show form is not favorable to breeding usefulness and the bloom required by the judges was wanting in some of the very best, hence the prize list is not in every case a perfect test of the real value of the exhibits. The pick of the two continents was on view. Of 12 aged bulls, Leonard's twice champion, Lavender Viscount was first. Harding's Best of Archers second. Robbins' Lad for Me third. The Flatt bull, Valiant, got sixth, but should have gone higher. In 2-year-olds Flatt's other bull, Choice Goods, won first for Robbins & Sons. He was much admired. Clarke's Justice second, Harding's Golden Victor third. Clarke had in all three prizes in this class. In yearlings Bothwell's Nonpareil, the champion of his year in America, managed to beat

the game all through. A bull by the same sire as the last mentioned heifer made \$1,150.

#### HEREFORDS.

There was a total entry of 177. Sotham's high priced Improver (imp.), was first, Guggell & Simpson's Dandy Rex second, H. D. Smith's Mark Hanna third, Nave's Protector (imp.), fourth. In 2-year-olds Clarke's Perfection, a son of the great Dale, was first, as well as the winner of the senior and grand championships. Harris Bros., of Harris, Missouri, had first for senior and junior herd, get of hull, produce of one cow, senior and grand champion cow—a wonderful record in such a close fight.

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS.

This breed is a great favorite in the middle west and last year beat all opposition in the fat stock lists. The Aberdeen Angus suits the feed and climate of the western states. There were here 123 entries, most of them of first-rate excellence. The younger animals were of special quality. In aged bulls Bradfute's Valiant Knight was 1st, Binnie's Heather Lad 2nd. In 2-year-olds Gardner's Rosegay, a noted winner, first, McHenry's Royal Laddie second. In yearlings Binnie's Mayor of Alta 2nd was first, McHenry's Bambo second. In calves Hayti Woodlawn first and junior champion. In aged cows Binnie's Lucy Estill 3rd was first, McHenry second. In 2-year-olds McHenry first, Binnie second. In yearlings McHenry first and second. It was the same in calves. The veteran McHenry was first on herd, both old and young, and champion of aged and junior females. Binnie just beat him and no more for get of hull.

#### GALLOWAYS.

This breed never before made such a show in America. In the aged bull list were four Scottish champions. Druid of Castlemilk being better finished, beat MacDougal 4th of Tarbreoch, which was just out of quarantine, but even then had lots of backers for the



PERFECTION.

[Life Photograph.]

Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago. The property of Thos. Clark, Bucher, Ill.



higher place. He afterwards sold for \$2,000, the highest price yet paid. In females the 2-year-old Maggie of Kikuhauity, bought by W. Martin, Winnipeg, was held by good judges one of the very best. Norma 3rd, which barely beat her, was put senior female champion.

#### FAT CATTLE.

In Shorthorns Iowa Agricultural College had two firsts and championship with their steer, Prince of Quality. Minnesota station had first for herd. In Herefords the most distinguished was The Woods Principal, champion of his breed and champion yearling of all breeds, as well as grand champion fat steer. He weighed at 25 months old 1,645 lbs. In Aberdeen Angus Empress Damask was champion and next in merit to the champion of the show. The Angus calf, Tip Top, weighing at 11 months 325 lbs., was at the top of the youngest lot. On carload lots the Herefords got to the top in all three classes, the Angus coming next. Kerrick, who won last year with Angus, was by many thought first this year also. On carcasses Michigan Agricultural College had first with an-Angus. The second and third were also Angus. On yearlings, first went to a Shorthorn, second to a Galloway from Michigan College. The champion on foot, The Woods Principal, was far too fat, while Empress Damask, placed below him in the final, made a very fine carcass. The worst carcass of the whole lot was that of the first prize Shorthorn. The Galloways were much favored by all the butchers.

#### SHEEP.

In last issue of The Farmer the awards in the classes for fat sheep in the different breeds were given. In the breeding classes the awards went to different men.

Shropshires.—In aged rams D. G. & J. G. Hammer were first with their imported ram

cnc, for the prize was a \$700 cup, as well as money prizes. There was quite a collection of students and the cup went to the three students of a college making the highest score. There were 19 classes of animals to judge. The awards went, 1 Iowa, 2 Guelph, 3 Illinois, 4 Michigan, 5 Wisconsin. Students were there from Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana and N. Dakota also. Iowa's three scored 3,756 points and Guelph's three 3,610.

Although the Guelph boys did not win first place, yet the quality of the teaching done by the Ontario Agricultural College was demonstrated in a very gratifying way in these stock judging contests. The students of four of the successful colleges in this competition, Iowa, Guelph, Michigan and Wisconsin, had their training from ex-students of Guelph. Ontario farming has always been conspicuous for its quality and progressiveness. They cannot well take their land and crops from home for exhibition, but for good stock and skilled stockmen they take the cake and go where they will they are certain to make their mark. The stamp of the Ontario college on a young man is a pretty sure guarantee that he is up to date, both as a scientific and practical agriculturist. It is indeed gratifying to know that ex-students of the Guelph school are in the lead as teachers in the American colleges.

#### What the Gold Piece Bought.

It was a happy day for the little Jacksons, for that very morning father had broken the toy bank, and counted all the pennies and nickels, and had taken them down town with him, and at dinner time brought back a beautiful gold piece in their place. And more than that, mother said that, just as soon as Hit was quite well again, they



[Life Photograph.]

RUBERTA.

Grand Champion Shorthorn Female at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago. The property of J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind.

all over again; but they could not quite give up the hope of finding their gold piece, and every few days Meg or Dick or one of the others would insist on turning the rug all up again, or putting Hit through new questions as to where she had put their money. But it was always the same, and they did not learn anything new.

It was Christmas week when mother got a letter from Uncle Dick about the clothes for his poor people. She read the letter through at breakfast, and, as she came to the last part, she gave a funny little cry, and said:

"O children, do listen to this!" Every spoon went down into the oatmeal plates, and every child pricked up his ears and listened while mother read:

"And the best of all was the surprise in the pocket of the smallest coat—Meg's it must have been. If your little ones could have seen the joy that gold piece brought, they would have had a pleasure nothing else can give. Tell them all about it. Tell them the little coat with the precious money went to a baby girl—a little lame thing, whose back has often ached for the easy-chair they have given her now. And tell them the children had a Christmas party—all the youngsters from the neighborhood, each one feeling very fine in something out of the big box. And the way these little chaps joined hands and danced about their crippled queen was a delight to see."

There was a little more, about candy and apples the children were so delighted with, and then mother looked round at the children a minute, and asked:

"Shall I write Uncle Dick it was a mistake? Perhaps the chair has not been bought yet, and we could still get the money, and buy the party."

And such a regular chorus came back: "Oh, no, mother! oh, no!" that Hit took it up, and thumped her spoon against her silver cup to a lively "rat-tat-tat," and sang "Oh, no! oh, no!" until Jane came in and took her, wriggling and squealing, off to the kitchen.

#### The Things I Miss.

An easy thing, O Power Divine,  
To thank Thee for these gifts of Thine!  
For summer's sunshine, winter's snow;  
For hearts that kindly, thoughts that glow;  
But when shall I attain to this—  
To thank Thee for the things I miss?

For all young Fancy's early gleams,  
The dreamed-of joys that still are dreams,  
Hopes unfulfilled, and pleasures known  
Through others' fortunes, not my own,  
And blessings seen that are not given,  
And never will be, this side of heaven.

Had I, too, shared the joys I see,  
Would there have been a heaven for me?  
Could I have felt Thy presence near  
Had I possessed what I held dear?  
My deepest fortune, highest bliss,  
Have grown perchance from things I miss.

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm;  
Grief turns to blessing, pain to balm;  
A Power that works above my will  
Still leads me onward, upward still;  
And then my heart attains to this—  
To thank Thee for the things I miss.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

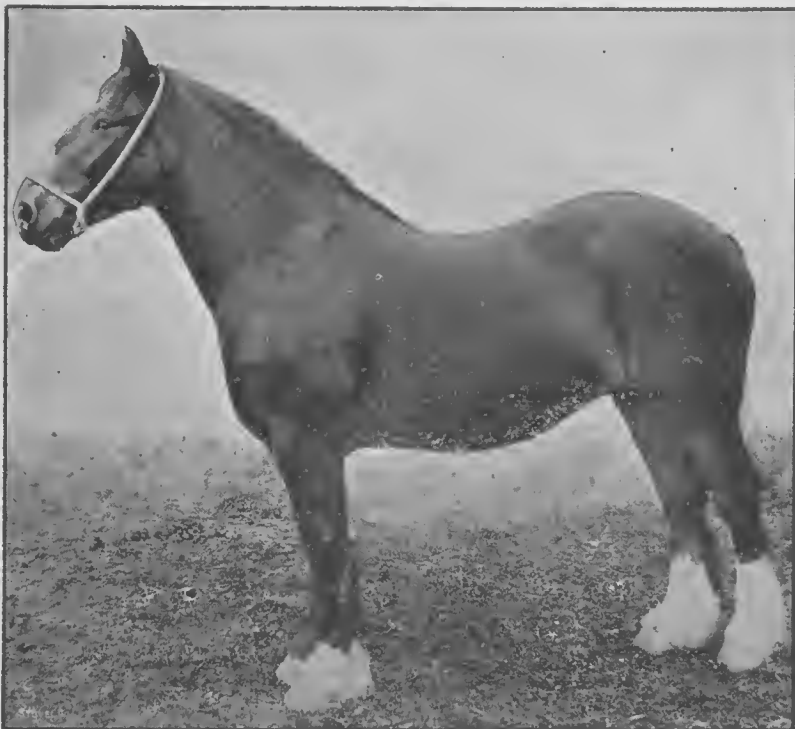
#### What's de Use.

What's de use o' groanin'  
'Cause de clouds is black?  
All yo' silly moanin'  
Never push 'em back.  
Troubles may be comin'  
Comin' in a heap;  
Jes' yo' keep a-hummin',  
Hum you'self to sleep.

What's de use o' grumblin'  
W'en de ground is wet?  
T'undah may be rumblin',  
Don't yo' nevah fret.  
Storm'll soon be ovah,  
Flowahs bloom'n' fine,  
Crops'll be in clovah,  
W'en de sun does shine.

What's de use o' shoutin',  
Gettin' sort o' mad?  
T'ings dat set yo' poutin'  
Makin' othahs glad.  
Wouldn't it be lonely,  
Tell me squar' and true,  
Ef de worl' was only  
Made fur me an' you?

—Baltimore American.



[Life Photograph.]

CHERRY STARTLE.

Champion Clydesdale Mare, any age, at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago. The property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

that was first at Toronto and the Pan-American. Dr. Davidson was second and third and J. Campbell fourth. In yearlings George Allen won with an English winner and had also championship. In aged and yearling ewes Davidson had the lead as well as flock prize. J. Campbell had good places and first for pen of four lambs by one sire.

Southdowns.—Competition was between imported animals from the Pagham Harbor flock in England.

Oxford Downs.—McKerrow & Sons had the lead nearly all the way through as well as first and second flocks.

Jno. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., was the only exhibitor of Dorsets.

Cotswolds.—The showing was exceedingly fine. Harding & Son had first flock, Jno. Park, Burgessville, Ont., second. Harding had both championships.

Lincolns.—Competition was between Gibson and Patrick, two Canadian breeders. Gibson had first and third flocks and female championship. Patrick second flock and male championship.

Leicesters.—There was a strong contest here. In the main J. M. Gardhouse had the lead, Kelly second and Orr & Lillico third.

#### SWINE.

In this section there were 734 entries. Berkshires were out in large numbers from a large number of States. Prizes were well distributed, but there were no Canadian breeders forward.

There were nearly 200 Poland Chinas present, all in the finest of bloom. Duroc Jerseys were out in excellent numbers and finish, as were also the Chester Whites. The Minnesota Station had a nice exhibit of Tamworths and won all the leading awards. In Yorkshires D. C. Flatt & Son, Ont., had things pretty much their own way.

#### INTER-COLLEGIATE JUDGING CONTEST.

The contest between students of the various agricultural colleges was a most interesting

would take the gold piece and buy the party! That was what they had wanted for ever so long—a party, with ice-cream, you know, and crackers, to pull and take out tissue-paper caps. So, of course, they were happy; and Tom and Dick and Meg and Johnnie-Jump-Up all kissed Hit harder than usual, and started off to school again in high glee.

Mother was very busy that afternoon. She was packing a Christmas box of half-worn clothes, to send out West to Uncle Dick's poor people, and while she brushed and folded and smoothed little dresses and coats, Hit toddled about and reached for things she ought not to have. She reached for the big vase on the table, and Meg's doll, and many other things, but the only thing she got was something round and yellow, and not very large, and, when mother opened the little fat fist, and looked to see what it was, it turned out to be the gold piece.

Miss Mehitable Jackson would not give the money up, so mother let her alone, only trying to keep an eye on the young lady and the gold piece, to see that no harm came to either of them. The day passed away, and after a while the children came trooping home from school. The very first thing they wanted—after being well kissed, of course—was the gold piece that was going to buy the party.

Then a dreadful thing came to light. The gold piece had disappeared! They searched high and they searched low. Mother shook out Hit's little skirts, and looked carefully under every rug in the room. But there was no sign of the money. Then she asked the baby, "Darling, did you put it into the drawer?" and "Did mother's baby throw the pretty money out of the window?" And to every question Hit would show her tiny teeth in a smile, and answer "Yes,"—which, you know, was very annoying to the children, who wanted the party so much.

When father came home, he said he would buy another toy bank, and they would start



[Life Photograph.]

BETTY 2ND.

Grand Champion Hereford Female at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago. The property of O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

J. Leppington, Bredenburg, Assa., called at The Farmer office last week. He is on his way east in search of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. He intends bringing up a car load.

Shortreed, Bros., Morden, have sold their Shorthorn bull, General French, to Abraham Friesen, for the use of the Mennonite village of Knodenthal.

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man., write: "We are having a great demand for breeding stock and cannot supply any more boars. Our advt. in The Nor-West Farmer is doing its share in selling them."

John Turner, Carroll, Man., writes: "My doddies have gone into winter quarters this season in better shape than I ever had them before. I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale this winter and enquiries are coming in quite brisk."

Geo. Tenbreock, Carievale, Assa., dropped in to The Farmer office and renewed his subscription before going east with his family to spend the winter. He has this year sold over \$1,000 worth of hogs and says there is good money in them in Western Canada.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, while attending the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, purchased a Polled Angus bull, Lord of Alta [38251], to head his herd. The animal is rising two years and is a smooth, good beast, of the Durmin Lucy family. He was bred by A. C. Binnie, of Alta, Iowa.

Messrs. Collis & de Winton, who have for a number of years been in partnership at Shoal Lake in the farming and stock raising business, have dissolved partnership. Mr. de Winton has gone to the old country for the winter, but expects to return again in the spring.

It is certainly a very fine string of imported stallions which J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, is offering in his advertisement, and horsemen will do well to notice what he has to say. Not often do the buyers of this country have the choice in the one stable of so many imported horses.

J. A. S. Macmillan will hold a big auction sale of Clydesdales and Shorthorns at Brandon on January 31st. Some very fine stock will be offered and no doubt many buyers from all over the country will be present. Read the advertisement in this issue. Mr. Macmillan's stud has been noted for its high quality and the number of prizes it has won.

J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, writes: "I am just returning from the great Chicago Horse Show, which was considered to be the best on earth. I have secured a magnificent and well known son of the world-renowned Clydesdale, Cedric, and out of Cherry Ripe, which have produced winners for both sides of the Atlantic, and the only sire whose progeny have been exported to Scotland for breeding purposes. This plucky purchase is a high water mark for Manitoba, and is a valuable addition to our stud. The brothers and sisters of this animal were, almost without exception, the leading winners at this great show, and he himself is a champion winner."

We are in receipt of the following list of stallions and mares to be offered for sale by J. A. S. Macmillan, at Brandon, on January 31st, 1902. Among the mares are Natalie, Jenny June, Mosette, Princess Hamline, Princess Zenia, Ella, Carrie, Carmen Sylva, Lillian Macgregor, Fenella, Gracia, all in foal, and Queen Natalie, Princess Darnley, Marguerite, Canna, Catrine, Gretha, Lady Dee, Lady Lipton, Lady Jaffrey, Princess MacKay, and general purpose mare in foal. Among the stallions are the yearling Baron of Avenel, first at Brandon in 1901, and Peter the Great. Three colts, one yearling, one three-year-old, one four-year-old, sired by imported Hackney stallion, Prince Danegelt, and a grade three-year-old colt. The terms of the sale are 8 per cent. on approved joint note, payable Oct. 1st; 6 per cent. off for cash. This is going to be a big sale and should attract a large attendance, as the high quality of Mr. Macmillan's stock is well known.

John A. Turner, of Balgrogan Stud Farm, Calgary, Alta., writes reporting the following sales, viz.: "To Francis Wright, of Millarville, Alta., Lord Grandeur, second prize 2-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Winnipeg exhibition last summer, also Lord Russell, a choice bred yearling of Mr. Turner's own breeding; to S. J. W. Taylor, Clumber, Assa., the beautiful black colt, Diamond Prince, that was placed first at the Calgary Inter-Western Exhibition last July. This is a very promising colt, full of quality and with plenty of size to meet the present demand. He should be of great benefit to Mr. Taylor's district. Two car loads of Clydesdale mares, fillies and geldings were shipped last week to Alex. & Geo. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa. In this consignment there were two very good registered mares. In fact, the whole shipment was of horses of strong Clydesdale character and great scale." Mr. Turner intends going to Ontario to purchase some stallions this winter, which he will be shipping up in April.

J. J. Caswell, West Saskatoon, Sask., has one of the oldest established herds of Shorthorn cattle in the Territories. The foundations of his herd were purchased in Ontario many years ago, and for the past 17 years he has been breeding these useful cattle on

the banks of the Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. He has had a number of excellent bulls at the head of his herd during this period, one of the last being Indian Warrior's Hero, a son of the famous Indian Warrior, so well known as a successful prize winner at the Chicago World's Fair. This young bull was bred by Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man., and at the time he was purchased was the choice of a dozen good calves. Mr. Caswell now has at the head of his herd Nobleman's Pride, a young bull of J. G. Barron's breeding and sired by his imported bull Nobleman. Mr. Caswell paid \$200 for this animal when a calf five months old. He is a low set, blocky fellow and will stand any amount of inspection. All the older stock have been bred to him. The young bulls he is offering for sale in this issue are all sired by Indian Warrior's Hero.

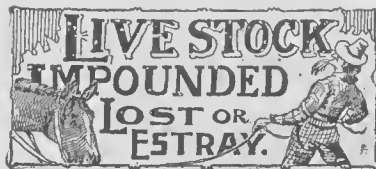
J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., reports that for the sake of his young stock now growing up he will be forced to sell the two well-known bulls, Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke, now at the head of his herd. These bulls have been kept in breeding condition all along, and the quality of their young stock is sufficient evidence of their value as sires. Topsman's Duke was first prize animal in his class at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1901. In 1901 he stood as head of five different groups, each of which took first prize, and he also won the special prize offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association as best bull, any age. Nobleman, imported by John Isaac, has also cut an excellent figure in provincial show rings, having been 1st at Brandon in 1900 and 1901, and second at Winnipeg against his own mate, Topsman's Duke. Mr. Barron has always been more careful to keep this bull in good breeding condition than to put show-yard gloss on him, and he will be all the more valuable on that account to anyone who has the good fortune to get him. Mr. Barron has also some choice young stock, yearling and two-year-olds, which are bound to find ready sale when the spring market opens. Lord Roberts, the yearling son of Nobleman and Jenny Lind, is filling out well at the right places and will in due time make a mark for himself.

Jas. Bray, Oak Grove Farm, Longburn, writes: "My Shorthorns have gone into winter quarters in good shape, a little too much crowded, but doing nicely. My stock bull, Masterpiece, by Grand Sweep (imp.), has left a fine bunch of youngsters, splendid doers, which in my opinion is the big half of the battle in stock breeding. The two young bulls that I showed at Winnipeg this year, one under a year and one in the calendar year class, both awarded second, have done well since. The younger of the two I have sold at a very satisfactory price. My Yorkshire sows are in good breeding shape, although they have all had litters this fall, most of which have been sold. I have some good young sows, daughters and granddaughters of Millie 4th, the sow that has won many prizes and diplomas. Dewdrop Beauty, another of my show sows, one of the most prolific sows I ever owned, has a fine litter just now. This sow is a deep sided, early maturing kind. I have still a few boars fit for service, grandsons of this sow and by Cronje, one of Millie 4th's sons. I have sold to Wm. Grayson, Newdale, and Wm. Arbuthnot, Macdonald, each a sow in pig; Thos. Canfield and Thos. Hamley, both of Minnesota, Wm. Bray, Macdonald, I. M. Taylor, C. Weidenhammer, Portage la Prairie, each a sow and litter; J. B. Hodgson, two sows, H. L. McDermid, one sow in pig, Peter O'Neill, Portage la Prairie, one boar; W. C. McKay, Prince Albert, one boar; E. G. Smith, Alberta, three sows in pig and one boar; Jno. Rodger, Longburn, 17 youngsters; Alfred Houde, Bale St. Paul, one bull; Alex. Stewart, Westbourne, one bull; Robt. Coulter, Portage la Prairie, one heifer."

James Smith, agent for Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., has another lot of ten horses at the Beaubier stables, Brandon. This lot consists of five Clydesdale stallions and one mare, two Percheron, one Suffolk Punch and one Shire stallions. Among the Clydesdales are: Gold Medal, the second prize three-year-old at the recent International Live Stock Show at Chicago, and considered by many good horsemen the best Clydesdale on the grounds; Prince Delectable, sold to J. B. Thompson, of Hamiota, is out of Cherry Ripe, and is sired by the famous Cedric; Medallist, a second prize winner at Ayr, Scotland, is by Patrician, a Royal winner and out of Crosby Jewel; MacBarnet, 9196, a bay, foaled in 1897, is by MacMartin and out of Madge of Airieland, famous as the dam of Mr. Topper and MacClinker; and Earl of Balcon, another imported horse, is a brown, foaled in 1896, by Montrave Kenneth, and out of Countess. Queen Ethel, the Clyde mare, is also by the famous Cedric and out of Dolly Dutton. Bill McKinley, the Shire stallion, was foaled in 1896. Young Blazer, the chestnut Suffolk Punch, was foaled in 1897, bred in Iowa, and second at the recent Chicago show. Anchor and Wallace, both foaled in 1899, are the two Percherons. Anchor is a black in color, while Wallace is a dark grey. Besides these Mr. Smith still has a Hackney stallion held over from his last importation. Those wanting good horses should write Mr. Smith for particulars, or go and see his horses. See his "ad." in this issue. Alex. Galbraith was successful in winning the following prizes at the recent Chicago show with his Clydesdales:—First and third prize for stallion four years old or over, second and fifth for stallions three years old, also the championship, all ages. In Suffolk Punch he won first and second places.

Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, is still going a pretty live gait in the Galloway business. He took in the great International Stock Show at Chicago and while there bought some of the best imported animals of the breed ever seen in Canada. They are not for sale just yet, and lovers of the

west country doddies will have a chance to see them when next Winnipeg fair comes round. Macdougall 4th of Tarbroch, sold at the same sale to an Illinois breeder for \$2,000, is sire of two of these cattle. He was champion of the breed in Britain this year, winning at the English Royal and Scottish National as best bull, any age. His sire, Royal Standard, was also champion of his year. Macdougall was only placed second at Chicago, owing to his having come out of quarantine with defective bloom, but there is no better bull of the breed in the world to-day. His son, Randolph 2nd of Thornhill (7887), 19302, calved Feb. 2nd, 1900, was second as a yearling at Chicago, and so caught the eye of Mr. Martin, who bought him to stand at the head of his own herd. Mr. Martin took three females at the same sale. Maggie of Kikuhany (16295) 19295, calved Jan. 13th, 1899, is individually of the very highest quality and in calf to Macdougall 4th. She was sired by Banner of Naworth, of the Countess of Carlisle's herd. Good judges allege that this cow, though lacking in show flub, was the best Galloway female in the show. Her dam, Maggie 10th of Tarbroch, was champion of her year, being first at the English Royal and Scottish National for 1901, and first at the Royal and second at the Scottish National in 1900. Belle 17th of Drumhaphry (16550), calved Jan. 4th, 1900, bred by R. D. Scott, Corsock, was second at Toronto and third at the Pan-American. The third cow of the bunch is Clemmie, 18489, calved Sept. 18th, 1900, is by Seatou, a noted bull of the breed. She was second at London and Ottawa in 1901, and shown at Chicago by D. McCrae. Since coming home Mr. Martin has sold to J. F. Leavens & Son, Foxwarren, Man., three head of young stock, Lord Dorrner, 19041, calved March 25th, 1901; Lady Deverill 2nd, 14075, bred by J. G. Laurie, Morris, and Hannah Jane, 15717, calved May 20th, 1899. The females are both in calf to Mogul of Wavertree, 14976. Mr. Martin had tempting offers for two of his cattle before leaving the show ground at Chicago, but preferred to try what he could make of them in Manitoba. Messrs. Leavens have already had a partial test of the Galloways and will next spring have nearly 40 cows and heifers with Galloway blood in them to mate with this fine young bull, which we are sure will lead to highly satisfactory results in due time.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray, compiled since Dec. 5th issue:—

## Impounded.

Belcourt, Man.—One year old steer, red and white; also one year old steer, roan; also one year old steer blue and white; all branded "T" on left hip. E. E. England, Ward 6.

Candeboye, Man.—Mare, color red, small white spot on forehead and nose. William McRae.

Dominion City, Man.—Black spring colt (mare). Noah Narey, 22, 2, 4e.

Dunara, Man.—Yearling steer, dark red, spot of white on loin and some white on belly and both flanks, also white on end of tail and some white on all four legs. E. T. Carter, N.E. qr. 12, 16, 3c.

Fernton, Man.—Mare, bay, about three years old, white star on face and one left foot spotted white above hoof, brand on left hip not visible. Alex. Munro.

Glenella, Man.—One ox, light red, with a little white on forehead, under belly and back of left hip, age about eight years, no visible brand. Thos. J. Lokier, 4, 18, 13w.

Lake Frances, Man.—Steer calf, black and white (spotted), about eight months old, no mark or brand visible. E. J. Martin, 1, 15, 4w.

Louise Bridge, Man.—Steer, red and white, about nine months old, no marks or brand. Charles Johnson.

Melita, Man.—A roan muley cow, with calf of the same color. Geo. Sheffer.

Morris, Man.—One dark bay mare, aged, blind of left eye, white spot on forehead, hind legs badly swelled; also one dark bay colt, white spot on forehead, one white hind foot; also one light bay colt. Wm. Wait.

St. Eustache, Man.—Steer calf, red, about eight months old, white belly, two white spots on hock, a punch hole in right ear, no other marks visible. Jos. Grasson.

St. Francois Xavier, Man.—Steer, one year old, no horns, black, little white on side,

white under belly, no brand visible. Esidore Gastre, Lot 77.

Winnipeg, Man.—Heifer calf, black, muley, piece off top of right ear, no visible brand, about one year old. R. Moore, 21, 11, 2e.

## Lost.

Duhamel, Alta.—Two mares; one iron grey, branded 77 on left shoulder and 4 on flank; other sorrel, branded S T on shoulder and X with quarter circle above on flank. \$10 reward for information leading to their recovery. W. E. Campbell, N.W. qr. 20, 45, 20.

Elm Creek, Man.—One three-year-old heifer, red and white, branded B on left hip; three two-year-old heifers—one roan, one red, one red and white, branded B on left hip, all dehorned; one red yearling steer, branded K on left hip; one red yearling steer, no marks. Joseph Glenn.

Macgregor, Man.—From my premises (Path Head), one two-year-old colt, dark bay, no brand or marks, weight about 1,000 lbs. Reward. John Wilson.

Wawanesa, Man.—Red Jersey heifer calf, white spot on forehead and small white spot on one flank. Richard Courtice.

## Estray.

Battle River, Alta.—Since April last, steer, roan, three years, branded RT3 on left hip. James N. Franklin, S.E. 20, 45, 22w4.

Clover Bar, Alta.—Since about November 7, cow, dark red, about 10 years, indistinct brand on right hip; cow, red and white, six years, broken horn, branded V on left hip and 53 with bar over on right hip; cow, red and white, dehorned short-tail, indistinct brand on left hip; yearling heifer, red and white, no brand; two spotted steer calves; heifer calf, spotted. J. G. Ottewill, N.E. 12, 53, 23w4.

Duhamel, Alta.—Since middle of June last, mare, bay, white star on forehead, branded reversed LE combination on left hip. P. O. Haukedale, N.E. 24, 45, 21w4.

Estevan, Assa.—Cow, five or six years, red stripe on back and belly, white feet. M. Oros, 12, 19, 2w2.

Lebret, Assa.—Stallion pony, dark bay, about three years, branded design resembling running G on right shoulder. Achille Bouffard.

Macdonald, Man.—One black pony mare, small white spot on forehead, brand on both shoulders, about eight years old. John Hewlett, one mile and a half north of Macdonald Station.

Middlechurch, Man.—Shortborn heifer, color red, nearly three years old, no brand. Suitable reward for information or return. W. S. Lister.

Middlechurch, Man.—White heifer calf, about six months old, no marks, about middle of October. H. O. Ayeaars.

Niverville, Man.—Strayed on to the premises, about September, 1901, horse, dark grey, brand on left shoulder, leather halter, stood all round. George Church.

Star, Alta.—Since summer, 1901, mare, chestnut, about eight years, about 750 lbs., branded 6 with bar under on left hip, 11 on right hip and circle brand on right shoulder. Robert Swan, 30, 55, 19w4.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Mare, bay, aged, black points, small white star on face, very thin, about 16 hands, collar mark on both shoulders. Matthew Kearns.

## LOST.

Bay horse, 8 years old, about 15 hands, white spot on left hind foot, weight 1,000 lbs., no brand. Last seen Oct. 1st. Reward. \$5 for information leading to recovery. Wm. Walker, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Iodide of Potassium in Pregnancy.

J. H. Pincher Creek, Alta.: "Is iodide of potassium, given for lump jaw, injurious to a cow in calf?"

Answer.—The drug will do no harm to the heifer as long as you do not give more than the proper dose, which is one or two drachms (according to size) twice a day.

### Probably Tuberculosis.

Subscriber, Springfield, Man.: "Last September I bought a young cow, three years old, with her calf one week old. She was a fair milker and seemed all right until about two weeks ago, when we noticed she would not drink of any account and would not eat her bran mash. She seemed slightly bloated, but not in any distress. She seems to lie down a great deal, as if tired, and has fallen off in her milk from seven quarts to one and a half. I gave her a dose of baking soda and ginger, also salts and ginger, but she seems just the same. Her feed is good hay and a sheaf of spelt night and morning, which she eats very greedily, and good water from a flowing well. Other cows getting the same feed are all right."

Answer.—There is a strong chance that you took home a tuberculous cow when you bought her last September, and the disease which was latent at that time has gradually been developing until it has produced the symptoms you have noticed. You should have the cow tested with tuberculin and, in the meantime, in order to protect the rest of your herd from catching the disease, you should place her by herself, in a separate building, if possible.

### Book on Horses—Enlarged Knee.

Subscriber, Morley, Alta.: "1. What is the most authoritative book on horses? 2. A gelding has an enlarged knee. The enlargement came a year ago, and I blistered it for a month, but apparently it did no good, as it is still there. Lately it has developed to about the size of a goose egg, and he has started to go lame on that leg. The swelling is low down on the knee and has a bony feeling."

Answer.—1. We do not know which can be called "the most authoritative" book on horses, as it depends upon your point of view, whether you are most interested in breeding or in stable management and the treatment of horses in sickness. As a general work, covering all these subjects and also treating of the other species of farm animals, the "Cyclopedia of Live Stock," published by the World Publishing Co., of Guelph, Ont., would probably meet your requirements.

2. Follow the treatment prescribed for the horse of "Subscriber," Snowflake, in this issue.

### Chronic Diarrhoea.

H. A. E., Minnola, Man.: "A cow, seven years old, scours very badly. Last winter she was fed on straw and scoured all winter. This summer she grazed on the prairie and in heavy sloughs. Scoured all summer. Is now in good warm stable and fed on good green prairie hay and clear well water rising out of black rock slate, and is scouring yet. What can be done for her? She raised a big strong calf this summer."

Answer.—Perhaps your cow's teeth are defective and she is not masticating her food properly. If this is the case the coarse particles would act as an irritant to the intestinal tract and cause the diarrhoea. You should examine the cow's back teeth (molars) and if anything is wrong with them, get a veterinary surgeon to operate on them. The following prescription should check the diarrhoea, but the more important thing is to ascertain the cause and, if possible, to remove it. Powdered catechu, two drachms, salol, one drachm, precipitated chalk, half an ounce. Make into a powder. Give one twice a day.

### Heart Failure—Drenching.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "Can you give any cause of a horse dying under the following circumstances: A horse, five years old, appeared a little dull coming home from Arden, a distance of four miles. He arrived home about dark and ate part of an oat sheaf, and drank a pail of water, but refused to eat any more. He did not appear to have any pain, but stood with his head hanging

down a little. Did not seem feverish. Gave him a quart of raw linseed oil; he appeared to be just the same all night. Just before going for a V.S. I prepared a dose of saltpetre and raised his head, but before I got the bottle in his mouth he fell to the floor and died with very few struggles. Upon opening him everything seemed natural and healthy. 2. What is the proper way to hold a horse's head while giving a drench?"

Answer.—1. The horse apparently died of heart failure.

2. Put a halter on the horse and hack him in a stall. Take a long rein, place the middle of it in the horse's mouth, bring the two ends back under the noseband of the halter and then throw them over the beam that crosses the back of the stall above the posts. Now push his head up and hold him there by pulling on the reins. You now have him in a position where he cannot get away, and you can hold up his head with one hand and drench him with the other. Don't put the head up too high. If the drench runs back in the mouth it is high enough. There is no need to hold the tongue.

### Lameness.

R. E. Riddell, Pilot Mound, Man.: "A two-year-old colt becomes lame at intervals upon the right front leg. While travelling without any trouble, he will suddenly commence to limp badly, and again in a short time will travel without any defect in his gait. The same peculiarity also shows at times with the left hind leg. I have noticed that a stumble while he is limping will sometimes make him all right again. When limping with his hind leg, he drags the toe of that foot slightly. He has never been shod, and does not limp when working or walking. He has been worked at intervals all summer. His feet seem to be all right, but I have never been able to locate the trouble."

Answer.—This is a case where a personal examination of the horse is necessary before an opinion can be given. The practised eye can locate the seat of lameness by seeing the horse in motion, and in cases such as this where there are absolutely no local symptoms such as swelling, or pain, or pressure, this is the only method applicable. Would advise you to show the colt to your local veterinarian.

### Bruised Sole.

Reader, Cartwright, Man.: "A seven-year-old mare went lame on one front foot about the middle of October. A V.S. said it was caused partly from a caked udder that she had at the time and partly from traveling on the hard roads. He advised me to put her foot in a muddy poultice, which I did. This did not help her any, so I cleaned her foot and poured in turpentine and let it soak in well, afterwards I used a liniment composed of the following: Alcohol, aqua ammonia, gum camphor, oil of wormwood and olive oil. She would be better for a day at a time, but would then get worse than ever. This treatment was not doing any permanent good, so I discontinued it. Soon the heel broke, and discharged a thin greyish matter. In a few days I noticed the frog was being pushed off by a new one, so I kept the old frog pared well away until it was all gone. Since then she has not gone lame, but now I find that the sole of the foot from the frog to the outer rim of the hoof is coming off. The part that is coming off is soft and flexible and cuts easy, above this the foot is quite soft and has a bad smell, but very weak. What was the cause of the lameness and what would have been best to do when I first noticed the lameness? Is there any danger with it now from cold or other causes?"

Answer.—It appears that your mare bruised the sole of her foot. This was followed by pain and lameness, suppuration under the frog and separation of the sole of the foot. When first noticed the sole should have been pared away until only the thinnest possible layer was left. This would allow the bruised part to swell and prevent pain. Then a warm poultice applied to the foot would keep the sole flexible and assist in allaying inflammation. If attended to now, there should be no danger of cold affecting it. Pare out the sole, removing all loose horny tissue, and, if necessary, scrape the spongy tissue with a spoon. If any raw flesh is exposed in this process, cauterize it by rubbing a stick of lunar caustic over it. Then sprinkle the sole with iodoform, apply a pad of oakum and keep it in place by tying up the foot in a piece of sacking. Dress it daily in this way until all discharge stops; then have a shoe applied with tar and oakum under a leather sole.

### Chronic Indigestion—Condition Powders.

A. B., Minnedosa, Man.: "I have a mare, 12 years old, which I purchased last spring; before seeding was finished she seemed to get run down. I turned her out on grass, but in the harvest she was as bad as ever. Small boils seemed to break out on her neck and she could not stand her day's work. I believe she was fed poor wheat last winter. Had her to a V.S. last harvest, who filed her teeth. She is still very dull in her hair and thin, and if left in stable will stock in one hind leg. I have never seen her pass worms. Sometimes she does not eat all her chop. Am feeding her chopped oats, hay and twice a week give her hoiled barley. Kindly advise me as to treatment; also give me the best condition powder for horses."

Answer.—1. This mare is suffering from chronic indigestion and will require careful diet and treatment to restore her to health. She must not get any sloppy feed, and with the exception of the hoiled barley, well drained, all her feed should be dry. Water

always before feeding and don't let her eat more hay than is good for her—ten or twelve pounds a day should be ample. Place a lump of rock salt in her manger where she can get all she wants of it. The following powder given twice a day in her feed should improve her digestion and increase her appetite. Powdered nux vomica, one drachm, ginger, one drachm, bicarbonate of potassium, half an ounce. If she refuses this in her feed, put it well back on her tongue with a spoon.

2. For a condition powder, take of powdered nitrate of potassium, dried sulphate of iron, ginger and foenugreek, of each four ounces, gentian, one pound. Mix. Give a tablespoonful in the feed three times a day.

### Lameness.

Subscriber, Snowflake, Man.: "A mare, 13 years old, took lame a year ago in nino leg from unknown cause, but I think she was kicked by another horse. She was very lame for some days, then got better. Lameness has returned several times since, but usually left again after resting her for some days. It appeared at first to return after getting an extra feed of grain, so I thought it was a founder, but lameness appeared only in the one leg. The lameness set in the last time about May 1st, the mare being in the pasture at the time. She got so lame that for several days she could scarcely walk around. The hock joint also became enlarged and callosities, becoming about half as large again as the other joint; it was also weak and tender. I think she must have been kicked on the hock joint. After resting for two or three weeks she got a little better. Took her to a V.S., who told me she had been kicked on joint, and as it was callosities would be removed if the enlargement could be remedied, but he prescribed a blister for her lameness which I was to apply thoroughly all around the joint and let it remain on 48 hours. After two weeks I was to repeat it. I blistered in this way three times and have only worked her a half day since. She is still lame, but not so bad as she was, and weak in the leg. She favors the leg while resting in the stable. The mare is in good thriving condition and always eats well."

2. Please give a good condition powder for horses run down and in low spirits from overwork, one which, when used for a time, can be discontinued without leaving any after effects injurious to the animal. I feed grain constantly, but don't think it wise to give condition powders continuously.

3. Are the stock foods sold in bulk as good for horses as the highest priced condition powders?

4. How many pounds of hay, along with the usual ration of oats, should a horse have daily when not in constant work?"

Answer.—1. Apply cloths wrung out of hot water to the swollen joint, then dry the skin and rub in well some of the following liniment: Menthol, one ounce, oil of origanum, half an ounce, olive oil eight ounces. Repeat the bathing and rubbing three times a day and when rubbing press and knead the joint with the fingers. A little walking exercise will probably do good, but must not be given if it increases the lameness. The swelling will gradually disappear if treatment is well followed and provided the bones are not enlarged.

2. Take of powdered nux vomica four ounces, nitrate of potash, six ounces, dried sulphate of iron, eight ounces, ginger, four ounces, sulphate of soda, one pound, gentian, one pound. Mix well together and give a large tablespoonful to each horse two or three times a day.

3. Most of the stock foods consist largely of ground oil cake, which can be more cheaply bought under its own name. The composition of the condition powders commonly sold is a secret known only to the makers, and as such drugs as arsenic and antimony are occasionally used for this purpose, it is wiser not to have anything to do with them. Healthy horses need no drugs, and sick ones should be treated scientifically by a professional man.

4. "Overfeeding with hay is the source of a long list of ills with the horse. Through carelessness or mistaken kindness the managers are often kept filled with hay, and because of his long hours of idleness in the stable the horse falls into the habit of gorging himself with this provender. Not only is there waste of hay in such cases, but whatever is eaten beyond requirement exhausts the digestive system and weakens its influence upon the other nutrients of the ration. Staring coats, labored breathing and quick tiring are the least serious, though probably the most easily noticeable, results of this common practise. There should be a definite allowance of hay for the horse at each feeding time and this should always fall short of what would be consumed if more were given. Next to failure to provide abundant and systematic exercise the common fault in horse management is that of over feeding with hay."

We have quoted the above paragraph in full from Professor Henry, for the reason that in this country when hay is cheap and there is usually little work for horses in the winter months over feeding with hay is extremely common. The quantity of hay per diem for a horse should vary from ten to fourteen pounds, according to the size of the animal and whether idle or at hard work. A good rule to follow for an idle horse is to allow one pound of hay per day for every hundredweight the horse weighs.

### Malarial Fever.

A. M. D., Ray, Alta.: "1. In your reply to my inquiry re malarial fever you forgot to say whether it was contagious or if horses were liable to take it more than once. Give probable cause. Two of the eight have since died, but the rest are getting better and are in fine condition now, but I have not worked them since they took sick. 2. How

long before they should he worked? 3. May I expect those now sick to fully recover? 4. How long should I continue the use of Fowler's solution? 5. Does it mean Fowler's solution of arsenic?"

Answer.—1. The disease is not contagious and does not spread from one animal to another in the way that ordinary contagious diseases do. The probable cause is a micro-organism which gains access to the system either through the medium of the food and water or by the bites of insects.

2. As soon as they appear to have recovered their usual health and spirits they may be put to light work.

3. Horses that recover are liable to take a relapse without apparent cause and cannot be considered entirely free from this danger till several months or a year have elapsed.

4. Continue treatment until apparent recovery takes place.

5. Yes.

### Intestinal Worms.

W. W. B., Strathcona, Alta.: "Mare, 12 years old, is in poor and unthrifty condition, coat is dry and staring. Have noticed her passing worms two or three weeks since. She has been fed good hay and three gallons of good dry oats daily, with two tablespoonfuls of ground flaxseed in her feed at night. She has been doing only light work since harvest. What do you think is wrong with her and what treatment do you advise?"

Answer.—Your mare is suffering from intestinal parasites and you cannot expect her to thrive until they have been removed. Starve her for twelve hours and then give her the following dose of purgative medicine:—Barbadoes aloes, powdered, one ounce, ginger, one drachm. Shake up in a bottle of hot water and give dregs and all. Then feed her nothing but sloppy bran mash for another twelve hours, when you should give the following drench:—Naphthalin, three drachms, oil of turpentine, one ounce and a half, raw linseed oil, half a pint. As soon as she begins to purge, put her on dry feed as usual and give her twice daily in her feed the following tonic powder:—Exsiccated sulphate of iron, one drachm, ginger, one drachm, gentian, three drachms.

### Swelled Legs.

F. G. R., Ninga, Man.: "A Clyde colt rising two years got cut in the hock joint last spring and it swelled up so that she could not put her foot to the ground. The swelling has all gone down now except a little. She is not stiff in the joint nor in the leg, but when she stands in the stable for more than 12 hours she swells badly in both hind legs. When she is out for an hour or two it all goes away. She is not fed high; she runs out every day and is stabled at night and gets a sheaf of oats night and morning. What can I do for her?"

Answer.—The cause is a sluggish circulation of the blood in the hind legs, and perhaps an inactive condition of the kidneys. Be sure and turn her out every day for exercise. If a greedy feeder, do not let her eat too much hay. Twice a day give the following:—Powdered digitalis leaves, half a drachm, nitrate of potassium, three drachms. To be given in a small mash, or mixed with chop.

### Strained Fetlock.

Geo. A. Williamson, Gilbert Plains, Man.: "I bought a horse last August that limped a little on left front foot at the time of purchase. I was informed that the shoe was troubling him. Could see no other apparent cause. Lameness gradually grew worse. Soon after purchasing I noticed that the left side of the chest and left shoulder was slightly smaller than the other, the hoof is also smaller. Had to quit working him about 1st of November. The fetlock joint grew quite large and the horse stood principally on three legs, with the fetlock bent forward. I have been informed that a year ago the horse stepped in a badger hole and was laid up all summer. Have been bathing lately with hot vinegar, salt and saltpetre. Have also been using Kendall's spavin cure. Horse is considerably better than when I began this treatment."

Answer.—The fetlock has been strained and the ligaments are now contracting, throwing the joint forward. The smallness of the foot and the shrunken condition of the muscles of the leg and shoulder are the result of the long continued lameness, and will gradually disappear after the lameness is cured. At this stage, a blister around the joint, or preferably, "firing" it, would be the best treatment. Use Kendall's blister if you like, or the blister so often prescribed in these columns, and repeat it two or three times, if necessary. Of course the mare should rest while under treatment.

## Pumps Pumps

Farmers and others needing Pumps, send for our illustrated catalogue and price list.

We have a fine line of our Standard Stock Pumps on hand.

All pumps are fitted with porcelain lined cylinders, and are warranted to work satisfactorily.

**Riesberry & Co.,**  
BRANDON, MAN.

Factory: Corner of 6th St. and Pacific Ave.



## Poultry Keeping in Manitoba.

By W. Gale, Winnipeg, Man.



BEING naturally of a rather indolent character and desirous of making a good fat living without much manual labor and a firm believer in shorter hours for the working man, I finally hit on poultry keeping as the soft snap I was looking for. I am happy to say my choice was a grand success. My indolence has gone, manual labor is a pleasure and I find the days too short for what I find to do. I send you some sketches showing the inside of my houses. These buildings are all home made, as

in the back allowing me to gather the eggs from the passage way without entering the pens or disturbing a hen on the nest. The sloping top does not permit a hen to roost there; this top is in two pieces, hinged in the centre. This admits of cleaning easily. The nests are one inch narrower from front to back than the width of the doorway entering pen, so that nests, roosts and dropping boards can all be taken into the workroom to be scalded or otherwise cleaned.

In the workroom is fitted one No. 2 Daisy heater, which is connected to coils of 1-inch iron pipe, 4 pipes deep, running on the outside walls. These coils are above the runway to the yards and below the window sill, altogether about 650 feet of pipe being used. Near this heater is set one 30-gallon farmer's kettle, which is used for scalding the mash and also for boiling water to scald dropping boards, roosts, feeding troughs, etc. The bone mill also stands here.

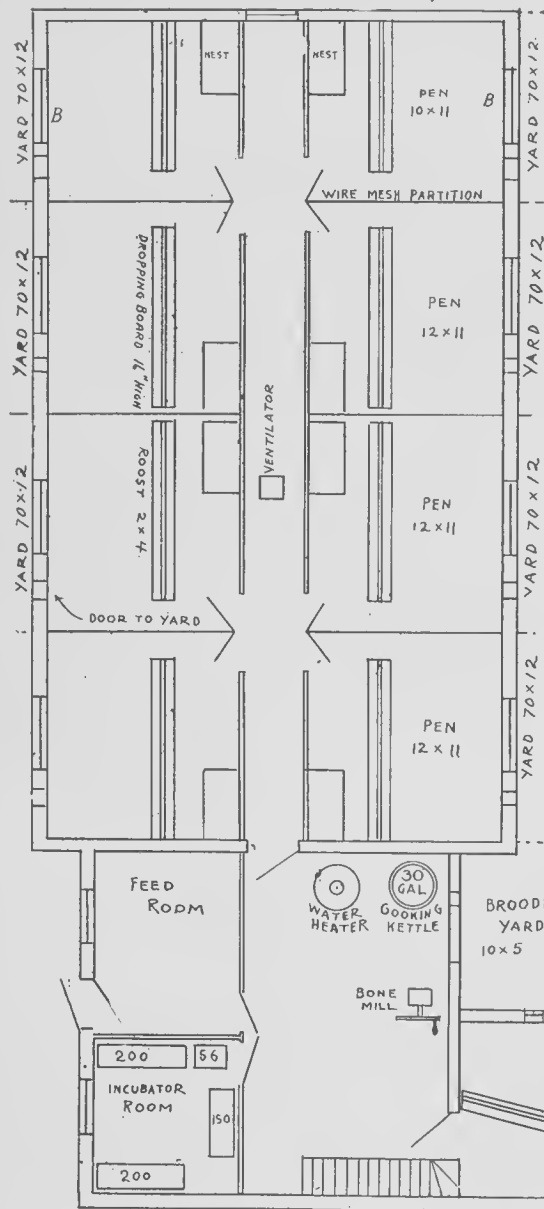
In the incubator room are four machines of the sizes shown, or a total capacity of 606 eggs. Above the incubator room, feed room, and work room is an attic 20 x 20, where brooders, etc., are stored when not in use.

In the pens all the windows are fitted with storm sash with ordinary ventilation in bottom rail. The inside windows are hinged at the bottom, so that they may be opened as far as desired at the top, and my experience is that as soon as any sign of dampness appears, the best thing to do is to open the ventilator in the storm sash, open inside window a few inches and then open main ventilator in ceiling, and in a short time all sign of dampness will have disappeared, and then windows and ventilators can be closed. The windows on the windward side are not opened. You will notice that I have arranged the pen doors so that four doors are close to-

my venture and am looking forward to a good future. While the bulk of my trade is in eggs for family use, still I prefer no mongrel stock, so keep nothing but pure bred stock, and I find the price of a few settings of eggs from each of my five breeds and the sale of a few good birds all help to swell the income. Some of my customers are a little fastidious on the egg question. "Oh, have you any of those nice brown eggs, the same as I had before?" "Certainly," I say, and give them Wyandottes. "I don't like these brown eggs, haven't you any of those nice white eggs?" "Certainly, madam," I say, and give them Leghorns, and so it goes.

I then scatter the grain for their morning meal. Fresh water is given twice a day in winter.

Some readers may think that on account of having hot water pipes fitted up, that there would be a sort of hot horse culture going on, but it is not so, there is only sufficient fire kept on to keep the house a few degrees above freezing point, and I am convinced that I am money in pocket by it. When the total cost of fuel is divided among the 250 hens it only amounts to 8 or 10 cents per head, so that an extra three eggs per hen over what I would get from a lot of half frozen hens would more than pay for the cost of the fuel,



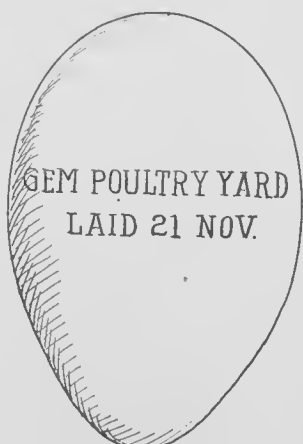
no carpenter has been employed. The main house is 48 feet by 26 feet, divided into eight pens, 5 feet high at the eaves and 7 feet high in the central alleyway. The brooder house is 40 x 10 and is used through the fall and winter months as pens for the breeding stock, temporary wire partitions used for divisions.

The buildings are built of 4 x 2 studing, with tongue and grooved flooring on the inside of walls and on the under side of rafters; on the outside of studing is shiplap, tar paper and siding, the roofs are shiplap, tar paper and shingles. The partitions between the pens and also for the alleyway are of 2-inch mesh wire netting, with a 16-inch board at bottom. The dropping boards and roosts are movable and can be taken apart in less than two minutes. The nests are movable and are set two feet from the floor.

I send you sketch of nests and you will see the entrance is near one end, so that when a hen enters she finds herself in a semi-dark alleyway with three nests to choose from. The 5-inch holes

together; this I find very convenient in feeding.

I have had some excellent lessons since I began keeping poultry, and they



have done me good. Experience makes fools wise. I am getting wiser every day. At any rate I am satisfied with

They pay the money and I try to please them.

In selling eggs I have adopted the plan of dating all eggs with the date on which they were laid, so that a customer may know just how fresh are the eggs he is buying. I am very pleased to say that to-day my patrons say they feel quite safe in putting the eggs on the table when they see the date on which they were laid. This dating is all right so long as it is truthful, but a dishonest or tricky man should never commence it, or he will find it act as a boomerang. The time occupied in dating a day's laying is not much, it is only one of those trifles that go to make up a poultryman's life. I send you a copy of my stamp.

## FEEDING.

With regard to the question of feeding, I do not wish to run counter to others, some may condemn my system,

some may not, but I know it to be the best I have tried yet and I shall certainly continue while it gives me such good results. In the morning as soon as the hens get off the roost they commence scratching in the straw for the grain they know they will find, at noon a little more grain is thrown down to keep them moving and at night they are given a warm mash composed as follows:—

Sunday, Tuesday and Friday — Cut clover 5, ground oats 2, ground barley 1, shorts 1.

Wednesday and Saturday—Vegetables 4, shorts 2, ground oats 2, linseed meal 1.

Thursday—Shorts 4, ground oats 2, corn meal 2, ground barley 1.

Monday—Shorts 5, ground oats 2, corn meal 2 parts.

The above with green cut bone two or three times a week and a cabbage hung so they can jump for it is my general bill of fare, and I find it suits the hens to a tee.

It is my custom to take a look round the poultry house every night, about 10 o'clock, to see that all is right, and

to say nothing of my own comfort while feeding, cutting bone, cooking mash, cleaning dropping boards, roosts, feeding and filling drinking troughs, etc.

I must draw this to a close though I feel as if I had just begun to get to the point I started for, but when I get a pen in my hand I am something like a hen—I don't know when to stop scratching.

## Why?

A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gives the following eight reasons why a farmer should not despise the small but industrious hen:—

1. Because he ought by their means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

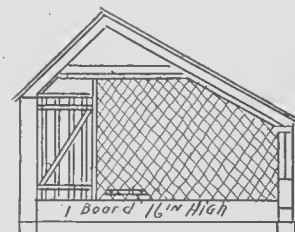
2. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception perhaps of two months during the moulting season.

3. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.

4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed, will destroy much injurious insect life.

5. Because, while cereals and fruits can be successfully grown only in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.

6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave him free to attend to other departments.



Section of Poultry House at A.A.

7. Because it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has the most time on his hands.

8. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

## Getting Ready for the Poultry Show.

Active preparations are under way for the annual poultry show of the Manitoba Poultry Association. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. If he can attend, and it is likely he can, he will have with him samples of properly fattened and dressed chickens. He will also illustrate the effect of different kinds of feed in fattening and will probably have with him a box of fowl properly packed for the British market as an illustration of how poultry should be put up for market.

It is the intention, we understand, to have a crumming machine present and give illustrations of its work in feeding poultry for fattening purposes. Mr. Gilbert will also give an address on questions of interest to poultrymen.

George D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn., has been appointed judge, and will also likely give an address on poultry matters. The prize list will be got out as soon as possible. Remember the dates February 17 to 21, 1902.

## Straw Buildings.

Buildings are always the bugbear with the new settler, as frequently he has not the means to erect buildings for his stock such as he would like to have. Consequently cheap substitutes are always erected to answer until such times as the money is forthcoming for more substantial ones. In many cases sods have been used most successfully, but the usual pioneer stable is made of poles. In some cases pressed straw has been used to good advantage.

In order to bring the value of pressed straw to general notice, Wm. Litchfield, of Winnipeg, last summer submitted to the management of the Winnipeg Industrial a proposal to erect on the exhibition grounds a sample building made of bales of pressed straw. He thought that if people saw such a building and the way it was laid up many more of them would be built, as the cost of pressing the straw is small and it too frequently is burned. The plans he suggested were not accepted by the Exhibition Board, but they were in substance as follows:

He proposed that the Board should erect a sample stable 32 feet x 24 feet, and 8 feet high, of baled straw or slough hay, the walls to be 18 inches thick and plastered on both sides with wet clay. The roof was to be covered with boards and plastered in a similar way. Walls laid in this way he claimed would last a long time and at the same time be very warm. The cost would be small, as straw could be had for \$1 a ton and \$2 for baling. The great weakness of such a building was that it soon rotted at the ground. To prevent this he proposed that it should be built on a concrete foundation, which should be carried up high enough above ground to prevent any soakage. His idea was that concrete foundations could be put in heavy enough for a more substantial building later on. He also submitted testimonials from those who had used buildings of this kind. A wall properly laid up, he claimed, would last for ten years.

Although his proposal was not used by the Exhibition Board it contains a suggestion for many a farmer who wants good warm stabling.

## Meeting of the Breeders' Associations.

A joint meeting of the executives of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations was held at Winnipeg on December 12th, at which it was decided to hold the annual conventions during the second week of the Winnipeg bazaar, February 17 to 22, 1902. Besides the ordinary business usually transacted it is proposed to hold each afternoon a live stock institute at which capable outsiders will be invited to discuss the points of representative animals. An effort will be made to obtain the services of Professors Curtis, of Iowa; Day, of

Guelph, and Grisdale, of Ottawa, for this purpose. A resolution was also passed asking the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial to fix the date of its next exhibition at least a week earlier than that of last year.

Another resolution was passed urging upon the Local Government the desirability of assisting in developing the local agricultural fairs by appointing expert live stock judges, and recommending as far as possible the services of men not only capable of judging, but able to intelligently give their reasons for placing the awards; in short, to make the educational features of the live stock judging of some value to the general public.

## Hardy Western Horses.

Western horsemen are proud of the record which their horses made when shipped to South Africa. They were up in arms at once when the following paragraph recently appeared in the Montreal Star and other eastern papers:—"The mustang would be about the right thing, if it were not that those animals were too soft and cannot stand the voyage, being grass-fed. The experimental shipments showed a death rate of 25 per cent. among mustangs and western horses, against a rate of 4 per cent. in Ottawa, Quebec and eastern horses. The instructions given so far to the commissioners are to buy good, serviceable animals at current rates, and they will require horses fully up to Colonel Dent's standard."

C. W. Peterson, secretary of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, on seeing this statement, immediately wired Col. Dent, asking the percentage of western horses that had died on the way out to South Africa. The following is Col. Dent's answer:—

"Cannot give you exact percentage of losses of western horses on ships, average total loss of all about 4 per cent. of western horses. Did the best of any on sea. (Signed) Dent."

It will be gratifying to all westerners to learn that the horses purchased here last spring did so well on the voyage out to South Africa, and that the high death rate attributed to them by the Star is without foundation.

## Sales of Breeding Cattle at Chicago.

Very fancy prices were made for the plums of the recent Chicago show. The biggest going was W. S. Marr's Missie 153, by Wanderer, bought by W. C. Edwards, Rockland, for \$6,000. Mr. Marr had been advised to bring over one of his best cows, and this was the result. Mr. Edwards also owns Marquis of Zenda, her full brother. A yearling Missie brought \$1,900. W. D. Platt bought the heifer Nonpareil 47th for \$1,090. Royal Robin, another north of Scotland animal, made \$1,150. Two other bulls went over \$1,000. The averages were: Bulls, \$593; heifers, \$647. Herefords sold at an average for bulls of \$341, for females \$395. One female was sold at \$4,500, and a bull, Mark Hanna, from H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec, at \$1,325.

Aberdeen Angus made, for them, the high average of \$363 for bulls and \$358 for females. One imported female made \$1,350, and a bull \$1,000.

In Galloways the highest price for a bull was \$2,000 for Macdougall 4th of Tarbreoch, and for a female \$560. Both were by the great sire, Scottish Standard. They made the capital average of \$336 for bulls and \$236 for females.

The Rev. Mr. Perkins, being called upon suddenly to address a Sunday school, thought he would get a few original ideas from his young hearers. "Children," said he, "I want some of you to tell me what I shall talk to you about to-night. What shall I say?" At first there was no response. "That bright little fellow over there," said he, pointing to a youngster on a back seat: "What shall I say to you to-night?" In a little, piping voice came the answer: "Say amen and sit down."

## THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—of the—

# Manitoba Poultry Association

Will be held in WINNIPEG, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 1902.

GEO. D. HOLDEN, St. Paul, Judge.

Write for all information and prize lists to C. H. WISE, Sec'y, Winnipeg.

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, and American Dominiques. Exhibition and Breeding Birds for sale.

A grand lot of Cockerels that will improve your stock for utility and in show room points. Order at once and get the cream of the flock.

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**GEORGE WOOD,**

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

## OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chlense Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. Minorcas, B. B. R. Game Bantams.

Write Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., for catalogue of Incubators and Brooders, mentioning this advt.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

## NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

Headquarters for Thoroughbred Fowls in White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, M. Bronze Turkeys.

This year's breeding stock for sale cheap to make room for 300 growing chicks; young stock for sale from October 1st. Fancy pigeons always on sale. Address—J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.

## SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

First Prize! First Prize!

That is what J. A. King's Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks of 1901 received at the Winnipeg Industrial. If you want a good pair for a fall show I can supply you at reasonable prices. Over 100 good young breeding birds for sale from \$1.50 up.

J. A. KING, Prop., 94 Gentle St., Winnipeg

## MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We are taking orders for young birds for fall delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed boar, "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hoping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

## THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

We have a fine pen of PARTRIDGE COCHINS—A SNAP. Having sold the male birds of all our breeding pens, we will start the season of 1902 with all imported stock. Kindly reserve your orders until you hear from the Hub. Watch our other ads. for Eggs.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Respectfully,  
T. W. BRADY, - Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

## Eggs! Eggs! Winter Eggs!

Send me your new laid eggs and secure fancy prices. I also handle other farm produce for farmers only.

R. DOLBEAR,  
Commission Agent, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.



## Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS. Rankin's strain exclusively. I have a large number of good young birds for sale. Will book orders for delivery any time. Correspondence solicited. J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.



The Fertile Egg in a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the **VICTOR INCUBATOR**. Thousands in use; we pay freight, catalogue 6 cents. GEO. ERTTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

## Farmers' Wives!

—LISTEN! LISTEN!—

To the chicks just hatched in the Reliable Incubator. No more waiting for the broody hen. Get your husbands to make you a Xmas present of a Reliable Incubator; it will pay you. Incubators from \$5.00 up; these are factory prices. You need one to have early chicks for show and to get your poultry on to the market before the fall rush of chickens, so as to get the best prices. Also to have your pullets well matured before the cold weather comes, so that they will lay well in winter, bringing you a good price for your eggs. Hot water and hot air machines.

Sole agent for Western Country for Reliable Incubator goods. A full line of Poultry Supplies kept—Grits, Bones, Clover, Oyster Shells, etc. Thoroughbred Breeders of Buff Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes.

## BLACK BROS.,

Enterprise Poultry Yards.

95 BARBER ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Plymouth Rock Cockerels

I have more than I want to carry over winter, will sell now at \$2.00 each, f.o.b. cars, Winnipeg. These birds would cost you double in the spring. They are early hatched, large, strong, well developed, with yellow legs and beaks and standard markings. Here is what one of my customers says:—"White-wood, Sept. 9th, 1901. The Plymouth Rock Cock arrived all right. Am more than pleased with him and consider him worth double the money. I feel sure that customers dealing with you will renew orders with confidence. Thanking you for every satisfaction, I remain, yours truly, J. L. Lamont."

I have also a grand lot of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks, winners at Winnipeg Industrial of 20 prizes, 2 medals and diploma. Catalog free.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Northwest Agent for  
CYPHERS INCUBATORS,  
Bone Mills and General Poultry Supplies.

## BARRED ROCKS.

This year better than ever. My stock won more prizes at Brandon this year than all other B.P. Rocks shown. I have a great many birds and can please you. A few Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs, Silver Laced Wyandottes and S.C.B. Leghorns. Prices right.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,  
Brandon, Man.

## ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. Seventy-five or eighty grand, strong, well-grown cockerels and pullets, singly or properly mated; from stock that was awarded first, third and special at Winnipeg, 1901. Also a pen of B. R. Game Bantams.

G. WOOD, Holland, Man.

## Des Moines Incubator, The BEST and the CHEAPEST

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## CARRINGTON'S COMPOUND COPABIA CAPSULES.

These have been compounded with the very greatest care and form the very best men's medicine known. They cure general debility, weakness and sexual losses, giving to the exhausted system new nerve force and manly powers. Six boxes for \$2.50.

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When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor-West Farmer.



Winnipeg, Dec. 22nd, 1901.

The holiday trade so far has been a very heavy one. The express companies never had so much business to handle in all their experience. The city retail stores though, more or less quiet during the fall, are now doing a big business and are taxed to the utmost to handle the crowd even with the stores open every night till ten o'clock. Reports from all country points show that a heavy trade is being done. Wholesale trade is quiet for the time being and most of the travellers are home for the holidays. There has been a heavy exodus east this year, a result, no doubt, of the good crop. Bank clearings continue to show large increases. Once the holiday trade is over we will see the usual stagnant period. This year this period is likely to be aggravated by the amount of money tied up in wheat and which cannot or will not be moved until spring.

### Wheat.

Last week was a very dull one everywhere. Monday opened with a decline due to an increase in the visible supply and with little business and practically no change in values. This morning Chicago opened at 77c. for Dec., 80c. for May and closed 1c. better. At the close 82c. was bid for May wheat.

At home the severely cold snap ten days ago checked all movements and this has told correspondingly on the inspections. These were, for week ending Dec. 14th, 1,764 cars, of which 718 were wheat. The week ending Dec. 21st had 913 inspections, made up as follows:—Wheat, 1 hard 51 cars, 1 northern 267, 2 northern 453, 3 northern 18, No. 4 3, lower grades 27. Oats—2 white 66, 2 milling 7, feed 18, rejected 1, total 92. Barley—7 cars, low grade.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report says:—Liverpool 4d. to 4d. higher. Paris, holiday. American markets opened slightly lower, but encouraged by the firmness of cables and rumors that the visible supply would show some decrease, they firmed up and became strong without special activity. The general news outside of the decrease in the visible supply was quite unimportant, but with two days' holiday shorts became anxious to cover and holders were not anxious to sell, hence the advance which resulted in quotations closing 3c. to 1 1/2c. over Saturday. The visible supply showed a decrease of 551,000 bushels against an increase last week of 4,113,000 bushels, and an increase last year of 391,000 bushels. The world's shipments are 7,365,000 bushels, against 7,095,000 bushels last week and 7,259,000 bushels last year. Amount on ocean passage increased about 300,000 bushels, and to-day's Atlantic clearances are only 187,000 bushels. Chicago Dec. closed 78 3/4c., May 82c. to 82 1/4c. Minneapolis Dec. closed 76 3/4c., May 78 3/4c. Winnipeg futures, no quotations.

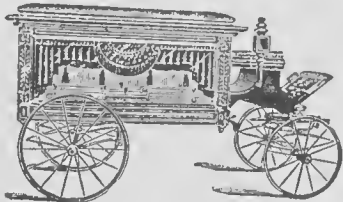
Manitoba wheat is dull. With the advance on Saturday there was a little speculative feeling around on Saturday afternoon and evening, and some wheat changed hands for Jan. delivery at 68c. for 1 nor., and 65c. for 2 nor. in store Fort William. To-day, however, exporters are not in the market and all buyers are afraid to follow the advance in the outside market. In the forenoon some sales were made of 1 hard at 72c., 1 nor. 68c., 2 nor. 65c., for spot or Dec. delivery, and 3c. better could be got for Jan. delivery. This afternoon we quote prices nominal at 72 1/2c. 1 hard, 68 1/2c. 1 nor., 65 1/2c. 2 nor., in store Fort William or Duluth spot or Dec. delivery and Jan. delivery 3c. over these prices, but so far there are no buyers and at the same time the holders will not offer at these prices.

### Oats.

The racket caused by the decision of the Grain Board to create a special grade for Alberta oats not sound enough for milling has now got pretty well quieted down. Good milling oats are in as great demand as ever and worth 40c. for No. 2 and 42c. for No. 1. The export demand created by the action of the Dominion Government has been a special windfall for the Alberta oat growers. These oats are very superior as feed, but it is only the demand for Africa that has put that market on so gratifying a basis. The froth talked in the local newspapers by men densely uninformed as to the actual facts, did the farmers no good and might have done them much harm. It is not every one, however, that will be willing to see it in that light.

Montreal market has dropped 2 to 3 cents. On the Winnipeg market feed oats are 35c. to 38c., according to quality.

### VINCENT & MACPHERSON



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Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

# C. P. R. LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY  
have 16,000,000 acres of Choice Farming Lands  
for sale in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Manitoba and Assiniboia lands, \$3 00 to \$6.00 per acre.

Saskatchewan and Alberta lands, with the exception of some special locations, where prices range from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per acre, generally \$3.00 per acre.

THREE DOLLAR LANDS may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$71.90 and nine equal annual instalments of \$60.00 each, which include interest at 6 per cent.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH—If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction from price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

For Maps and Full Particulars, apply to

F. T. GRIFFIN,

Land Commissioner C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG.

### Barley.

Receipts are only moderate and no change in price. Malting sells up to 40c. Feed 35c.

### Flax.

Flax is about all cleaned up. Good lots are worth fully \$1.20, ordinary \$1.15 a bushel.

### Flour and Feed.

No change in price. Best patents \$2, seconds \$1.85, XXXX, \$1.25.

Oat chop \$30, bran at mills \$17 net, shorts \$18.

### Cattle.

The market has been very quiet since the export season closed. There has been a little stir for the Christmas trade, but all the really fat animals were in the butchers' hands long ago. The usual Christmas display is a good one, but one cannot help noticing the absence of so many of the fat carcasses that have in the past graced the butchers' stall at this season of the year. Each have a few, but these are not so fat as in past years. This is in keeping with the work of the butchers at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph. The taste for fat beef is changing and this change in the Christmas display shows that that taste is changing here as well as in the east. Anyway, nobody eats it and the fine carcasses which year after year have graced the butchers' stalls have been a loss to them as, though sold to hotels and boarding houses, the excess of fat has to be removed. In fact, animals costing \$400 to place in position for display have hardly realized \$100. It's just a kind of advertising. Kibbold & Co. have made an excellent display of the sheep that composed the Territorial exhibit at the Pan-American. Gallagher & Sons have an equally attractive display. Other stalls are tastefully decorated and though there are not so many heavy animals on display the grand show of choice meats and fowl of all kinds is not in the least inferior to that of other years.

The market has been firm for fancy animals for the Christmas trade, and is low for inferior stuff. Prices rule from 3c. to 4c. for choice animals off the cars at Winnipeg.

Dressed beef runs from 5c. to 6 1/2c., the latter figure has been as a rule the top notch for the holiday trade.

### Sheep.

The market is nominal at 4c. for choice animals alive, and 5c. for lambs, off the cars.

Dressed mutton is 8c. per lb., and lamb 9c. per lb.

### Hogs.

The market still continues firm at 6 1/2c. Owing to a falling off in supplies it is likely to continue at these prices. We quote 6 1/2c. for choice weights, off the cars at Winnipeg. Heavy and light weights are 3c. to 1c. less.

Dressed Pork.—We quote 7c. to 7 1/2c., an advance of 3c. per lb. since last issue.

### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Very little is doing. A little beid stock is being sold by the jobbers to the retail trade at 23c., while the creameries in the city supply fresh bricks which retail at 25c.

Dairy.—The market for fresh, sweet dairy butter is good, in fact, enough cannot be got. The market ranges from 12c. to 17c. The latter for choice fresh make delivered here.

Cheese.—Manitoba stocks are getting scarce and the market is being supplied with Ontario cheese. The price has been 11c. to the retail trade, but has now been advanced to 11 1/2c.

### Poultry and Eggs.

The Christmas trade promises to be a heavy one and for this Ontario stocks have been largely drawn upon. These birds come sorted and packed in cases in fine condition. Manitoba supplies are small. We quote turkeys 11c. to 12c., geese (scarce) 9c., ducks 10c., chickens 9c. per lb., delivered in Winnipeg.

Eggs.—The market is advancing owing to small supplies coming in, in fact, the market is now supplied almost wholly with Ontario eggs. Since last report values for Manitoba eggs have advanced from 22c. to about 27c. The range being from 24c. to 27c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Strictly new laid eggs are retailing by the dozen out of the stores at 50c.

### Hides.

The market continues firm at 6c. per lb. for frozen hides, with a 5 lb. tare. Choice veal calfskins 8c. for No. 1, sheep skins, fresh, 35c. to 50c., horse hides, 50c. to \$1.25.

At the Brandon county court recently a case of general interest was decided. J. Grierson bought from W. Shea a horse on the understanding that after fair trial it should be returned if unsatisfactory. Grierson delayed making the trial for a fortnight and soon after the horse took sick and died. The judge decided that owing to delay in making the agreed on test, Grierson was legally bound to pay for the horse.

## SEEMS TO BE JUST WHAT IS WANTED.

### Should Appeal to Westerners.

I do not know of anything in the shape of a premium that should so appeal to the average man in this western country.—C. H. Shera, Port Arthur.

### A Dandy.

I think that your thermometer and barometer is a dandy. I am well pleased with it. I thank you very much for it.—Charles S. Yeo, Douglas, Man.

### Sensible.

It is both useful and ornamental; the most sensible premium I ever got with any paper.—D. McGregor, Forrest.

### Nothing Could Be Better.

Where the weather conditions are so closely watched all the year round, as is this country, nothing could be better.—David Elliot, Sourisford.

### Never Anything Equal to It.

Have been getting premiums from newspapers for the last ten years and have never got anything to equal it.—Walter F. Popple, Minto, Man.

### The Best.

It is the best I have received or seen since I came to this country.—H. Kolterman, Lacombe, N. W. T.

WEEKLY FREE PRESS AND THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER, ONLY \$1.00.

WEEKLY FREE PRESS, NOR'-WEST FARMER AND THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER, CLUBBED, ONLY \$1.75.

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded  
Best Prices. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.  
Prompt Returns.



## Apples in Manitoba.



It has always been a sore point with the Manitoban that his boasted land does not produce the apple, that king of all fruits. Many a newly arrived farmer has sent back to his native place for the varieties that he knew and loved, thinking to establish them in the soil of Manitoba, but in vain. The smooth tongued agent with his book of beautifully colored pictures has had but little trouble in coaxing the dollars out of our pockets, so great has been the longing to find some apple that will bear the rigour of our climate. Almost every prairie home can tell of apple and other fruit trees planted in hope; for hope dies hard in the breast of the would-be orchardist, but at last he has had to ad-

stock. They secured from Minnesota cuttings of the hardiest varieties there grown and by combining these they have produced trees of many varieties that have grown and fruited and given satisfactory evidence of their ability to resist both the winter and summer climate of Manitoba.

The man to whom Manitobans are chiefly indebted for the glad news that there is hope of some day seeing the orchards of the old lands duplicated in the new is A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Manitoba. For many years this gentleman has been patiently experimenting; expending money, time and skill in the selection and testing of different varieties derived from many parts of the world. He has brought into this work an extensive knowledge of the nurseryman's art, of the apple as grown elsewhere, and of this province and its climate. After twenty years of painstaking endeavor his labors are crowned with success. The greater number of the varieties shown in the

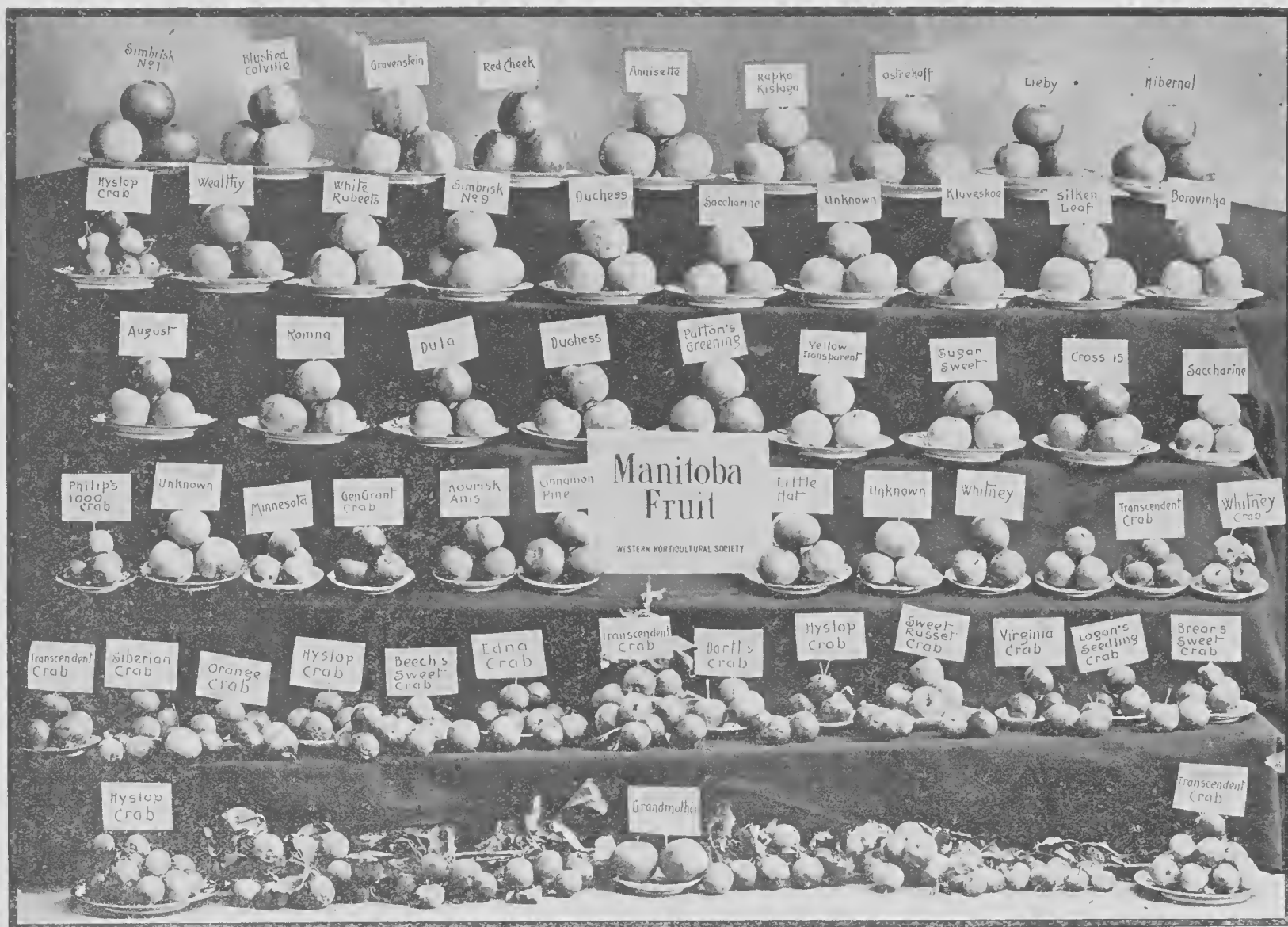
the cold, but from the sun and the wind. They require a certain amount of protection from the south in order that the sap may not be started too early in the spring, as the repeated thawing and freezing has a most harmful effect. They require shelter from the wind, which breaks the branches and shakes off the fruit. Mr. Stevenson recommends wrapping the trunks with sacking in winter to protect from sunscald and from rabbits as well. This course is adopted by the apple growers of Southern Minnesota, where there are many orchards of thousands of trees. The intending planter will see from the foregoing remarks that the best location is on the north and east of the windbreak. A windbreak on the north within reasonable distance is helpful though not an absolute necessity.

The intending planter will do well to commence with three or four trees at most, of some hardy standard and the same number of crab apples. The

a portion of the exhibit collected by the Horticultural Society from various parts of the province and shown at Winnipeg August 29th, 30th and 31st, 1901. The full list of exhibitors is as follows:—

A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.; His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land; Thomas Frankland, Stonewall; Charles Wellband, W. G. Fonseca and Jno. Green, Winnipeg; W. L. Lyall, J. O. Cadham, J. E. Rowe, Fares Evans, Thos. Logan, Geo. Garnier and H. G. Alton, Portage la Prairie.

The society has every reason to be proud of its exhibit, which was seen and admired by thousands from all parts of the province. A copy of the engraving, suitable for framing, will be given to every member of the society for 1902 in addition to the usual premiums of plants and seeds. Any of our readers interested in any branch of Horticulture should write to the secretary for copies of the Society's pamphlets, which contain much useful information



mit himself baffled. He has no longer the smile of welcome for the peddler of Ontario apple trees. He believes no more the tales of grafted trees, warranted hardy, or the hundred variations of the old story.

The opening of the new century brings a renewal of hope to the apple grower, for some of the seekers after this apparently "forbidden" fruit, after reasoning out the cause of failure, came to the conclusion that it is not owing to any inherent fault of the climate that apples do not grow here, but because the trees planted, brought from warmer climates, could not adapt themselves to ours. So they began by securing stock from the nearest point at which apples are grown (Southern Minnesota). They also made the discovery that the Siberian crab is perfectly hardy, and with these two facts to work upon, the task of growing apple trees in Manitoba began to assume a less difficult aspect. By growing the Siberian crab from seed these men secured roots of assured hardiness upon which to graft their

illustration presented herewith are from his orchard, and looking upon them, it must be a very sceptical man who will not admit the possibilities of apple culture in the Province of Manitoba.

Another experimenter along this line is Thos. Frankland, of Stonewall. This gentleman has made a specialty of seedlings of hardy varieties and has fruited many that promise exceedingly well. In the Horticultural Society's exhibit he showed a large number of these. As seedlings they are naturally smaller than the fruit of Mr. Stevenson's grafted stock, a defect which he hopes to remove by cultivation. Among his most promising is the one called the "Grandmother," shown in the illustration, as are also a number of excellent varieties of crabs.

The cultivation of the apple is not a more serious matter than the growth of any other tree. It will adapt itself to almost any soil except where the subsoil is gravelly. The trees require a certain amount of shelter, not from

Hiberna is strongly recommended, being, without doubt, the most reliable and hardiest variety of standard apple, while either the Transcendent or the Hyslop crab can be implicitly relied upon to stand the winters if planted as above suggested. Planting large orchards is not at present recommended, especially as home grown trees are scarce, and, as already stated, the imported trees are absolutely worthless.

It is not many years ago that Minnesota was, as Manitoba now is, groping between light and darkness, hoping, but not sure of the future of her orchards. In the light of her experience, and the knowledge already gained from our own, it is safe to say that twenty years hence orchards will dot the province and home grown apples will be so common that people will have forgotten the time that they were a rarity, and almost a curiosity.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S  
EXHIBIT.

The accompanying illustration shows

about flowers, vegetables and fruits. The Secretary is Mr. Melvin Bartlett, of Winnipeg.

## Give the Soil a Chance.

John McCallum, of West Lorne, an Ontario farmer, has just returned from a visit to Manitoba and Assiniboia, where he has three nephews, near Moomsmin, settled as farmers. His practical views regarding the rotation of crops and the renewing of soil were given a severe jar when he saw the farmers of the west sowing grain year after year without fertilizing or grazing. "It will be all right for a time, perhaps," he said to a reporter, "but they will play out their soil. They should go in for the raising of stock, which would not be injured by the shortness of the season and early frosts and snow."

Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.

COMPETITION OPEN  
TO THE WORLD.

# WESTERN CANADA'S

## Great Industrial FAIR

WINNIPEG,

\$35,000  
IN PRIZES AND  
ATTRactions.  
1902.



WINNIPEG THE HUB  
OF THE DOMINION.

F.W. THOMPSON,  
PRESIDENT.

F.W. HEUBACH,  
GENERAL MANAGER.







As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Location of School Building.

N. B., North Portal, Assa.: "I. Can a school be built at a remote corner of the section and I be compelled, at the opposite corner, to pay taxes, though I have not yet obtained my patent? 2. How far from school must I live to be exempt from taxation?"

Answer.—It shall be the duty of the board of trustees in every school district:—"To select and acquire a school site, which shall be in the centre of the district or as near thereto as the situation of the road allowances and the securing of a dry, healthy and suitable location will permit. In the event of it not being found convenient to have the school house located exactly in the centre of the school district, the trustees may locate it elsewhere within the district upon receiving the consent of the chairman of the council of public instruction."

"All real and personal property situated within the limits of any school district or income derived by any person resident within the limits of such district and live stock which is within the limits of a school district for a portion of the twelve months prior to the assessment shall be liable to taxation."

### Tax Exemption.

Enquirer, Okotoks, Alta.: "What farm implements, or personal property, are exempt from taxes? All my farm implements, including binder, mower, rake, wagons, seeder, buggy, plows, harrows and personal property were assessed this year. Am I obliged to pay taxes on all these?"

Answer.—Personal property to the amount of \$300, other than income, is exempt.

### Size of Section of Land.

Subscriber, Hayfield, Man.: "Will you kindly state whether a section of land is one mile square without the road allowance, or does it require the width of the road allowance to make the mile?"

Answer.—The section is exactly a mile on all sides, exclusive of road allowance.

### Newspaper Subscription.

Old Subscriber, Riding Mountain, Man.: "Please let me know through your paper if there is a law to make one pay for a paper sent from the office year after year, but which has never been subscribed for, and about which I went to the office and told them to stop. It was discontinued for a time; then they sent it again, and I sent the copy back, but still it comes to me. Will I have to pay for it, as I both sent the paper back and told them in the office to stop sending it. This was when the paper first started, and I have not paid for it since. How am I to make them stop sending, as I do not want the paper?"

Answer.—We might refer you to our issue of the 5th October last. In your case you are liable from the time the paper was received by you to the time you notified the same to be stopped.

### Assessment.

Old Subscriber, Castleberry, Man.: "Would you kindly answer me the following question: D winters 60 head of cattle for E. Can the municipality assess D for E's cattle, as D's personal property?"

Answer.—No, except where it can be shown that the same are under the control of more than one person resident within the municipality, each of such persons shall be assessed for his share only, but the property as a whole shall be liable.

### Animal Estray.

Enquirer, Oak Lake, Man.: "Can I legally make the owner pay for advertising and keep of an animal that strays on to my place? If not claimed, what course should I take?"

Answer.—You might have difficulty in doing so, as your duty is to take the animal to the pound.

### Fencing in Cattle.

Enquirer, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I have a neighbor whose fence around his land is not good, and in some places there is no fence at all. Sometimes, when my cattle go upon his land, he or his man goes after them on horseback and runs them off, beating them with a stick—and unreasonably abusing them. Has he the right to do this, and if not what

can I do to prevent him? Sometimes they are chased to some distance, and after a search of one or two days, I cannot take them home without passing across his land. Can he prevent my doing this? When my cattle are on his land, can he prevent my going on to take them off?"

Answer.—For opinions on this subject (in the Northwest Territories) you might look at our issues of the 5th March and 5th June of this year. The law in the Territories is:—"No action for damages caused by domestic animals shall be maintained, nor shall domestic animals be liable to be distrained for causing damages to property unless the same is surrounded by a lawful fence." Your neighbor has no right to take the law into his own hands, as he has a remedy under "The Stray Animals' Ordinance" (Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes of the Territories), but being in the wrong in permitting your cattle to be at large, you will have some difficulty in making him liable for damages, unless you can show that the means be took to drive them off his land was grossly inadequate for the purpose intended and contained an admixture of cruelty.

### Hiring.

A Farmer, Portage la Prairie, Man.: "In order to decide a dispute, would you kindly decide the following: A hires with B for one year. Can A take every other Sunday to himself, or has he to do the necessary chores every Sunday? To what time of night has A to stay up to put away his employer's horses when that person has been away? B has a litter of young pigs and A destroys them to save himself the trouble of feeding them. What action can B take against A, and what would be the punishment?"

Answer.—We would respectfully refer you to our issues of the 20th April, 5th and 20th July, 20th Sept., 5th October and 20th November of this year for opinions under this head. In answer to the next question, we will say that except by special agreement a hired servant is always under the government, discipline and control of the master, even on Sundays, and is always liable in damages for flagrant breaches of discipline.

### Liability Under Herding Contract.

Subscriber, Elm Creek, Man.: "Will you kindly let me know if I take cattle to herd in the spring at so much per head, and some of them come in a very weak condition, one of them gets down and cannot get up; I send word to the owner and he sends his men after it and takes it home, where it dies. Am I liable for the loss? Who is the loser? I did all I could for the beast's welfare. I guarantee nothing in regard to stock."

Answer.—Unless the owner can show that you have been guilty of gross neglect, you are not liable.

### Distress for Taxes.

Enquirer, Elkhorn, Man.: "A bought a quarter section from the C. P. R. on the yearly payment system. He is in arrears with taxes for four years; has left the quarter section and is living on a rented place half a mile away. Can the municipality seize A's stock or can the C. P. R. seize them for arrears?"

Answer.—The municipality can distrain the chattels, wherever found, for taxes. The rights of the company are set forth in your agreement with them.

### Witness Fees.

F. S. M., Miami, Man.: "I was the defendant in a suit at a county court. I sent summons to two different men as witnesses on my behalf. They appeared, but that day the suit was settled out of court without any evidence. They merely came and went home. Can these men claim their mileage and day's pay, the same as if they had given evidence? Can they collect it by law, after I have paid their expenses for the day, also offered to convey them to the place of the court, they having taken their own rig to go, saying for a reason that they had other business in town that day."

Answer.—You are liable for the daily witness fees and for the time the witnesses were necessarily absent attending court and returning home, and out-of-pocket expenses.

### Agreement of Purchase.

Geo. Tenbroeck, Carleton Place, Assa.: "Dealer agreed in writing to purchase a number of bogs at a stated price, to be delivered before a certain date and to be not less than a specified weight. A receipt for a contra account was given at the time on the bargain, the price per pound being stated on receipt. When the hogs were delivered dealer docked five per cent. in weight to provide against shrinkage in shipping. No mention of any dockage was made in the bargain form which he signed, nor yet in the receipt of contra account which he gave me on the bargain at the time of the purchase. The dockage amounted to over \$35, and in receiving payment I protested against it and signed receipt only for the amount paid. Can I collect for the full weight of the hogs, or has the dealer a right to deduct a shrinkage, even when no mention of it is made in the bargain?"

Answer.—The contract rights of the parties can only be gathered from the written agreement, which is not before us. We believe, from your question, that you could collect.

### Mechanics' Lien — Railway Liability to Fence.

Star City, Melfort, Sask.: "1. Is a public school house subject to a lien or attachment for the material used in construction, or for wages to workmen in the event of contractor not paying for same? 2. Does a railway company have to fence one or both sides of its track, and can I compel them to do so before I receive patent for the land, seeing I cannot receipt payment for right of way before I have the deeds?"

Answer.—1. We cannot find that a public school is exempted from the operation of the lien law.

2. When a municipal corporation for any township has been organized, and the whole or any portion of such township has been surveyed and sub-divided into lots for settlement, fences shall be erected and maintained on each side of the railway through such township. Until such fences and cattle guards are duly made and completed, and if, after they are so made and completed they are not duly maintained, the company shall be liable for all damages done by its trains and engines to cattle, horses and other animals not wrongfully on the railway and having got there in consequence of the omission to make, complete and maintain such fences and cattle guards as aforesaid.

The liability of the railway to fence exists only in favor of the owners or occupants of lands adjoining the railway.

J. M. Bolton, Pumas, Man., Dec. 17, 1901: "I do not follow farming as an occupation, yet I find The Nor'-West Farmer too interesting and instructive a paper to be without."

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Agent for Manitoba and the Territories for the reliable  
**SEARCH LIGHT VAPOR LAMPS**  
Fully guaranteed. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue and full particulars.  
**LUSK & CO., BOX 285, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.**

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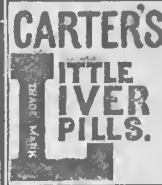
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Must Bear Signature of

*Asa Wood*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



**CARTER'S  
LITTLE  
LIVER  
PILLS.**

Price 25 Cents

FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
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GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.  
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Marble and Manitoba Granite

Monuments,  
Headstones,  
Mantelpieces,  
Cemetery Fencing,  
Tablets, etc.

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## For \$7.00

You can have a pair of genuine long-straw Collars made to order to fit any horse. Just send particulars regarding sores or peculiarities of your horse's neck and length from throat to top of collar. Remember, you don't need sweat pads with these collars, as our hair face is the best pad in itself. Don't buy an imitation when you can get a better collar and fit for same money.


Hand stitched and hand stuffed collars, ranging in price from \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 to \$2.75 each.

Particular care taken with mail orders.

**A. E. WIMPERIS,**

Mann's Perfection Brand Horse Collars  
592 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.  
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and save the toll. You have the horses, we have the power and mill. Thousands of tons.

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## X.L.C.R. CEMENT

**Makes the Best and Cheapest Walls and Floors, Dwellings  
Barns, Stables, Cisterns, etc.**



Nor'-West Farmer—

HIGH BLUFF, MAN., Sept. 20, 1901.

In reply to your reader of Starbuck, re Excelsior Cement, I would say that I have this summer used one and a half carloads of this cement and it has given perfect satisfaction so far. I built a basement wall 44x70x10½ feet high, with root house under approach to barn 14x26, also floor in basement. I used portland cement for top coat in horse stable floor, but would not do so again, as I consider it an unnecessary expense, as X.L.C.R. is just as hard and much cheaper.

(Signed) E. H. MUIR.



AND

## Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wall Plaster

**Rapidly Replacing Lime. 500 Per Cent. Better**

**Buildings Completed Quickly by its use.**

SOURIS, MAN., Dec. 4, 1901.

MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., LTD.  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—I would say that so far as my judgment goes the Nos. 1 and 2 Hard Wall Plaster make a first-class job. I am well pleased with it. I got it on while fine weather lasted and it was nearly dry when that cold spell came on in October.

If you wish to use the above as a testimonial you may do so. I consider the plaster a long way ahead of lime and sand.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. G. McLAREN.

P.S.—I also used it on my new store at Elgin, Man.

HOUGHTON & HEWITT,  
Financial Brokers.

BELMONT, MAN., Nov. 25, 1901.

MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., LTD.  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find check covering your bill. \* \* \* I must say, so far, I am very much pleased with the results of this plaster of yours, and I am sure there will be no more lime plastering done in this town after this if this material can be readily obtained from your firm. As far as I can see it is everything as you recommend it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANDREW C. HOUGHTON.

## PLASTER OF PARIS

**Cheapest and Best on the Market.**

MANUFACTURED BY THE

# MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., Ltd.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.

214 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## First Shorthorns in Manitoba.

By Kenneth McKenzie, Sr.

As enquiry has been made about the first pure-bred Shorthorns brought into Manitoba, I may state that Walter Lynch and myself brought in the first importation in 1871. Mr. Lynch brought in three heifers and one bull and I five heifers and one bull. We both had to drive overland from near St. Paul to our destination (Mr. Lynch to his present place, near Westbourne, and I to Burnside), a distance of over 500 miles. All of the cattle stood the journey well. Mr. Lynch brought his from the County of Middlesex and I mine from the County of Wellington. All of the animals thrived well, and we had no trouble in disposing of what we had to sell at remunerative prices. Hundreds of others have since imported to Manitoba and the Territories to such an extent that pure-bred cattle can now be counted by the thousand. Several other breeds have been brought in, but not to the same extent as have the Shorthorns, for I believe there are now more Shorthorns in Manitoba and the Territories than there are of all the other breeds combined, clearly showing to my mind that they are the most profitable cattle for both farmer and rancher. Many of them are free milkers and undoubtedly the best beefers for early maturity, and export purposes. I may state that I never had any contagious disease in my herd either here or in Ontario and I had registered Shorthorns in Ontario for ten years previous to coming to Manitoba, so I consider not only Manitoba, but Ontario also, to be as healthy stock raising countries as there are in the world.

## Cement and Plaster in Manitoba

Two new and important industries were started in Manitoba this year, a description of which will be both interesting and instructive to our readers. They will add very materially to the prosperity of the province and tend to show that the resources of our province have only begun to be realized. During the past few years cement has been largely used throughout the province, but even the cheapest kind had to be shipped from the east, hence the price, laid down in Manitoba, put it almost beyond reach.

A new factor in the question, however, is the Manitoba Union Mining Co.'s cement works at Arnold, on the Canadian Northern Railway, about four miles west of Miami. The deposit was discovered when lowering a portion of a ravine to provide drainage, and the peculiar character of the clay was brought to the attention of J. R. Spear, supervisor of the line, who had specimens tested and established the fact that cement could be manufactured from the material.

The works are situated on the side of the mountain, and the drive from Miami is through a beautiful section of country, the gradual rise giving but little indication of the altitude attained. A spur of five hundred feet on the Canadian Northern connects the works with the main line and affords the most favorable shipping facilities. In fact it could easily be inferred that the railway was built to the works instead of its having been discovered on the railway.

The kiln and mill are in the bottom of a narrow ravine, and a few feet away is the tunnel on the opposite side from which the raw material is brought. The height of the kiln corresponds closely with the bank of the ravine; the coal used is delivered at the top of the kiln from the cars on a level tramway. The storehouse is located on the spur, the cement being elevated from the mill by an endless bucket chain.

The actual process of manufacture begins in the tunnel, which runs some 300 feet into the hillside. The material is loaded on a tram car and hauled to the kiln, where it is elevated to the top by an endless chain. It is then placed in the kiln with alternate layers of coal.



ENTRANCE TO THE CEMENT MINE OF THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., AT ARNOLD, MAN.

As each layer is drawn from the bottom another is added at the top, the kiln being kept full and burning continuously. When burned, the material is sorted over, the accepted clinkers being hauled by cable on cars to the mill. Here it is put through a crusher which reduces it to pieces the size of peas. Then it is again elevated and run through the pulverizer, which operates on the principle of the chemist's pestle and mortar, the pestle making about 600 revolutions a minute. The cement is then "bolted" through a screen containing 2,500 meshes to the inch and then elevated to the storehouse, where, after being cooled, it is put in sacks for shipment.

The cement has been named X L C R brand, and has been extensively used in the erection of walls and floors of dwellings, stores, barns, stables and buildings of all descriptions throughout the province with great success. It may not be amiss to state that every dealer who has bought the cement has repeated his order, and that the demand at present exceeds the supply. It is anticipated that at an early date another kiln will be erected and the capacity for storage increased to meet the increasing demand for the cement.

Cement can be used in such a number of ways to replace other building material that the assumption seems justified that X L C R cement will revolutionize the situation in Manitoba, and the low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of everyone. The company has issued instructive circulars on the use of cement which everyone interested should have.

Another important product discovered in Manitoba is the gypsum rock deposit situated at the head of Portage Bay, beyond the Narrows of Lake Manitoba, and owned by the Manitoba Union Mining Co., Ltd., from which is manufactured their Manitoba No. 1 hard wall plaster and plaster of paris. The works are situated at Gypsumville, near the shore of the lake. The raw material is mined about ten miles from the works and hauled during the winter months. It is put through a crusher; from there it is carried to a large kettle, where it is boiled to remove the moisture and impurities. From the kettle the material for hard wall plaster is carried by conveyors to

the mixer, where the hair and the "retarder" for the prevention of too rapid setting are added and from thence to the bags ready for shipment.

The material for plaster of paris goes through a similar process, but instead of being put into the mixer, is ground finer and "bolted" through a fine screen. The manufactured material is brought to the south end of the lake by the company's steamer "Petrel" during the period of navigation and then distributed to points by rail. Up to this year all plaster used in the province had to be imported, but with the success which has attended this manufacture and the high quality of the material, it is safe to assume that very little if any money will leave the province in future for this class of goods.

The company are making extensive improvements in their plant and building warehouses for facilitating their business, as well as making alterations and improvements in the steamer "Petrel," so as to make the boat available for passengers as well as catering to the freight traffic for the settlers along the shores of Lake Manitoba. The No. 1 hard wall plaster was shown at the Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, and by the way it has been appreciated and used it is destined to supercede the present method of lime plastering, over which it has many advantages. The hair being mixed with the plaster at the works, no running off of lime is required, and what used to be a tedious and dirty job is now made cleanly and expeditious by being able to mix the plaster with the sand and apply it right away. Another great advantage is the second coat can be put on almost immediately after the first, by which means a whole house or building can be finished without the usual waiting of several days for the lime plastering to dry. It has been used extensively throughout the province for public buildings and residences, and from the testimonials the company have received and the orders they have for next season indications are very bright for the success of these two industries.

D. A. Cowie, Stiles, Idaho, U. S., Dec. 14, 1901: "I took The Nor'-West Farmer a couple of years ago and find I can't do without it."



VIEW OF THE WORKS OF THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., AT ARNOLD, MAN.

## NEW SHOES THAT PINCH.

Nothing can equal Foot Elm for dusting in new shoes. It allays all inflammation and makes new shoes easy. 25 cents at drug stores.

## Cancer Conquered.

The New Constitutional Remedy  
Bringing Joy to Thousands  
of Homes.

The sufferer from cancer or tumor need no longer despair. A new way of escape from this terrible disease has been opened up, which has brought joy to hundreds of hearts here in Canada and in the United States. The knife, the paste and the plaster have at last been vanished with all their torments, and now any cancer sufferer can take treatment in his own home without enduring any pain or inconvenience. The new constitutional remedy has revolutionized the treatment of cancer. Its action is through the blood on the cancer poison, which it completely destroys and cures the disease permanently. If you desire more information about this remedy, send two stamps to Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., for their new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure." (Advt.)

## Facts About the Silo.

The silo is a rare article in the west, but the day is coming when it will be a common building throughout our great west. Twenty years' experience in the use of the silo in all parts of the world has brought out some facts all are agreed about and which should commend themselves to every thoughtful farmer. This country is not too cold for the silo. Study these facts:—

1. That a larger amount of healthful food for cattle can be preserved in the silo in better condition and at less expense of labor and land than by any other method known.
2. That silage comes nearer being a perfect substitute for the succulent food of the pasture than any other food that can be had in winter.
3. Thirty pounds a day is enough silage for an average-sized cow. Larger cattle will eat more.
4. A cubic foot of silage from the middle of a medium-sized silo will average about forty-five pounds.
5. For 210 days, or seven months, an average cow will require about five tons of silage, allowing for unavoidable waste.
6. The circular silo, made of good, hard wood staves, is the cheapest and best.
7. Fifteen feet in diameter and 30 feet is a good depth. Such a silo would hold about 100 tons of silage, cut in half-inch length, or enough, according to No. 5 to feed 20 head all winter.
8. Corn just passing out of roasting ear stage is the best single material for silage.
9. Silage is as valuable in summer as in winter.

## The Canadian Exhibit at Glasgow Goes to London.

The government has decided on the recommendation of Hon. Sydney Fisher to make an exhibit at an exposition to be held in the Royal Exchange, London. W. D. Scott, Commissioner for Canada at Glasgow, has been cabled to arrange for the transfer of the exhibit from the latter city to the English metropolis. The exposition is being got up by London merchants, and the different colonies are co-operating. Mr. Scott will be in charge for Canada. Five thousand square feet of floor space has been reserved, and the agricultural and the fruit products and minerals of Canada will be attractively displayed. The exhibition will be opened shortly.

J. A. Fraser, Dauphin, Man., Dec. 7, 1901: "We must have The Nor'-West Farmer."

# The Nor'-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, DEC. 20, 1901.



## NEW YEAR GREETING.

In a few days the sands of the present year will have run themselves out, and 1901 will forever be named only in the calendar of the great past. Another whole year with all its experiences of good and evil will have passed beyond recall—the first year of the new century.

We had all planned great things for 1901. Looked at from the prospective point of view we saw it gilded with all the coming glory of a grand new era, and large with wonderful possibilities of achievement. It was the first year of the new century.

And it truly has been a kind year to us. Old Mother Earth has yielded abundantly of her good things, and large crops have rewarded our toil. It has been a period of "good times." The farmers of the West to-day find themselves in much easier circumstances than they were twelve months ago. Particularly where intelligence and good planning have been combined with labor has the fruitage been large. The premium has again been put upon good

work and a correct understanding of the principles which are operative all about us. It will always be so. Work shorn of intelligence cannot win in a race against forethought and industry.

It is for this cause that The Nor'-West Farmer lives. To spread knowledge, and to promote the interests of those who toil together with Nature—is its doing not well worth the while? And The Farmer wishes to do its work in the very best possible way. During 1901 we have issued a larger paper than before. We have tried to make our pages not only bigger, but also brighter and more readable and more instructive than ever in the past.

It would not be right if we did not thank our subscribers for helping to make advancement possible. During 1901 our subscription lists have grown by the addition of several thousands of new names, and we see before us new possibilities of development in the future. We feel that our volume for 1902 will be the best yet.

In wishing our readers a Happy New Year, we have one request to make; it is that our subscribers will renew early. There are several thousands with whom this copy is the last one which is paid for. By renewing at once no issues will be missed. We cannot guarantee to supply back numbers to those who allow their subscriptions to lapse.

## THE CROPS OF 1901.

Bulletin No. 65 of the Manitoba Government, recently issued, gives a rather higher estimate for wheat than was done by The Nor'-West Farmer. We put it at 23.76 bushels per acre against 24.28 in the August bulletin and 25.1 in the December one, and still prefer our own figures. It would be very instructive to have these approximations compared with the threshers' books, as is done in the Territories. That would not quite check the guess work as to the number of acres, but it would certainly be a step in the right direction. Perhaps the Government figure of 40.3 for oats is nearer the truth than our 44.44 bushels, for grubs in spring and rust in fall have made greater havoc than most people dreamt of.

As far as growth is concerned this has been an extra favorable one for the southwest, where limited rainfall has too frequently prevailed. Excess of rain at mid-harvest has lowered the grade of what was otherwise a most valuable crop all over. The very fine threshing weather with which we were favored up till the 12th of this month was specially favorable to threshing, and much more grain has been threshed than most people ventured a month ago to anticipate. The fine weather has been a special providence to the Territories, where heavy yields and weak threshing power threatened to leave a large percentage of, often indifferently stacked, grain to stand out all winter. Grain blockades are a sore grievance, but to have had half their crop unthreshed would have been little short of a calamity. Insufficient means of transportation to the seaboard has harassed growers and dealers alike, but with all drawbacks this year's crop is a subject for special satisfaction and gratitude.

## WHEAT PRICES.

The other day a good deal was said about the difference of 10 or 11 cents between prices at Gretna and Neche. The Farmer has taken pains to get at the truth of that report. The grade of wheat recently delivered at both points is nearly all No. 2 northern, sometimes below that grade. On that grade we found an actual difference of at least 7 cents a bushel. People who cannot distinguish between grades are more numerous than would be believed, and to such critics a spread of 10 cents between No. 1 hard quotations at Neche and No. 2 northern at Gretna is very like daylight robbery.

But there is an actual difference of 7 cents. How is that to be accounted for? Well, for one thing, the offal

from wheat is worth double in the States that it ever was before. Bran and shorts are quoted to-day in St. Paul at \$20 a ton. Corn is so dear that mill feed is held at a ransom, and when the offal from a bushel of wheat is worth 5 or 6 cents more than ever before, the millers of the south can pay that much more for their wheat.

Another thing. The mills in the States grind on a No. 2 northern basis. About all the wheat they grow of a quality higher than No. 2 northern is either exported as wheat or used to grade up soft southern wheats, just as our friends, the Ontario millers, can grade up 5 or 10 bushels of their home-grown product with a bushel of No. 1 hard Manitoba and sell Manitoba flour in competition with our western men who grind only western wheat. But our whole wheat crop is sold on an export basis and we are at a special disadvantage by having to sell the lower grades of our wheat abroad, while the American farmer finds huge milling industries at Minneapolis, Buffalo, and even at Duluth, besides smaller places. Those mills are devouring night and day wheat enough to provide bread for 50,000,000 of their own population besides annually sending abroad 16,000,000 barrels of flour worth \$60,000,000 of hard cash. Because of this enormous home and foreign trade these mills can always afford to pay the highest possible value for all the wheat that suits their business, of which northern-grown is always preferred. Just to show that we are not theorizing about the high relative value of low grading wheat in the U. S. markets, we find that on Dec. 17th there was a spread of only  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents between Nos. 1 and 2 northern at Minneapolis, and at North Dakota points No. 1 hard ruled a cent above No. 1 northern with about 2 cents between Nos. 1 and 2 northern. From this we see that the relative value of No. 2 northern is much greater in the States than with us and also why it is so.

The geographical position of the States is a very important point in their favor. They can rush abroad to foreign markets from several other ports as well as from Duluth, a large proportion of their earlier grown crop in the confidence that they will find plenty of the very best No. 2 northern from North Dakota and Minnesota to keep their home mills running all winter, and so their business runs merrily on while ours is congested to a ruinous degree because this year at least, our railroads have been unable to carry to Duluth and Fort William one-half the wheat we wanted to sell. For two years before 1900 the same congestion was active or imminent, and there must be a huge improvement in our interior railroad service if the western farmer is to have the ghost of a chance as compared with the man across the border, who has open water at Duluth longer than we have and an open home market all the winter, while half our wheat must lie in our barns all winter, pay elevator charges, or the still heavier charges for all-rail transport to Boston or St. John's.

It is this terrible stagnation for want of proper access to available markets that is mainly responsible for the poor collections complained of by our business men. We are loaded down with produce which we must either hold at our own risk for five months longer or sell at a heavy discount to those who are willing to find the cash to pay for it now.

We are well aware that there are those who, being unaware of the actual reasons for much of the difference between prices on opposite sides of the international line, talk against governments and combines as if they only were accountable. We maintain that transportation difficulties and the want of a local market are the underlying causes of most of the difference. Let us for a moment assume that there is a combine and that they are as unconscionably greedy as some people allege. It is quite manifest that with the same geographical advantages enjoyed by our southern rivals we could from our soils and climate make more money out of wheat growing than they ever could,

and we would be less at the mercy of those who having built and equipped a costly elevator system want to make the best they can out of it.

By the way, that best is not so good as some critics allege. The dealers own 5,000,000 bushels of dead wheat here to-day, most of which ought with better railroad service to have been sold in Europe already. That is one reason for the low value they place on what is still being offered them on local markets. With so much good money locked up and unprofitable they naturally want to buy on the best terms they can, till the time comes when they can turn their holdings into money.

We might go still farther on this point and say that the bankers as well as the dealers are about at the end of their tether. There is close on \$10,000,000 now out on wheat west of Lake Superior, and that one fact is sufficient to explain why buying on the local markets is about dead. We fear that there is small hope of enough going out all-rail via C.P.R. during the winter to have any appreciable effect on local prices. Bad as several parts of Manitoba are, there are districts further west where only a small proportion of their output has moved, and at such points as White-wood we find men with piles of wheat who have never been able to sell a dollar's worth of this year's crop.

We have taken great pains to get to the foundation facts which explain why the lower grades of our wheat are now at a disadvantage as compared with the markets on the other side. Some of these drawbacks we cannot help. Others we may and should endeavor to have remedied with the least possible delay.

—The Bow River Ranching Development Co. is the latest project for the development of Alberta. There is room enough there for well-directed enterprise. They propose to grow oats as well as stock.

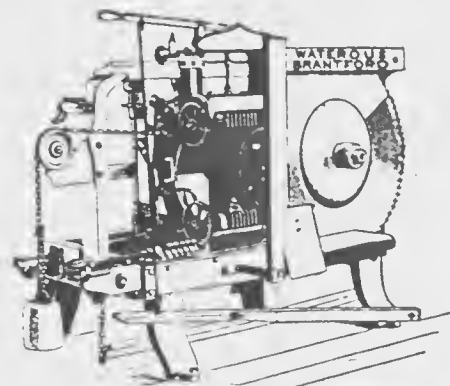
—Pork raising is bound to be one of the leading industries of the country lying toward the great Saskatchewan. Oats for Africa will not be often wanted at fancy prices, but fancy bacon will always be wanted. Prince Albert turned out 75 farmers to hear Andrew Graham talk about pigs and pork. They are bound to go along on that line, and the sooner the better.

—James Dewar, president of the London Grain Exchange, who has been visiting Portland, Oregon, where his firm has big wheat warehouses, says they find it more profitable to buy Washington wheat and ship via Portland round Cape Horn, than to buy standard grades of northwestern wheat and carry it via Duluth. He sees a great future for the Nicaraguan canal in this line of traffic.

—Every year we receive requests for back issues from those who have allowed their subscriptions to expire for some time before renewing. Generally a large number of the senders of these requests have been disappointed, because we had not been able to estimate the demand with which we would be met. It is not pleasant either to ourselves or our readers to have to refuse so many applications, and we wish to especially urge that our subscribers will renew early.

—The melancholy accident which happened at Hargrave, and by which three valuable lives were lost, was undoubtedly caused by want of sufficient care in handling the gasoline by means of which the engine was operated. While it was being emptied out of one vessel into another a little was spilled on the stove. It exploded and set fire to the rest; its victims, being unable to open the door, were literally roasted. That is one of the incidental difficulties in the way of the free introduction of the use of such a volatile agent into common use. In our present issue will be found on page 779 important information on the use and management of gasoline engines, that should be of practical value to all users.





# WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,

LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

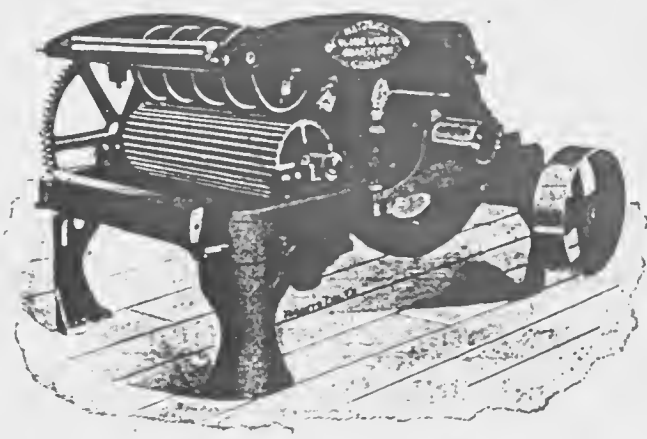


Stationary and Portable Engines,

Shingle Mills and Lath Mills,

Portable and Stationary Saw Mills,

Planers, Matchers and Moulders.



OUR STANDARD  
TWO AND THREE SAW

CHAMPION  
EDGERS

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES.



## THRESHING MACHINERY

OUR  
No. 0 SAW IRONS  
WITH  
3 BLOCK No. 0  
CARRIAGE.

### THE EDUCATIVE FEATURE OF OUR SHOWS.

From time to time The Farmer has spoken of the educative possibilities of our shows, and particularly of our fall fairs. That these fairs have done good work cannot be denied, but that they are accomplishing all they might do cannot be granted. The amalgamation of the Agricultural Societies and the Farmers' Institutes in both the Territories and Manitoba was a step in the right direction. In this Western Canada has been in the lead. The Territories, too, have aided in the introduction of the system of having fairs in a circuit and the judging done by an expert capable of giving his reasons for the decisions he makes. Following the example of the Territories, a circuit of fairs was organized in Eastern Ontario and the judging done by experts. The results were most satisfactory. Similar work has been done in a number of places throughout Ontario, and it has been given a hearty approval by the people. We want something of this kind in Manitoba. Just how the shows are held at any date that suits the directors. There is no reason why groups of fairs cannot be arranged for, so that the one set of judges could make the round. The Farmer heartily commends this line of work to the Department of Agriculture and endorses the action taken by the Executive of the Pure-Bred Cattle and Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

There is a large portion of our farming element perfectly indifferent to the local fair, and too frequently the complaint is heard that the fair is run in the interests of a few. People will have nothing to do with such a fair. We want a change in methods. The money now paid out in prizes could be so laid out as to give much better results. The change we think should be towards the educative side. That a show run on these lines can be made successful is amply demonstrated by the success attending the annual winter show in Ontario. The educative feature is not lost

sight of in all lines, and year by year it is drawing larger crowds of farmers who come to learn. We are satisfied that the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories are equally thirsty — year, hungry — for knowledge. If they knew they could get practical information at the local show, they would be there, and with their families, too.

The first step in this work of setting our fairs on a better footing is for the directors in a certain district or along the same line of railway to arrange their fairs to follow one another. Then apply to the Department of Agriculture for expert judges. If the department cannot see its way to paying the necessary expenses of such men, it might at least take charge of them and, after all expenses are in, divide the cost pro rata among the fairs attended. This could be done for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. After the judging has been done and comments made where necessary, a lecture could be given on the desirable and undesirable points of a typical animal by each expert judge, using animals as illustrations to talk from. In other words, make the show a big institute meeting crammed full of useful information for those in attendance. As this work grows, addresses could be given to the ladies on cooking and other matters pertaining to the house. A competent dairymaid could be obtained to judge the butter and talk on butter-making. There is no reason why there should not be a butter-making contest at each show; and, for that matter, judging contests in live stock for farm boys.

If the directors of a show set themselves to accomplish it, there is no reason why every feature of the show should not have some marked educative feature about it. In the first place, the prize list of the average fair needs some revising. Some of the prizes offered can be cut out and the remaining ones made better. For instance, why give a prize for steers over 3 years old? And certainly no prize should be offered for grade sires. This work of improving the prize list cannot be done all at once. It can be started and year by year some

new feature added; each new success will suggest another step that can be made. Why shouldn't there be a full and complete weed exhibit at each show? Why cannot the school children be interested by offering prizes for the best collection of weeds, for the best 100 heads of the different varieties of grain, for the best essays on certain topics, and in various other ways? Would there not be a greater interest taken in the fair, and in the work on the farm, if the fair were conducted along these lines? The large purses now offered for races would go a long way toward providing the facilities needed for giving the fair this educative turn.

The Government have made a step forward in consolidating the work of the agricultural societies and the farmers' institutes; now, let them take the next necessary step by appointing a capable man to take charge of this work and push it to an ultimate success. The officials of the department are too busy to give this work the attention its importance demands. Pending the establishment of an agricultural college, there is no work the Government could take up that would yield such valuable results, and even when a college is established this work will still be necessary for the benefit of those who cannot attend college. Interest in our fairs is lagging and now is the time to step forward. What we have said about the local shows applies in part to the big ones like the Winnipeg Industrial. Let us strike out.

—It is said that the volume of traffic passing through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers is four times that of the Suez canal. Owing to fogs, winds, shallow places and numerous islands, the river course is always a dangerous one. It is now proposed to build a canal 13½ miles long, 21 feet deep, and 156 feet wide, and thereby save 70 miles in distance and 6 or 7 hours in time. There are no engineering difficulties in the way, there being only clay and no rock to excavate.

### THE FIRSTBORN.

Why is it that the firstborn child is so often the healthiest of a family of children? The reason seems to suggest itself. As child follows child the mother has less and less vitality; often not enough for herself and none, therefore, for her child.

Expectant mothers who use Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription find that it keeps them in vigorous health. They eat well, sleep well and are not nervous. When baby comes its advent is practically painless, and the mother is made happy by the birth of a healthy child. If you would be a healthy mother of healthy children use "Favorite Prescription."

"I will be very glad to say a few words for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. P. B. Douglas, of Mansonville, Brome Co., Quebec. "During the first four months, when I looked forward to becoming a mother, I suffered very much from nausea and vomiting, and I felt so terribly sick I could scarcely eat or drink anything. I hated all kinds of food. At this time I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he told me to get his 'Favorite Prescription' and a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I got a bottle of each, and when I had taken them a few days, I felt much better, and when I had taken hardly three parts of each bottle I felt well and could eat as well as any one, and could do my work without any trouble (I could not do anything before). I feel very thankful to Dr. Pierce for his medicine, and I tell all who tell me they are sick, to get these medicines, or write to Dr. Pierce."

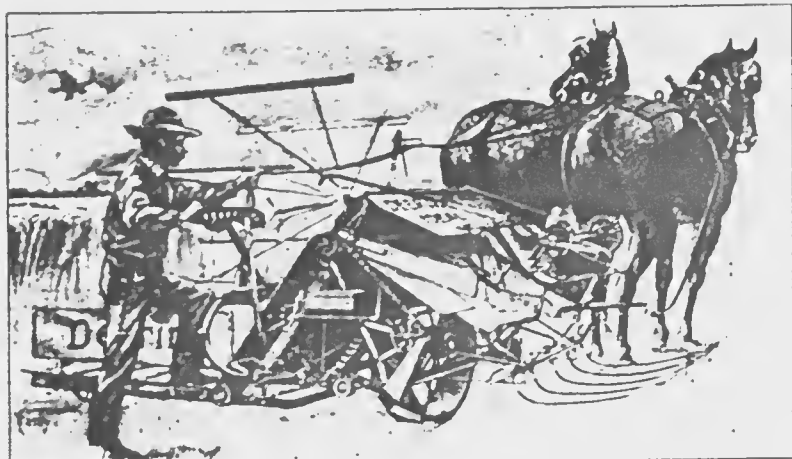
Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



# THE MOST POPULAR HARVESTER



DEERING IDEAL BINDER.

## DEERING LIGHT

*Made in the Largest Harvester Plant in the World.*

*Used with Success by Canadian Farmers from Ocean to Ocean.*

*First Harvesters Equipped with Genuine Roller and Ball Bearings.*



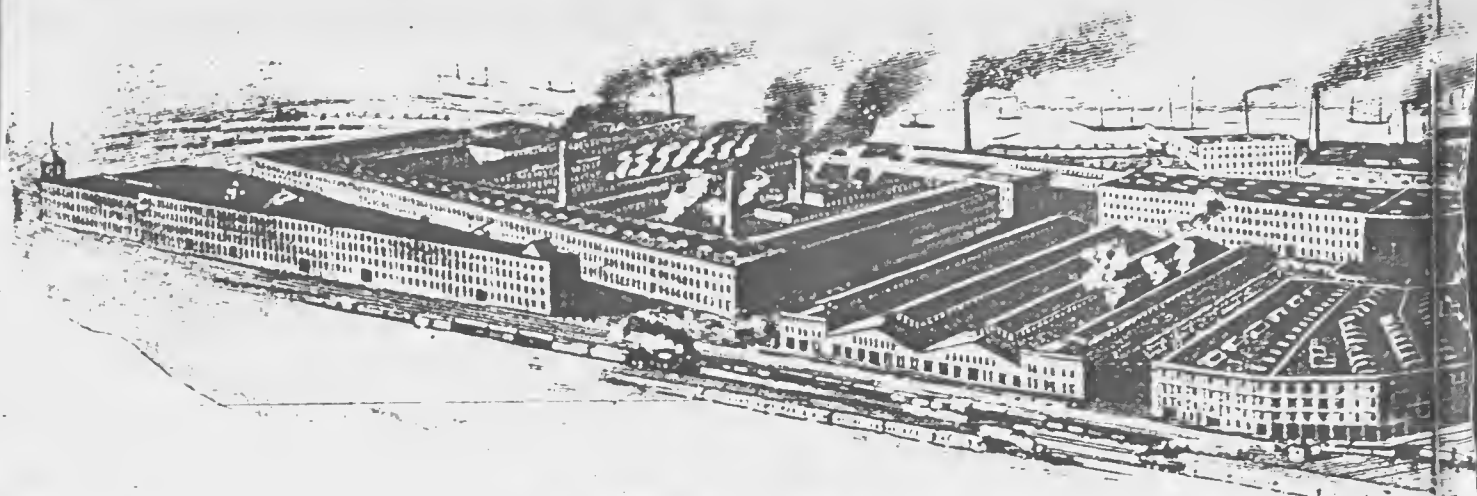
DEERING BINDER.

### Deering Ideal Binder

is strong, light draft, durable, with a capacity equal to every requirement of the harvest. A machine that wins favor wherever used. Equipped with Roller and Ball Bearings.

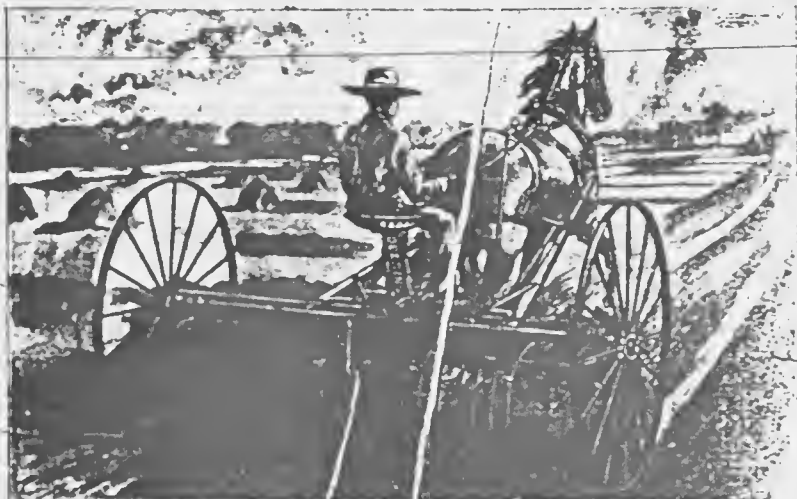
DEERING  
HARVESTER  
WORKS.

LARGEST  
IN  
THE WORLD.



### Deering Hay Rakes

are modern rakes possessing all the latest improvements. Their sale is the largest in the world, and they never fail to give satisfaction. They save all the hay. A child can operate them.



DEERING HAY RAKE.

Binders, Headers, Mowers, Corn Binders,  
Reapers, Rakes, Twine,

## DEERING HARVESTER

CHICAGO

BRANCH HOUSES: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Write our Winnipeg House for Catalogue.

# HARVESTERS IN CANADA.

## T DRAFT IDEALS

*Deering Machines are Giving Satisfaction in Every Quarter of the Globe and are Leaders Everywhere.*

*More Deering Harvesters are Annually Sold in Canada than any other line of Harvesting Machinery.*

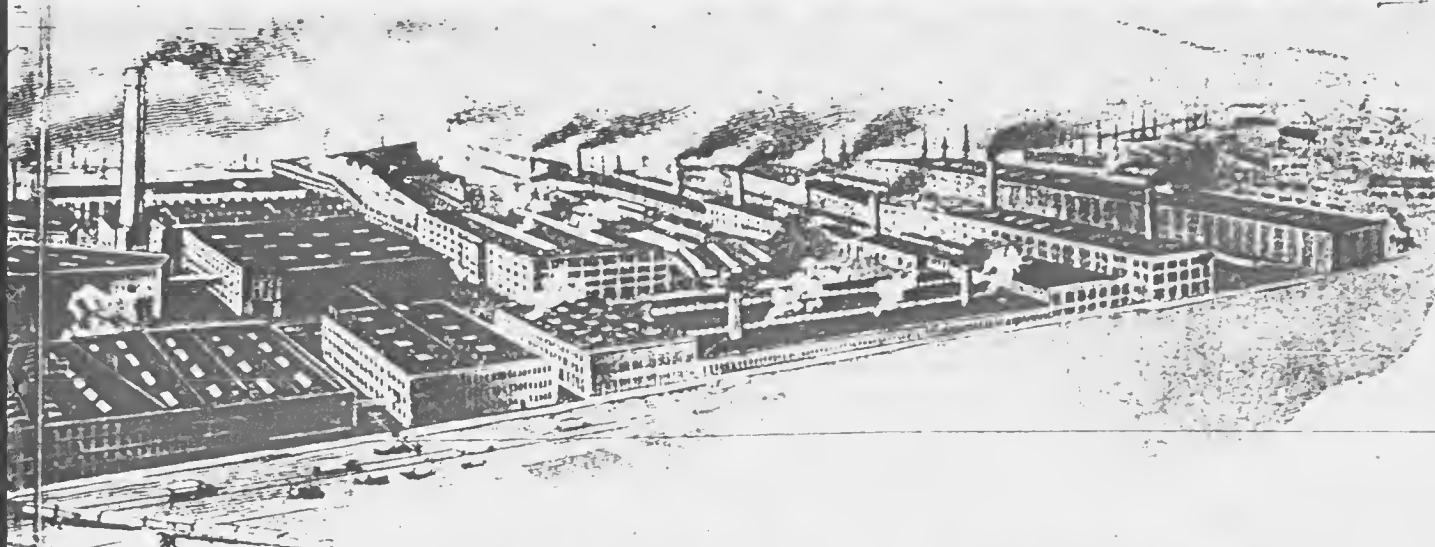


DEERING IDEAL GIANT MOWER.

### Deering Ideal Mower

An indispensable machine for hay making. A splendid cutter in any kind of grass. Light running and strong.

**Deering Harvester Oil** Keeps the bearings cool and prevents hot boxes.



COVER  
EIGHTY-FIVE  
ACRES.

EMPLOY  
9,000  
PEOPLE.

### Deering Binder Twine

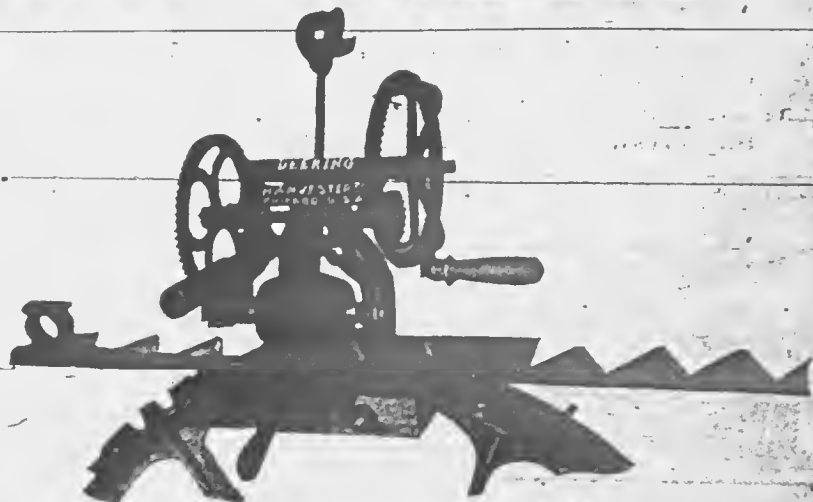
has been the standard twine since the days of the first twine binder. It is absolutely perfect—smooth, strong, even and long, made in the world's largest twine mills.

ers, Huskers and Shredders, Shockers,  
Knife Grinders and Oil.

# STER COMPANY,

GO, U.S.A.

TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL.



DEERING KNIFE GRINDER.



## RECENT PATENTS.

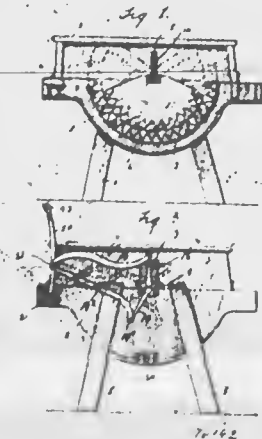
## Mowing Machinery.



Thomas Brodrick Fagan, Van Wert, Ohio, U.S.A.

Claim.—1st. In a mower, the combination with a gatherer arranged behind the cutter bar and composed of parallel slats turned up at their rear ends on a diagonal line, of a gate composed of an arm having pendant teeth or tines arranged along the line of draft parallel with the delivery side of the gatherer, said arm being made adjustable to be lifted from the gatherer to discharge the bunch of grass substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a mower having a gatherer with a side delivery, of a vertically working gate having swivelling pendant prongs or teeth curved at their lower ends, substantially as and for the purpose described.

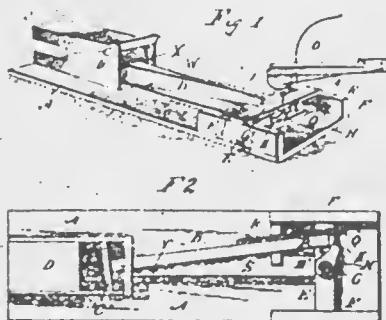
## Washing Machine.



Frauk H. Sheshols, and Henry F. Schroeder, both of St. Mary's, Ohio, U.S.A.

Claim.—1st. A washing machine, comprising the body portion, a close top or cover, upper and lower rubbers, journals for pivotally supporting said rubbers, castings in the cover, each of said castings being provided with a central bore and flanges constituting a guideway for the journals of the upper rubbers, arms outside of the machine integral with the journals of the upper and lower rubbers to which are removably connected links or bars, and an operating lever pivoted at one side of the machine and provided with a projection to which is removably connected one end of said links or bars. 2nd. A washing machine, comprising the body portion, a close top or cover, upper and lower rubbers, journals for pivotally supporting said rubbers, one journal on the upper rubber and one journal on the lower rubber having a spherical enlargement and projecting through one side of the machine castings secured in the cover, each of said castings being provided with a central bore and flanges constituting a guideway for the journals of the upper rubber, arms outside of the machine integral with one of the journals of both the upper and lower rubbers to which arms are removably connected links or bars, and an operating lever, pivoted at one side of the machine and provided with a T-shaped projection intermediate of its length to which is connected one end of each of the said links or bars.

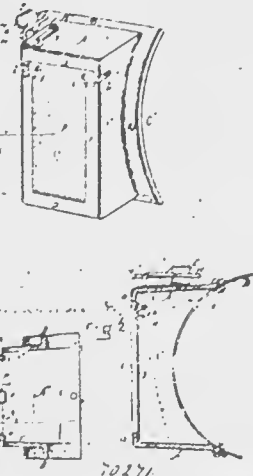
## Hay Press.



William S. Doron and Aaron L. Doron, both of Celina, Ohio, U.S.A.

Claim.—In a bailing press, the combination with a plunger and longitudinally movable beam secured thereto, which beam has a lateral movement as it is driven forward, of a rotary post and sweep secured thereto, a crank arm secured to and rotating with said post, an antifriction roller mounted at the end of said arm, a hook on the edge of the arm adjacent to said antifriction roller, the free end of said hook bent towards the fixed end of the arm, of the plate secured to the outer end of the plunger beam, bent at right angles at the opposite edges of the beam, one end of said plate extended beyond the end of the beam and in alignment with one of the longitudinal edges of the beam, a portion of the plate extending over the edge of the beam on the opposite side, and having its end outwardly bent and slightly curved to co-operate with said hook on the crank arm, and means for returning the plunger to its starting position, as set forth.

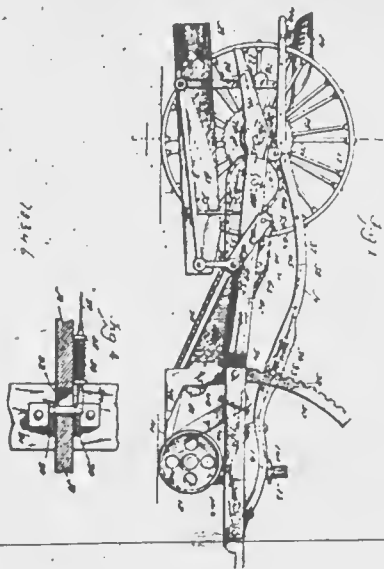
## Draft Regulator.



Walter Baker Fowler, Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.

Claim.—In a draft regulator of the character described, the frame A A' C C' formed with the inwardly extending flanges E E', said frame being provided with the substantially horizontal slots D, the blind P, the horizontal bar L, rigidly secured to the upper end of the rear surface of the blind and provided with suitable ears, and the horizontal rod or pivot H supported in said slots D and rigidly secured in said ears and thus offset from the plane of the rear face of the blind, whereby said blind is confined in the frame when in any other than a horizontal position but adapted to be removed therefrom when swung into a horizontal position without necessity for removing bolts, screws or any other contrivance for confining the blind, substantially as described.

## Grass Uprooter.

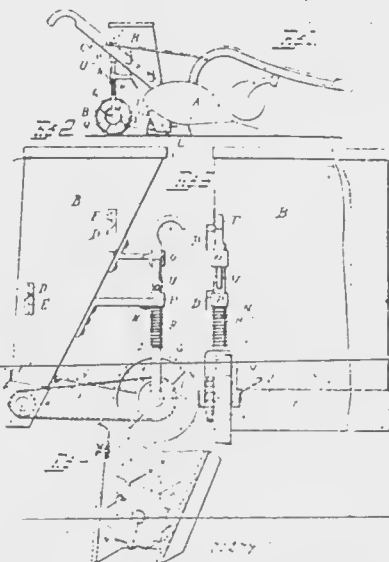


David Nelson Phillips, Whitlington, Ont.

Claim.—1st. A wheel supported frame, a share, co-operating elevators arranged one above the other, extending upward and rearward from the share, and a sifting and distributing box which receives materials discharged from the elevator. 2nd. A wheel supported frame, a share and co-operating elevators arranged one above the other and extending upward and rearward from the share, one of which elevators is free to move vertically at its receiving end. 3rd. A wheel supported frame, a share, co-operating elevators arranged one above the other, extending upward and rearward from the share, the upper elevator being pivoted at its discharge end and free at its receiving end, both elevators extending upward and rearward from the share, means for driving the elevators from a supporting wheel of the machine, opposing stretches of the elevators moving in the same direction, and a reciprocating sifting and distributing box adjustably supported from the frame, substantially as described. 4th. A wheel supported frame, a share, co-operating elevators arranged one above the other, extending upward and rearward from the share, the upper elevator being pivoted at its discharge end and free at its receiving end, both elevators extending upward and rearward from the share, means for driving the elevators from a supporting wheel of the machine, opposing stretches of the elevators moving in the same direction, and a reciprocating sifting and distributing box adjustably supported from the frame, substantially as described. 5th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a wheel supported frame, a share attached to the said frame, provided with a longitudinal chamber in its rear portion, a shaft located within the said chamber, an opposing shaft carried by the frame, and an elevator or conveyor belt carried by the said shafts, for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a wheel supported frame, a share attached to the said frame, provided with a longitudinal chamber in its rear portion, a shaft located within the said chamber, an opposing shaft carried by the frame, an elevator or conveyor belt carried by the said shafts, a frame located above the elevator connected with the share, a pivotal support for the upper portion of the frame, the lower portion of the frame being free to move to and from said elevator, and an elevator or conveyor belt carried by said frame, as and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, two elevators or conveyors arranged one above the other, and means for driving the said conveyors so that their opposing stretches move in the same direction, the upper conveyor being pivoted at its upper end and free to move to and from the lower conveyor at its lower end. 8th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a drive shaft, hangers pivoted on the drive shaft, a second shaft carried by the hangers, a driving connection between the second shaft and drive shaft, an elevator frame pivoted on said second shaft, the elevator being driven therefrom, the opposite end of said elevator being free to move vertically, a second conveyor located below the first conveyor in substantially close engagement therewith, means for driving the second conveyor, and a share the upper surface of which leads to a space between the two conveyors, for the purpose described. 9th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a wheel supported main frame, a driving mechanism connected with the rear supporting wheel, the forward supporting wheel being a caster wheel, a reciprocating sifting box located beneath the frame, pivotal connection between one end of the box and the frame, a rocking frame located on the main frame, being adjustably connected with the opposite end of said box, a share connected with the forward portion of the main frame at the rear of the caster wheel, co-acting elevators leading from the said share to said box, a shifting device for the driving mechanism, a lever pivoted to the frame, which lever carries the caster wheel and has bearing on a projection of its shaft, the said lever being likewise adapted for engagement with the rocking frame and shifting mechanism, and a locking device for the lever as set forth.

ported frame, a share, co-operating elevators arranged one above the other, extending upward and rearward from the share, the upper elevator being pivoted at its discharge end and free at its receiving end, both elevators extending upward and rearward from the share, means for driving the elevators from a supporting wheel of the machine, opposing stretches of the elevators moving in the same direction, a rocking frame pivoted to the main frame, a reciprocating sifting and sifting box supported partially from the main frame and partially from the rocking frame, and a main lever pivoted to the main frame, capable of bearing on the rocking frame to elevate the said box, as described. 10th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a share having a chamber in its rear portion, extending from end to end, for the purpose described. 11th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a wheel supported frame, a share attached to the said frame, provided with a longitudinal chamber in its rear portion, a shaft located within the said chamber, an opposing shaft carried by the frame, and an elevator or conveyor belt carried by the said shafts, for the purpose set forth. 12th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a wheel supported frame, a share attached to the said frame, provided with a longitudinal chamber in its rear portion, a shaft located within the said chamber, an opposing shaft carried by the frame, an elevator or conveyor belt carried by the said shafts, a frame located above the elevator connected with the share, a pivotal support for the upper portion of the frame, the lower portion of the frame being free to move to and from said elevator, and an elevator or conveyor belt carried by said frame, as and for the purpose specified. 13th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, two elevators or conveyors arranged one above the other, and means for driving the said conveyors so that their opposing stretches move in the same direction, the upper conveyor being pivoted at its upper end and free to move to and from the lower conveyor at its lower end. 14th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a drive shaft, hangers pivoted on the drive shaft, a second shaft carried by the hangers, a driving connection between the second shaft and drive shaft, an elevator frame pivoted on said second shaft, the elevator being driven therefrom, the opposite end of said elevator being free to move vertically, a second conveyor located below the first conveyor in substantially close engagement therewith, means for driving the second conveyor, and a share the upper surface of which leads to a space between the two conveyors, for the purpose described. 15th. In a grass uprooter or potato digger, a wheel supported main frame, a driving mechanism connected with the rear supporting wheel, the forward supporting wheel being a caster wheel, a reciprocating sifting box located beneath the frame, pivotal connection between one end of the box and the frame, a rocking frame located on the main frame, being adjustably connected with the opposite end of said box, a share connected with the forward portion of the main frame at the rear of the caster wheel, co-acting elevators leading from the said share to said box, a shifting device for the driving mechanism, a lever pivoted to the frame, which lever carries the caster wheel and has bearing on a projection of its shaft, the said lever being likewise adapted for engagement with the rocking frame and shifting mechanism, and a locking device for the lever as set forth.

## Fertilizing Compound Distributing Mechanism.



Frederick C. Summers, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

Claim.—1st. In a device for distributing compounds, the combination of a plough or similar agricultural implement, of a receptacle for carrying the compound, a distributing roller located at the discharge end of said receptacle, a driving wheel actuated by contact with the ground over which the implement is driven, and means for adjusting said driving wheel into and out of contact with the soil. 2nd. In a device for distributing compounds, the combination of a plough or similar agricultural implement, of a receptacle for carrying the compound, a distributing roller located at the discharge end of said receptacle, a driving wheel actuated by contact with the ground over which the implement is driven, and means for adjusting said driving wheel into and out of contact with the soil, together with a brace rod extending laterally from the driving wheel support, and detachably connecting the same with the receptacle.

## Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.

## A Trial of the Rock Island Disc Plow at Moosejaw.

The following letter speaks for itself:—

Moosejaw, Oct. 23, 1901.

Mr. John Stevens,

Agent Rock Island Plow Co.,

Winnipeg.

Dear Sir—I sent the disc plow that I got from you out yesterday on trial and of course, I went with it. We tried it in stubble gumbo land, and it did immense. We also tried it in breaking (that is, bask-setting), and it worked just fine. We went down the center ridge where the breaking had been thrown together, plowing it 6 inches deep and turned it just fine, and it never offered to raise out of the ground. This is the kind of plowing where other disc plows that I have seen working fall. It also seemed very light in draft. We had four horses on it, weighing about 1,100 each, plowing on rounds 2 miles long. The party who was driving it was delighted with it. He made the remark to me when we were starting plowing that if this plow would work in this ground my fortune was made. He had tried another make of disc plow in the same kind of ground, and when it came to a grass spot the hind end would slew out of the furrow, and our plow turned everything it came to, so you can figure on selling me some disc plows next season if all is well.

Wishing you every success, yours truly,  
(signed), F. J. G. (Advt.)

end of said receptacle, a driving wheel actuated by contact with the ground over which the implement is driven, and means for communicating a rotary movement from said driving wheel to said distributing roller, together with a shield located in the receptacle and partially covering the distributing roller. 3rd. In a device for distributing compounds, the combination of a plough or similar agricultural implement, of a receptacle for carrying the compound, a distributing roller located at the discharge end of said receptacle, a driving wheel actuated by contact with the ground over which the implement is driven, means for communicating a rotary movement from said driving wheel to said distributing roller, together with an adjustable shield located in said receptacle and adapted to regulate the quantity of the compound distributed by said distributing roller. 4th. In a device for distributing compounds, the combination of a plough or similar agricultural implement, of a receptacle for carrying the compound, a distributing roller located at the discharge end of said receptacle, a driving wheel supported from said receptacle and adapted to be actuated by contact with the ground over which the implement is driven, means for communicating a rotary movement from said driving wheel to said distributing roller, and means for adjusting said driving wheel vertically. 5th. In a device for distributing compounds, the combination of a plough or other similar agricultural implement, of a receptacle for carrying the compound, a distributing roller located at the discharge end of said receptacle, a driving wheel having motion transmitting connections with the distributing roller, and adapted to be actuated by contact with the ground over which the implement is driven, and means for applying a yielding pressure to the driving wheel, whereby the required traction is secured. 6th. In a device for distributing compounds, the combination of a plough or similar agricultural implement, of a receptacle for carrying the compound, a distributing device located at the discharge end of said receptacle, a driving wheel having motion transmitting connections with said distributing device, means for adjusting the driving wheel into and out of contact with the soil, and means for applying a yielding pressure to said driving wheel when the latter is adjusted in operative position. 7th. In a device for distributing compounds, the combination of a plough or similar agricultural implement, of a receptacle for carrying the compound, a distributing device located at the discharge end of said receptacle, a driving wheel having motion transmitting connections with said distributing device, means for adjusting the driving wheel into and out of contact with the soil, and means for applying a yielding pressure to said driving wheel when the latter is adjusted in operative position, together with a brace rod extending laterally from the driving wheel support, and detachably connecting the same with the receptacle.

### An Art Blotter.

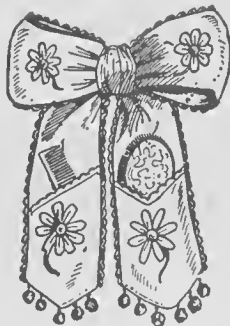
This design shows an art blotter decorated with one of those knots of ribbon which now appear on everything. The knot may be worked in embroidery with silk, or in the



old-fashioned ribbon work which has been revived. The motto is a quaint one, taken from an old sampler. It may be worked on art satin or linen.

### A Brush and Comb Bag.

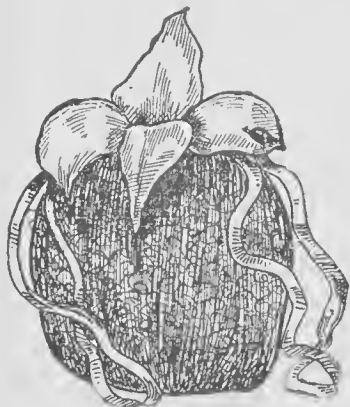
One of the newest things in the way of toilet accessories is the "Bow" brush and comb bag. It is really a wonderfully pretty addition to a toilet table, and very easy to make. All that is required is a pretty length of pale blue, or some other delicate tint, cash ribbon, say three yards, and some lena lining to stiffen it, some sateen matching it in color, and some sort of fancy edging, though if the ribbon is really good, many think the ends look best plain. A bow such as you see in the illustration is cut out of the sateen and lined with lena; then the sash ribbon is laid on to this, cutting it where the pockets are right across, and letting the



ribbon run a little way down inside, where it is likely to show, and button-holing the edge, which comes outside. Pompons sewn on to the mitred edge look well, and monograms have an even better effect than the floral embroidery on the one from which the drawing was made, unless, as in this instance, the owner happens to have a name like Marguerite or Violet, when "her flower" should, of course, find its place in any ornamentation in her room. At the back a brass hook should be attached, and a firm loop made for it on the edge of the dressing-table.

### A Pretty Work Bag.

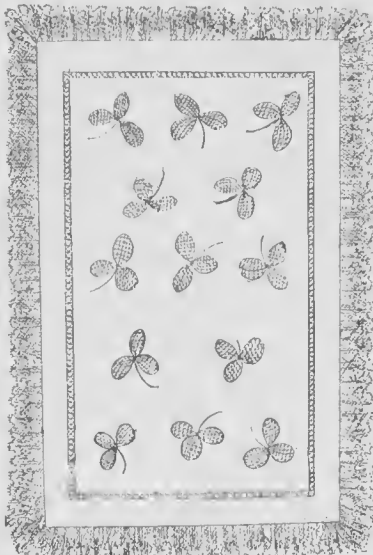
This dainty bag is easy to make and very useful. It consists simply of two squares, an outside one and a lining. Two silk handkerchiefs, of soft Liberty silk, or even of pretty cotton, do best, and often at sales one can pick up such handkerchiefs very cheaply.



The two must be sewn neatly together, and a round running made for the ribbon strings, far enough from the edge to have good corners. The ribbon running must be double, and long enough to leave good loops when drawn up.

### A Dainty Bureau Scarf.

A most attractive bureau scarf, of which the illustration gives but a faint idea, not alone includes the form of the ever popular clover leaf, but effectually simulates its color as well, yet the work involved is simple as can be and the cost trifling in the extreme. The material, which is fine linen lawn, is finished on all sides with a hem two and one-half inches wide, within which is a tiny design in drawn work, and the out-

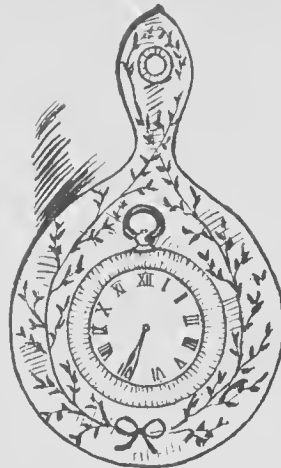


side edge of which is completed by a frill of lace. The clover leaves, which make a unique effect, obtain their green from the lining of soft India silk, and while decorative in the extreme are in reality simplicity itself. The design is first drawn in outline, then each leaf is covered with fine fish net basted into place and buttonholed round the edge, after which the linen beneath is cut away and the slender stems are worked with green silk.

"We are not to wait to be in preparing to do. We are not to wait to do in preparing to do, but to find in being and doing preparation for higher being and doing."

### A Watch Pocket.

Here is a design for a very useful but quite simple hanging pocket for a watch, which can either be bung against the head of the bed or affixed to the wall at the side. Cut a firm piece of cardboard into the required shape (a small hand looking-glass can be used for the outline). Over the hole in the handle by which it is to be suspended

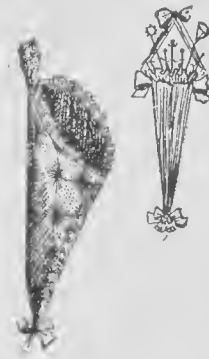


fix a large wire eyelet. Put a thin layer of cotton wool over the whole pocket, leaving, however, the centre somewhat hollow for the watch. Cover with a piece of brown bolland embroidered with any simple design, and sew on a circular-shaped piece, stiffened with a little wiring, for the watch. Above the band for the watch affix firmly a small hook on which to fix the ring of the watch. This will be found a very useful little addition to the comforts of an invalid.

SHIP YOUR **FURS** TO  
McMillan Fur & Wool Co.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

### Hair Tidy and Pincushion for Hatpins.

Two pretty trifles these, suitable for presents, bazaars, or beautifying our own or our guests' chambers. The tidy is made of a pretty piece of linen or coarse canvas muslin, with threads which can be drawn and worked, mounted on a square piece of buckram or card covered with silk, which shows through, and lined and frilled with a deeper shade of silk. A tidy should always be a sheet of white writing paper, cut to size and shape, as a loose lining, to be put out and burnt with the hair.



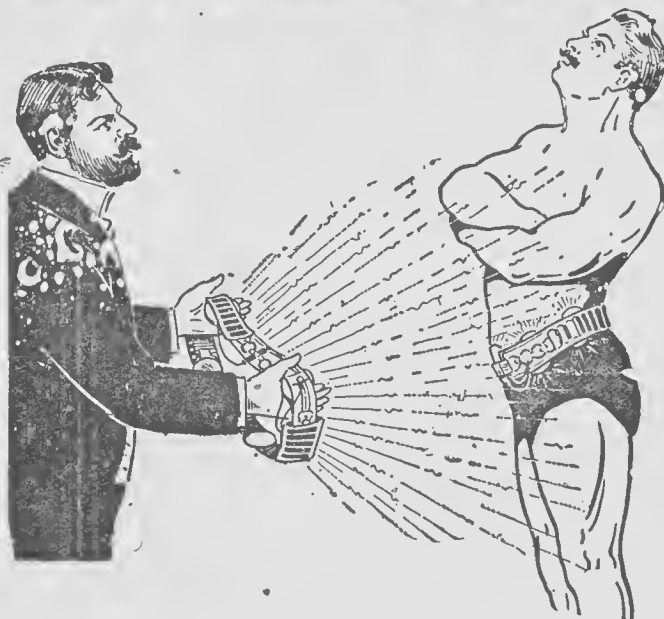
The pincushion for long hat-pins, which is now quite a necessity, is made to bang on the looking-glass. A little long, narrow cushion, the shape of a carrot, should be made, covered at the top with a bit of velvet, and at the sides with a frilling of soft silk drawn up top and bottom. A ribbon is then added to hang up with. Such a pincushion, with six smart jewelled hatpins, of various colors, such as are now quite the rage, make a very pretty present to any girl.

**WANTED — RELIABLE MEN**  
In every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.  
**THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.**

# RHEUMATISM

**Cured without Drugs,  
Plasters or Liniments**

## NO CURE, NO PAY



There is no need to suffer torturing pains and ruin your stomach with drugs when you can be completely cured in from one day to a few weeks. Read the evidence:—

"I was suffering from rheumatism all over my body before I got your Belt and in three months was entirely cured."—William Aldons, 214 Christie street, Toronto.

"I am glad to say that my rheumatic pains are gone and I have not had a lame back since I put the Belt on."—Joseph Littlejohn. Markdale, Ont.

"The best day's work I ever done was to come to Toronto see you, as it was a new start in life. I was nearly drawn double with pain, but there is not a trace of it left."—S. Nickerson, Niagara Falls South, Ont.

"I am pleased to tell you that I am well, and that after giving your Belt a fair trial I am completely cured of rheumatism."—Henry Hale, 205 Bay street N., Hamilton.

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Stops the pain, frees the blood from uric acid and gives strength to the pain-worn muscles and nerves. It is the only Belt that doesn't burn or blister. It also cures Nervous Disorders, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Liver, Kidney and Bowel Troubles, "Come-and-Go" Pains and that Tired Feeling after every other treatment has failed. I guarantee a cure if I say it will cure. I don't ask any one to take chances on my invention. It doesn't cost you anything if it fails.

**CALL TO-DAY.** Consultation free.

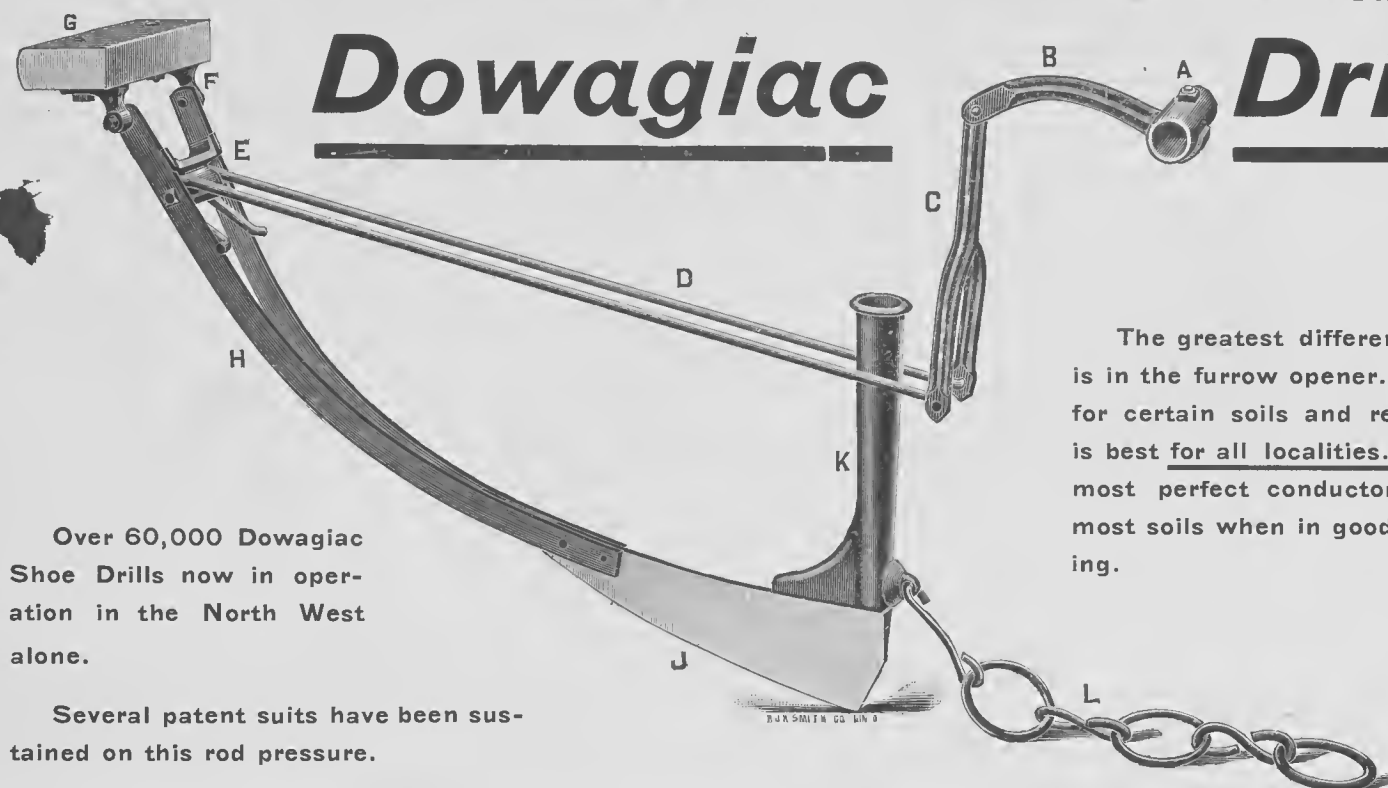
**FREE BOOK.** If you can't call send for my 80-page book, which tells of my method of treatment and testimonials from the cured. Sent, sealed, free. Address, enclosing this ad,

**DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

**OFFICE HOURS—**  
9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

# Dowagiac

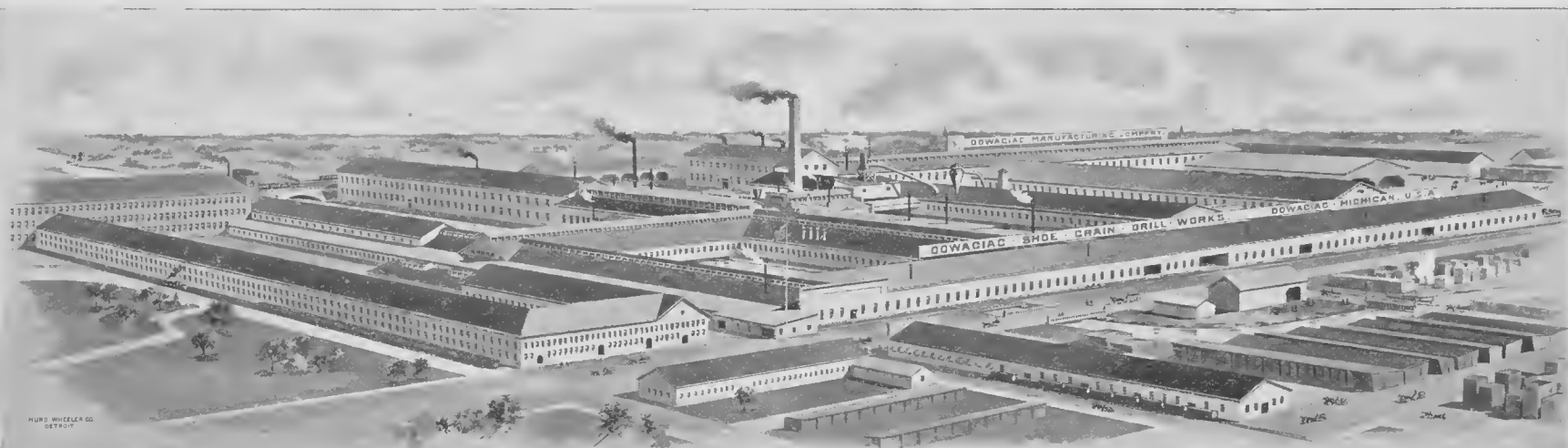
# Drills.



Over 60,000 Dowagiac Shoe Drills now in operation in the North West alone.

Several patent suits have been sustained on this rod pressure.

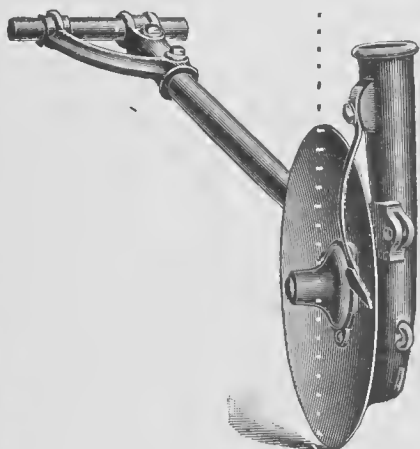
The greatest difference in Grain Drills is in the furrow opener. Each kind is best for certain soils and requirements. None is best for all localities. The Shoe is the most perfect conductor and the best for most soils when in good condition for seeding.



THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE GRAIN DRILL PLANT IN THE WORLD.

## The Single Disc

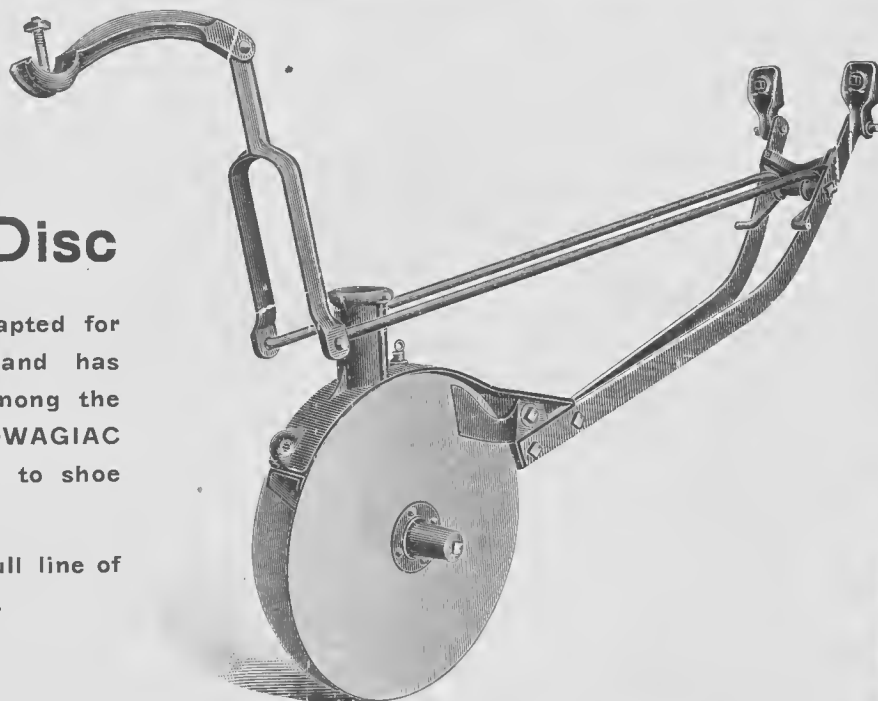
Is far the best device for cultivating ground at time of seeding.



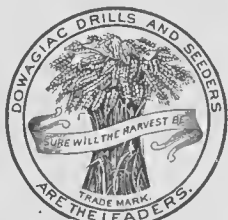
## THE Double Disc

Is admirably adapted for trashy ground and has many friends among the farmers. The DOWAGIAC can be attached to shoe drills.

We build a full line of drills in all sizes.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



*Dowagiac Manufacturing Co.*  
*Dowagiac, Michigan.*





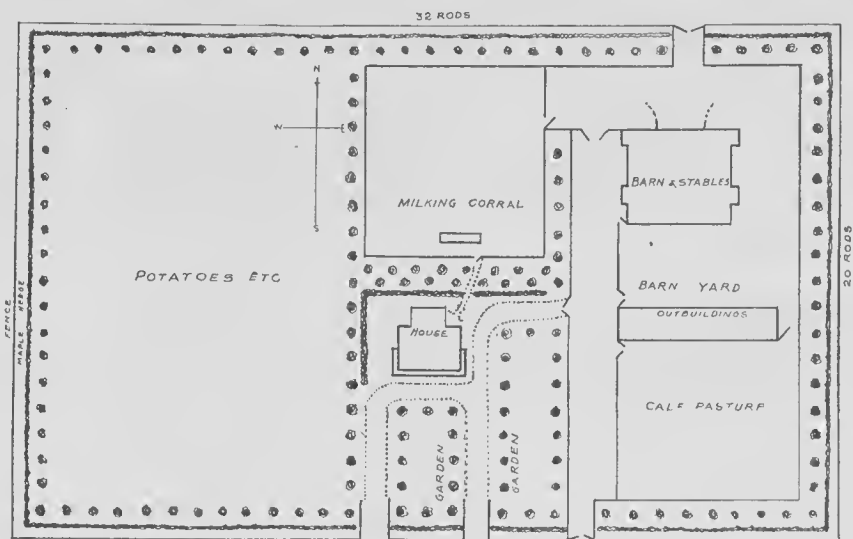


Fig. 1—Birds-eye view of Homestead.

## The Layout of Farm Buildings.

### First Prize Plan.

We give in this issue a further installment of the sketches sent in for competition on the above named subject. After careful consideration we think the plan sent in by S. Scott Brown, Arrow River, Man., is, on the whole, the most suitable for the purpose, and give it below. We shall continue to present, in the course of the winter, copies of sketches sent in by others in the hope that intending builders may be able to draw from them useful hints for their own future guidance. Wherever we find suggestions that appear to us of practical value we shall try to put them before our readers and hope that as the press of outdoor work gets easier some of our readers will assist us by remarks on the sketches we may publish.

### MR. BROWN'S PLANS.

Figure 1 is a bird's-eye view of the homestead. It is 4 acres, fenced with barbed wire, to keep the cattle from

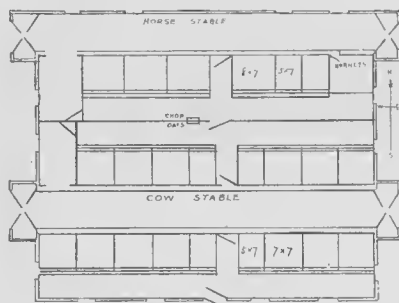


Fig. 2—Plan of Stable under Barn.

the proposed maple hedge. The position is not specified, but would, by preference, be situated on a slight upland tending toward the south.

The chief feature is the situation of the house from the barn. The position given is, I think, the best, as the winds most prevalent are the northwest and southeasterly. Thus there is not the same liability of the buildings catching one from the other, as might possibly occur in any other situation. You can also obtain better terms with insurance companies on buildings placed so.

Another thing I would call your attention to is the trees. As to their relative positions, I must leave that to the planter. I have placed them one rod apart and eight feet from the maple hedge, which is eight feet from the fence. I would also suggest the planting of currant bushes and evergreens between these trees.

There is enclosed something over one acre for potatoes and other vegetables, and two small garden plots.

North of the house is the milking corral, with a shed to milk in on rainy days. This should be appreciated, as it is quite convenient to the house.

South of the outbuildings is about half an acre for calf pasture. If this were sown with brome grass, it would support some ten calves.

Figure 2 is a plan of the stables, and outbuildings (Fig. 3) the latter being situated some three rods to the south of the

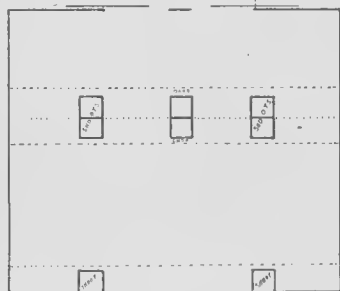


Fig. 4—Plan of Barn Floor.

stock barn, and consisting of driving-shed 20x30 feet, granary 20x36 (containing four bins 10x16), fowl house 10x20, piggery 10x20 (having two pens each 8x10), and calf shed 20x14. I might here say that the idea is to have the fowls, pigs and calves under one roof, thus obtaining the necessary warmth for the fowls which a Manitoba winter requires. The inside measurements are given. The stock barn is 53 ft. x 63 ft., there being accommodation for, say, 30 head of cattle and 10 horses, with two box stalls and harness room. Cow stalls are 5x7 and 7x7; the

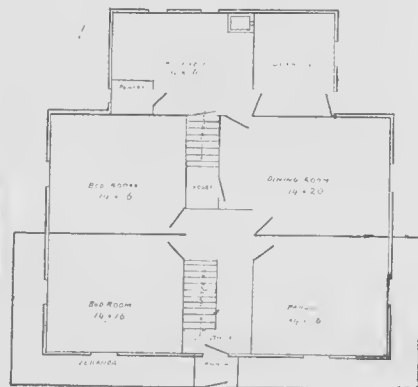


Fig. 5—Ground Floor of House.

horse stalls are 5x7 and 7x8. I would call attention to the division of the stables, i.e., the horses from the cattle. The cattle make the stables too warm for horses, so they should be divided by an air-tight partition, as is here

shown. The idea of the porches is to prevent drafts and the accumulation of ice at the foot of the door, at any rate to a certain extent. Fixed to the division walls are boxes for the reception of chop and oats, and are fed by means of spouts from bins placed above in the barn. As to what the stable is built of—stone, cement or lumber all answer and have been used with success.

I would call attention to the gutter shown in the horse stable. It should be covered in; a plank supported by some pieces of scantling would answer. If in time the accommodation became too small, a lean-to cattle stable could be erected on the south side of the barn, which would accommodate some sixteen head. Access to the barn is gained by a ladder going up into one of the shutters. There should be a door, say 5 feet high, in the shutter for this purpose.

With regard to ventilation, this is a subject that I should prefer not to deal with, but would suggest that ventilation

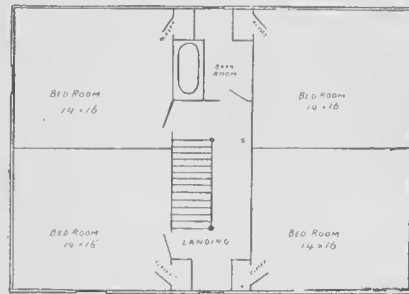


Fig. 6—First Floor of House.

tubes should be run up beside the shutters to the usual ventilators in the roof. Another method is to fix some pieces of siding to the joists and thus form a tube along the ceiling of the stable, which is left open at the ends and the air allowed to have free passage. By having some pieces free they will act as sliding panels to open and shut at will.

Figure 4 is the plan of the barn above the stables. You will notice that the doors are placed close together. The idea is to drive in, fill up eastern and western mows; close one of the doors, and again there is some 16 feet or more

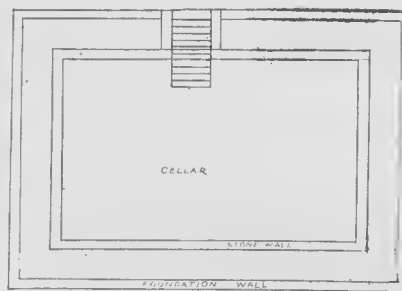


Fig. 7—Plan of Cellar, showing cellar wall inside foundation wall.

for sheaves, straw, etc.

Figure 5 is the ground floor plan of the house. The bedrooms and parlor are 14x16, dining-room 14x20, kitchen 12x16 and outhouse or summer kitchen 10x12 feet. The house is situated about 100 feet southwest of the farm buildings. I would suggest that the veranda be covered with mosquito netting.

Figures 6 & 7 are the plans of cellar and first floor. The cellar wall proper is placed some 4 feet from the foundation of the house. The bedrooms are 14x16 feet, with cupboards. The house should be heated by a furnace placed in the cellar.

The management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to be held in St. Louis in 1903, are preparing to give agriculture a very prominent place. It will have the largest building ever constructed for that purpose, 2,000x700 feet, and having 1,400,000 square feet of floor area. Live stock and live stock economy will also receive a very prominent place. Already committees have been appointed to arrange for the live stock show and get special premiums from the breeders' associations.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, recently said at a farmers' institute that: "One of our dairy students, who is one of the finest dairymen in the State, a boy who is making money right along, has helped a patron to bring his cows up from an average of \$19 to about \$60. There were twelve cows that brought in an average of \$19 apiece at the creamery. This young man told his patron how to feed and care for his cows. Mr. Neiner sat down and figured with him how he ought to feed; they made tests and studied out the whole business. The farmer was wise enough to take advantage of the young man's education in these matters, and the result is he is receiving \$60 a cow instead of \$19."

## Fresh Eggs in Winter.

New laid eggs during the winter bring a price that makes it worth while to take a little extra trouble to have them. But numbers is not the only question to be considered, size, and more than all, flavor, is a requisite. These can only be obtained by keeping our birds always in good health, and to do this we must feed grain regularly, a little fresh meat cut fine two or three times a week, and plenty of fresh water, besides which some good aromatic preparation fed regularly in very small quantities is absolutely necessary if the very best results are desired. Our wild fowl are abundantly provided with this essential in the highly aromatic buds of different trees and shrubs; and if we wish success we must see that our poultry are furnished regularly with a proper substitute for that which nature gives them. And of all the preparations that have been placed on the market there is none today that holds a higher place than Herbageum, and very few, if any, can claim as good a record, either from the standpoint of health or economy. As a preventative and cure of poultry troubles it leads, keeping the birds healthy and plumage brilliant. It is sure death to lice, and is unsurpassed as an egg-producer, and for birds fattening there is nothing better, ensuring early maturity and the finest flavor of flesh. This preparation is sold in almost every town and village in Canada, but anyone not able to obtain it at his trading point might well drop a card to the manufacturers—The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada. The following clippings are from their pamphlet, "Take A Pointer."

Mr. Henry Bedard, of Alexandria, Ont., says: "I use Herbageum for my hens and they lay all through the winter. They not only lay more eggs, but the eggs are larger. It keeps poultry free from lice and they fatten quicker for market. Young chickens will grow quicker, and it cannot be beat for young turkeys, either for growth or for fattening."

Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Sons, of Menie, Ont., say: "We are breeders and exhibitors of about twenty varieties of land and water fowl, and we use Herbageum regularly for them. It gives improved color to the plumage and keeps them in general good health, and we are satisfied of its value and that there is profit in its use."

Mr. Joseph England, of Renfrew, Ont., says: "Herbageum fed to poultry increases the number and size, and improves the flavor of eggs. It is good for fattening purposes and keeps them free from lice."

Mr. P. B. Flanagan, a breeder and exhibitor of Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks and Leghorns, and who is President of the Hanover Poultry Association, Hanover, Ont., says: "I have been using Herbageum for my poultry and find it a good preventative of disease and an excellent cure."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

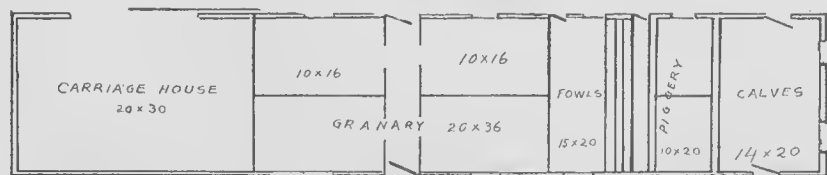


Fig. 3—Plan of Outbuildings.

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**OUR PLAN—No Agents or Dealers.  
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from any bank.**

**CASE**—Fancy walnut or mahogany, cross banded and double veneered on both sides, long duet desk, Boston roll fall and fancy mouldings.

**7 $\frac{1}{2}$  OCTAVES**, 3 strings to each note in treble and middle register, grand repeating action, ivory and ebony keys, nickel plated hammer rail, brackets, bolts and pedals, and continuous hinges, double capped hammers, finest quality felt.

**FULL METAL PLATE**, bronzed from top to bottom, covering wrest plank or pin block which is made of different layers of finest and hardest maple, grain of each layer running in a different direction.

**TUNING PINS**—Nickel plated, fitted with maple collars or bushing, which affords a longer bearing, so the piano will remain longer in tune.



DIMENSIONS—HEIGHT, 4 Ft. 9 In.; WIDTH, 2 Ft. 4 In.; LENGTH, 5 Ft. 3 In.; WEIGHT, BOXED, ABOUT 900 LBS.

## "Colonial" Piano-Cased Organ

**6 Octaves Key Board, 4 Sets, 12 Octaves, (146) Reeds, 11 Necessary Stops, 2 Couplers, Grand Organ and Crescendo Swell.**



**CASE**—Double veneered, cross-banded, same as finest upright pianos, with fancy walnut or mahogany veneers, piano finish, automatic hand carved duet desk, fluted trusses and corners, hand carved, fancy mouldings, Marcy's Patent Mouse Proof Pedal Frames, nickel plated.

**DIMENSIONS**—Height, 4 ft. 10 in.; length, 4 ft. 10 in.; width, 24 in.; weight, boxed, about 500 lbs.

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After one month's use if instrument is not as represented freight charges and purchase money refunded.

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### Hilton—The Scott Family.

Within the last 20 years there has been a marvellous expansion of the agricultural industry of Manitoba. At that date with the exception of such men as Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, and Walter Lynch, the farming of the west was at best a reproduction of the primitive methods of the old districts of the parent islands, from which the best of our Canadian people have come. These methods were good enough perhaps for their own day, but contrast very much indeed with the conditions of to-day, when hundreds of railroad stations are blocked with the overflowing produce of our fertile lands, operated by a total farming population about equal in numbers to that of a fourth-rate English town. When we come to trace down to their origin factors leading up to this marvellous change, we find that mere money had very little share in it. By far the most valuable portion of the capital invested in the new methods of western farming was the practical capacity, the staunch perseverance and the aptitude for adapting themselves to their environments, of the enterprising men and women, who have come here to make homes for themselves and their families and were prepared to plan and work and wait for the reward they hoped and sought for. For those who besides these valuable qualities brought a little money too the conditions were not so hard as for those who came in with barely a dollar. As the late William Shannon humorously remarked to the writer, "The man who wants to get on well here should start moderately poor."

Next to the advantage of starting moderately poor comes the value of united effort. All over the farming districts of the west we can point to family groups, who, while varying in their aptitudes and previous experience, and working here on their own homesteads for their individual interests, have been mutually helpful, especially when a bad turn came round to any one of them. It is not all plain sailing with the most fortunate and capable, and in a whole family there will always be some stronger on some points than the rest, whose capacity will prove a great advantage to all.

The writer can point to a good few families here, hailing from within a few miles of his own birthplace, who have pretty well filled the bill as examples of what skill and perseverance can achieve in this way. One of these is George Hope, who settled on the Carberry plain in 1879 and whose clan still makes a very satisfactory showing in that district. Not so widely known is James Scott, who with his family settled around what is now Hilton Station, on the C.N.R. In the early days their station was Brandon, a very long day's haul for a good team. A few years later Glenboro was their station, and now there is a thriving village beside their land.

Mr. Scott was, up till the time of his coming here, the trusted "steward" of John Scott Dudgeon, of Longnewton, one of the most prominent tenant farmers in the south of Scotland. Within 50 years or so several smaller farms had been rolled into one big one of 700 acres, and the loftiest aspiration of the capable manager of this farm would have been perhaps to figure as the tenant of a 200-acre farm, with his equally capable family to help him along. No one would ever have expected him to own in that country even a 50-acre farm. Here the aggregate holdings of Mr. Scott and his family run up to somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000 acres, a good part of it quite as fertile as the place on which they were the hired servants of a tenant farmer. There is this difference also. The pressure of outside production has compelled their old master to throw most of his land into sheep pasture, while they, by our mode of cultivation, can raise crops of the very best wheat here, and sell it for consumption in the old country, at prices that have driven the best farmers in the best districts of Scotland practically out of wheat growing.

The reasons why such success is possible to people who start here with the most limited means are not hard to find. Lots of people have come here to farm who have made sad failures of it, because deficient in the main things that lead to success. The successful ones found here conditions to which they could adapt themselves, and in which they would find a fair return for all the skill and industry they could bring to bear on their work.

At the time the Scott family arranged to come here there were a father and mother, five sons and four daughters. John, the eldest, came first and found the C. P. R. track being graded across Main Street, Winnipeg. He had \$15 in cash then and worked a few days in town. Then he went to work for Capt. Rogers, at Milford, one of the rising towns on the river Assiniboine, when river navigation was the only means of transport. Then he engaged with a Mr. Lundy, and left him to take up a homestead on the north slope of the Tiger Hills, where he still is. The rest of the family came out in the spring of 1882, and the father and sons secured homesteads in the same neighborhood. All that country is rather stony, otherwise the land is fairly good.

The mother and one daughter have died within the last few years. The rest are all in the same place still. Charles Brown, reeve of the municipality, is the husband of the eldest daughter. Two sons are unmarried, two daughters are married to farmers

and the father lives in the village, having leased his farm on shares.

Let us confine ourselves now to the eldest son. He owns 400 acres, part of it very stony, but he threshed before the rain 2,800 bushels of wheat, the remainder, still on hand, may go 1 northern. His oat crop was considerably injured by rust. He grows a good bit of barley, preferring Canadian Thorpe because the straw, if cut on the green side, makes extra fine feed, and the grain comes out good. What have other farmers to say on this point? He milks 8 or 10 general purpose Shorthorn grade cows, which have brought him an average of \$38 a head for cream sent to the Brandon creamery, besides the calves. He prefers this style of cattle because their steer calves are worth a great deal more than if bred along dairy lines, and his young stock are thrifty, growing animals, which he can sell either as steers or breeding heifers at very satisfactory prices. His last bull, picked up on easy terms, was of excellent quality, the one he has now is not so good. He has 8 or 10 work horses, most of them of his own breeding, and along with his brother James keeps a good Clyde stallion. There are about 75 head of extra good sheep, in which Shropshire blood predominates, and which suit his stony land first-rate. There is not a mean one in the lot and he proposes to get hold of more of such land, to be under sheep till it will pay to clear the boulders off it. He has always kept a few pigs and proposes to grow rape as a special pasture for both sheep and swine. He has found rape very useful in fall, when the pastures are too dry. Of course there is plenty of poultry too. Special wire fencing is put up for the sheep stock, but though too high priced, he still believes in it.

It seems  
Somebody's wasting salt tears  
Over the Man with the Hoe.  
Well, you needn't.  
Things are coming his way  
To stay.  
Do you see that cornfield?  
Pretty fair yield—  
It'll make a  
Hundred bushels or so an acre.  
See those barns with their sides bursting  
out?  
See those stacks o' hay about  
As thick as you can set 'em?  
Yes, and see the live stock;  
Hain't that a nice array?  
And, say—  
See the Man,  
The Man with the Hoe, himself.  
Well, all this  
Is his.  
You don't see the hoe?  
Oh, no.  
That's laid on the shelf  
Long ago.  
You can  
Hardly see the man  
For his smile.  
He's all smile!  
Do you know why  
He has that twinkle in his eye?  
And why he wears that grin?  
It's because of what's in  
His pocket—cold, hard  
Cash, sir, and bills by the yard,  
Yes, sir, and more of it at home.  
Of course he smiles.  
Yes, sir!  
You needn't stir  
Up any pathos about that fellow!  
If you have tears to shed,  
Go spread



CLYDESDALE STALLION, GOLD MEDAL.

[Life Photograph.]

Winner of the Auchtermuchty Premium of \$500 and second prize, Chicago, 1901, owned by Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

The farm house is large enough for comfort and convenience, and well heated. A stone milkhouse is convenient to the kitchen door. The stable and barn above are of good size, with windmill to crush feed, chop straw and pump water. A first-rate hired man from Ontario did much of his building and now farms on shares the land of one of the younger brothers. The original log buildings still do service. There is considerable need of shelter, as the whole country is bare of trees. A special crop in addition to rape is Indian corn, which, when cut up, is much liked by the horses, and made excellent growth this year.

Last but not least important in the inventory is a capable wife and seven healthy children. The youngest generation of the Scott clan totals up to about five and twenty in all, the elder ones being able to do their share of useful work.

### The Man With the Hoe.

One of the most talked-of poems of the year has been Markham's "The Man with the Hoe," founded on Millet's painting of the same name. The author represents the man with the hoe as about the lowest form of civilized life—"a thing that grieves not and never hopes, stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox." The following apt criticism of the poem recently appeared:—

Say,  
What's all this talk, anyway,  
About the Man with the Hoe?  
Don't he know  
That the day  
Of the hoe  
Has passed away?  
Put him on a riding cultivator  
And show him what greater  
Agriculture means!

'Em on the turf where lies  
The man who didn't advertise.  
Go hunt up the men who knock  
Agin Enterprise,  
And try to block  
The car of Progress. But spare your weeps  
Over the man who keeps  
The soil laughing  
And the world moving.  
Go dry  
Your eye  
And stop your fuss  
And come back and smile  
A while with us.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

#### A Text Book of the Physics of Agriculture.

By Professor F. H. King, Madison, Wisconsin. People only familiar with the ordinary word "Physic" will naturally wonder what that has to do with agriculture unless in the hands of a veterinary surgeon. The word is Greek in its origin, and like most far descended words, has had many varieties of adaptation. In this book it simply means the laws of nature as they affect agriculture. It is a book for thinkers who desire to find out the reasons of things, as far as these reasons can be known and understood. Some of these laws we can only dimly and vaguely comprehend, and have yet much to learn about. Others are better understood and it is the object of this book to explain them and also to explain how they affect the processes of nature as these bear upon the varied interests of the practical farmer. It tries with considerable success to explain what is going on behind the screen when you touch the button. Like all other correct science, this

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These are the great curses which afflict three-quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always feel miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves and a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one sure, safe and absolute cure which you can test without any expense. Our remedy is **Egyptian Regulator Tea**, a trial package of which we will send you free and prepaid on request. Unless you find our claims are true, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address,  
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knowledge has a very practical side. It deals with the formation and chemical constituents of soil and tells how these affect plant growth and are themselves affected by such agencies as moisture, air, cultivation and manuring. This important section takes up 320 pages of the book, next comes building and building materials, including ventilation. Next farm mechanics and machinery. Then weather and weather forecasts, the whole covering 600 pages. Professor King has an established reputation as a teacher of Agricultural Science, and has in this book given the substance of what he teaches his agricultural students. But though such knowledge can be best mastered in a college, the young man on the farm who wants to be more than a mere clodhopper will find this a most valuable book to study at home and take time to study thoroughly. When you know the why and the wherefore you will then be in the best possible position for getting the greatest possible benefit from the smallest amount of well directed labor. That alone in skilled farming. Price \$1.75, from this office.

#### Fitting Sheep for Show Ring or Market.

By Shepherd Boy.—This little book, as its title indicates, is meant mainly for the use of those who wish to succeed as exhibitors of show ring sheep. It has a great many points all through that such men should make themselves familiar with, and the highest of which will leave them "in the hole" if their sheep are to be passed on by a fully skilled judge. But a good show sheep is bound to be a good sheep before he is started along the line of show fitting, or he is most likely to be a failure on the final test. As a sample of what may be learned from this book we give a few extracts culled here and there in turning over its pages. "One most important feature is constitution, but don't mistake yourself by thinking that coarseness is a sign of constitution. Many sheep have ribs imperfectly sprung, an indication of want of lung power. The muscles of the leg and roundness of the twist, breadth between the eyes and short, thick stubby face, are indications of power of endurance. A sheep low on the leg, with well sprung ribs, deep chest and strong twist will satisfy all ordinary requirements. . . . It requires constant handling to become conversant with the true exhibition points and qualities of a breed. . . . The sheep with a well formed twist carries mutton on both the inside and outside of the leg. . . . Sheep with long coarse fleeces should not be selected as candidates for the show ring, no matter what other good qualities they may show. . . . The fleece is the criterion of the health of the sheep. If that is dry and harsh something is wrong, for a healthy sheep carries a fleece full of life and lustre. . . . Here is a point for all owners and fitters of show animals. "There is a moment in the life of a flower when its beauty is at its best, after that it is too liable to lose its bloom. There is an indescribable charm in the appearance of the fleece, consistency of flesh, and color of the skin, even the countenance of an animal in perfect bloom, that can never be found in an underfed or overfed animal. . . . As soon as the lamb is born, pull the hind legs through your hand and rub the mucus that comes off them on the nose and mouth of the ewe. This will arouse her maternal instinct." The book has several illustrations of sheep, sheep pens, etc., and its 240 pages are well worth the dollar it costs by post from our office.

#### Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing.

By Prof. F. A. Waugh. This book does not deal with the growing of fruit, there being lots of information on that subject already in print. This handy volume takes up the work where the others leave off and explains in the clearest and most practical way all about picking, sorting, packing and marketing the ripe fruit. Professor Waugh, the author, is already well known for his works on landscape gardening and fruit growing, and in this handy volume he gives in small compass a great amount of information for those who are engaged in the fruit business. It is a book that every one interested in the fruit business may read with profit.

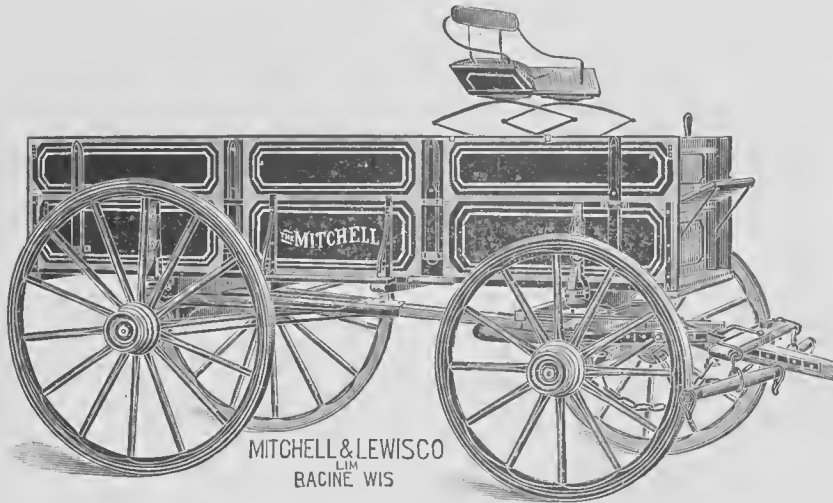
Paul Bros., Killarney, Man., Dec. 16, 1901:  
"It does not pay to do without The Farmer."



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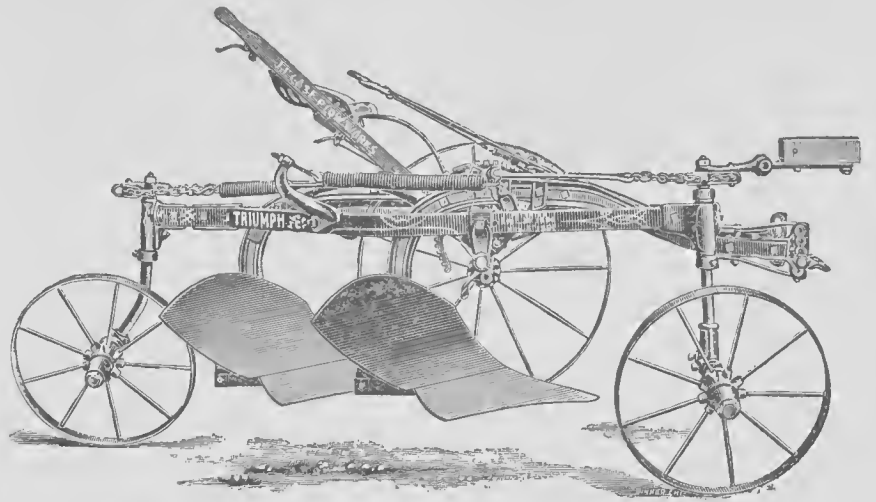
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## The Model C TRIUMPH GANG PLOW

Contains the good points of all other plows, and five good points found on no other plow.

### The Gang they all Imitate.

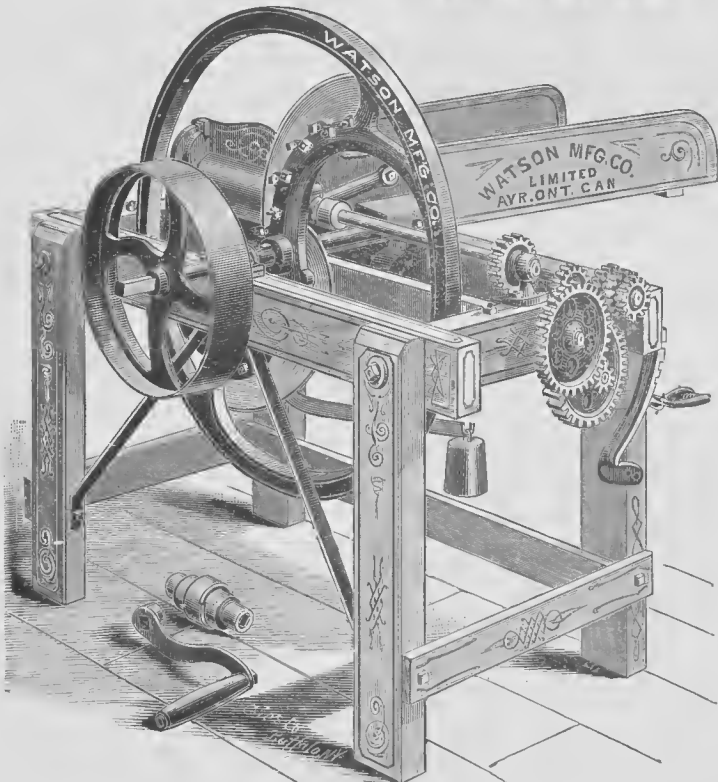
Light Draft. Perfect Work. Easily Handled. A perfect two-bottom plow. Double work with one more horse.

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Can fit you out in any size or style.

In **GRAIN GRINDERS** we have had more business offered than we could attend to but are now getting up with orders and will have some stock to sell.

If you raise stock at all it will pay you to write us for catalogue.

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## THE ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING

Is composed of WOOL, shielded on both sides with Mica Scales. Is very pliable, and accommodates itself to the frost contraction. Has never been known to crack during eleven years handling it in Manitoba. It requires no wire or other binder to keep it together as paper felting does. Is easily laid during the coldest weather. Paper felting cannot be unrolled in cold weather, becomes too brittle. The C. P. R. use the

## ALL WOOL MICA FELTING

in large quantities.

The coating keeps hard during the hottest weather, common tar runs. Apply for testimonials and samples to

## W. G. FONSECA, 176 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, Man.

## Institute Meetings in Saskatchewan.

A series of well-attended institute meetings have recently been held by the Territorial Department of Agriculture, under the auspices of the local agricultural societies throughout the district of Saskatchewan. The meetings were addressed by C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, and Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy.

The first meeting was held at Prince Albert on the 10th, where the largest gathering ever seen at a similar meeting in that district greeted the speakers. The following day a successful meeting was held at Saskatoon, from whence the party drove to Osler and, after addressing a meeting there, proceeded to Rosthern, where an enthusiastic crowd was present.

The Government had a two-fold object in view in calling these meetings: first, to lay before the people the merits of the bacon hog, and, secondly, to discuss with the farmers the proposal to bring in a shipment of swine of approved type and dispose of them by public auction along the Prince Albert line in the same manner as was done in the Edmonton district two years ago. The scheme was splendidly received everywhere, and there is every indication of its being carried out. The following is a synopsis of the addresses:

### ANDREW GRAHAM'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Graham, being called, observed that the talk would be entirely along the line of the pork-producing industry, and that the speakers would endeavor to keep in mind the conditions of each particular locality. During the last ten years a great revolution has taken place in the swine industry of the Dominion.

### THE BACON HOG.

About a decade back the Dominion Department of Agriculture sent delegates to the Old Country for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of increasing our output, not only of the pork product, but also dairy products, eggs, dressed poultry, etc. It did not take long to arrive at one conclusion, and that was that we could not compete with the United States with their cheap corn in producing the same article that they were producing; it was also soon learned that Ireland and Denmark were placing a superior article on the market in the shape of long lean choicely cured bacon, for which they received a price far in advance of that obtained for the corn-fed article. At once our Department of Agriculture set themselves to the task of educating our farmers and encouraging them in the production of this article. It was pointed out that sentiment cut no figure in this matter, that John Bull was on a pinnacle of independence with the greater part of the world clamoring for the privilege of supplying his breakfast. If his breakfast was not to his liking, another customer would hear the jingle of his cash for his dinner, or, in other words, if we won the privilege of supplying a portion of the remunerative bacon trade, we would have to win it by the sheer merit of the article sent forward.

There is no use in saying anything to you about our success along this line, as you are well aware that our bacon has come to the very front rank on the Old Country market. This improved state of things has not come about without persistent and well directed effort. It was early pointed out that we must cease producing the broad, fat backed, short ribbed, short sided, heavy shouldered hog that was too common all over the country. Persistent effort was put forth by those directly connected with the packing industry as well as by the Dominion officials, who were fostering the trade and trying to convince the producer that it was entirely to his interest to produce what has come to be known as the hacon hog.

The thick fat pig had his friends all over the country, who persistently claimed that it cost very much more to produce the hacon hog than his more blocky rival. The falsity of this contention has been frequently shown by carefully conducted experiments both at Guelph, Ottawa, and several experiment stations in the United States. The Guelph Fat Stock Show has done a great work along this line. Delegates from all parts of Ontario, institute workers, and others, have been brought together. The pigs have been judged alive by expert judges, and lectures given, then killed and again judged in the carcass, the points of merit and demerit pointed out and means of remedy shown. The great bulk of the prizes for the last few years, both alive and dead, have been captured by the Yorkshires, with the Tamworths a good second, Berkshires and their crosses falling into third place. In Ontario the battle of the survival of the fittest has been fought, the bacon hog has come out on top. When we say bacon hog we mean the Yorkshire, Tamworth and the crosses of these breeds with the Berkshire. So much for the bacon hog.

### SELECTING THE BROOD SOW.

To make a success of growing this class of pigs great care should be exercised in the selection of the brood sow. Never be tempted to part with the best sow of the litter, but retain her for your own use, that is, if you require one for breeding purposes. She should not be too broad at the shoulder and should carry her width to the root of her tail. She should be long and deep in between the ham and shoulder, with straight under line. She should have, at least, 12, or, better still, 14, well developed teats. Her head should be characteristic of her breed, with a full, clear eye. A kindly disposition is most valuable. If you can procure such a sow, and she proves to be a good mother, and a good milker, don't be tempted to part with her as long as she gives you good litters. She should not be put to service until at least eight or nine months old.

*No doubt there are other good teas, but for strength, richness and real quality Blue Ribbon stands alone.*

If you are a careful attendant and your surroundings are favorable, it may be all right to raise two litters in one year. In order to do this in this country the first litter should arrive not later than March and the second not later than August.

A few days before farrowing the sow should be placed in a comfortable pen by herself, and only given a limited quantity of grain in her ration. House slops and a little bran or shorts are good. This should be continued for a few days after farrowing, when it will likely be safe to put her on to full feed. This should not be too concentrated in character, as a large proportion of the fatalities in young pigs comes from over-feeding the sows with very rich and concentrated food.

The young pigs will begin to take a little feed from the trough when about three weeks old. A low trough should be supplied then, and placed so that the old sow cannot get at it. From six to nine weeks is about the right time for weaning, after which the sow should be turned out to pasture if it is summer, or put on reduced rations. Every care should be exercised to keep the young pigs moving along nicely at this time, as a litter set back just here might result in the loss of profit on the entire lot.

### GREEN FEED.

At two and a half or three months of age, if in the summer season, the pigs should be put on green food. A first-class article for this purpose is rape. I have a small field enclosed with a hog proof fence, a portion of this field is sown with rape, the balance with harley. This green feed, I consider, reduces the cost of feeding pigs in summer at least 50 per cent., besides effecting quite a saving in labor. I would advise every farmer here to sow some rape next spring and test its usefulness as a substitute for grain for summer hog feed. I think you will be fully convinced, for I am satisfied that it not only greatly reduces the cost of production, but it also gives us healthier pigs and a better quality of pork when finished off with a grain ration.

The aim of the farmer should be to market his pigs when from seven to nine months old. At that age they should weigh about two hundred pounds. Of course, this weight can be reached at an earlier age, but it will be at a greater cost than by using the cheaper and more bulky food; besides, the product will not come so near to filling the requirements of the market.

### SELECTING THE BOAR.

To quite an extent my remarks about the selection of the brood sow will apply to the boar. He should have an even width from neck to tail, head long, and deep between the shoulders and bam. He should stand on good straight legs and not too far from the ground. It is essential that he possess strong masculine character. If you do not keep a boar yourself, do not grudge a fair service fee to the man who does, nor take your sow expecting to leave her for a week or two. This is very unreasonable. Never allow the difference in first cost, or any ordinary reason to induce you to breed to an inferior male. This applies to all kinds of farm stock as well.

I have spent the greater part of the day in endeavoring to learn the condition of the pork market at this point. From my observation I would come to the conclusion that the farmer is not making the best of his opportunities, neither is the local dealer allowing the farmer the opportunity that the conditions should warrant. During the late autumn I travelled over considerable of the country tributary to Prince Albert, and my observation led me to the conclusion that the conditions are particularly favorable to the production of pork—plenty of shelter, abundance of water, fencing fairly convenient, and abundance of cheap grain that should net the farmer nearly double what he at present realizes if judiciously fed to hogs.

As nearly as I can gather there comes into this town from the Winnipeg curing houses annually upwards of 100,000 lbs. of cured hog products. This is largely retailed at from 15c. to 20c. per pound. Strange as it may seem, the dealers tell me that the farmers are among their best customers, buying large quantities of their cured meat at these prices. Evidently there is something out of joint. The dealers state that the quality of the home grown pork is not up to the mark, all hams and shoulders and nothing between. Although this may partly account for the low prices the farmers here have in the past received, I am inclined to believe that they are not getting full value, and it certainly seems a short-sighted policy of the buyers not to place some extra encouragement in the way of the producer.

### C. W. PETERSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Peterson, who followed, expressed his satisfaction at seeing before him such a large and appreciative audience. Prince Albert had not always favored institute meetings in such a gratifying manner. Mr. Graham had dealt largely with the proper methods of raising the hog. The subject, however, was an inexhaustible one and it was to be hoped that questions would be forthcoming upon points

not covered in the addresses, of interest and value to breeders, or prospective breeders. The west had a great and growing market for hog products in the local demand, and in the mining districts of British Columbia. Before commencing to supply the latter, the Saskatchewan breeders would be taxed considerably in coping with the former. From the inquiries made it appeared that considerably over 100,000 lbs. of cured pork is brought into the Prince Albert district alone every year, and doubtless the same condition of affairs existed all along the line of railway; in any event, at Saskatoon, the headquarters for the Battleford trade.

There seemed to be some friction between the Prince Albert breeders and the local butchers and judging by market quotations it certainly seemed as if the farmers were not getting the best of it.

Roughly speaking, hogs might be divided into two classes, hacon hogs and lard hogs, and it was for the people of this district to decide what kind they were going to breed. The hacon hog had come to Eastern Canada to stay. There was a growing demand for leaner pork which was not at all confined to the export trade. Most people now refuse to eat excessively fat pork and it invariably pays in the end to produce the article that the public demand. It has been argued that the large, fat lard hog was almost exclusively raised in the United States. This was perfectly true, but we must not lose sight of the fact that our neighbors to the south cater to an entirely different trade and worked with very different food materials. The place for the large, heavy hog, as represented by the Poland China, Chester White and other American breeds, was the corn growing States of the Union, where the hog follows the steer in the feeding lot and is raised entirely as a by-product. We welcome with open arms our friends from across the line, but while we are anxious to have them come to live amongst us, we hope that they will leave their hogs at home. The United States pork business is almost entirely a lard and mess pork trade, which we, in the absence of 20c. or 25c. corn, cannot hope to compete with successfully. Such being the case, the obvious course was to follow the lead of Eastern Canada and devote our attention to the hacon hog and at least produce enough of that article to supply British Columbia and our own demand. This we are not doing to-day by many millions of pounds per annum, to the detriment of producer and consumer alike. When we produce even half of the hacon required at home and have improved our swine stock to a high grade, we will still have a sufficient number of stags, barrows and misfits to more than supply the somewhat strong demand for fat, heavy pork existing along the Prince Albert line and other points for the northern trade, Indians, mining camps and lumber woods.

We can safely proceed with the work of improvement and put as much energy into it as we like, without the slightest danger of being able to supply the demand for superior pork. The speaker hoped to see the day, and confidently predicted that the time was not far off, when the Territories would be doing a flourishing export trade in hacon. The wonderful developments in the packing and curing industry in the Territories was an unmistakable sign of the times. Very few years ago there was not sufficient pork raised in the west to warrant packing at home. To-day there were four concerns along the Edmonton line and as soon as the Saskatchewan farmers were ready to supply hogs of the right type, enterprising men would be ready to establish packing factories (applause).

Mr. Graham had referred to the wonderful development in the bacon export trade of the little kingdom of Denmark. Mr. Peterson claimed to be able to speak authoritatively on that point. He well remembered the efforts of Danish producers to capture a part of the English market in the early eighties, when Danish bacon sold no less than four cents below the Irish article. Things had changed considerably since then, however, as Danish bacon now sold within a fraction of the best Irish, and Irish producers and curers had by no means been idle in the interval.

The Bacon Curers' Association of Ireland had spent over \$20,000 in placing hoars of the bacon type with their customers and regular inspectors were employed to report on the condition of these hoars. Yorkshire blood had been used nearly altogether. In Denmark the Government and agricultural societies had followed this lead and expensive importations of the best Yorkshire hoars procurable had been made frequently. What had been done in Denmark and Ireland could be done here and the speaker stated that his department had almost concluded arrangements to deal with this question in a practical manner and the Commissioner, Mr. Bullock, had sent him there to ascertain the views of the farmers, whether such assistance was required, and if so, what particular lines it should follow. He sincerely hoped that those interested would have no hesitation about expressing their views. The question was largely as to whether store stock or breeding stock was required. He would like to hear from the audience later on and would submit their views to the Commission-



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er. Bringing in store stock would, of course, only relieve the present demand for stock to consume injured grain now in the farmers' hands, while importations of a good type of breeding stock would result in a permanent benefit to the district.

Mr. Peterson then exhibited large photos of various types of swine and explained their advantage and disadvantages. The hacon hog should be long—the most valuable meat lying between the hams and the shoulders—wide side, thick belly, but lean and firm. A snewy, fleshy body was desirable. When finished it should weigh between 180 and 220 lbs. and should carry an even thickness of fat on the back from one to about one and a half inches in thickness. Mr. Graham had devoted a good deal of attention to the proper feeding and care of the hog, but the speaker could not conclude his address without some remarks on the subject of pasturing hogs. Don't forget that the hog is a grazing animal just as much as a steer or a horse. The speaker had had an opportunity during the past summer, while in the east, to visit the farms around Guelph and Ottawa, where the energetic Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, was carrying on experiments with the pasturing of large feed lots of hogs upon rape and tares and with limited grain rations. The results were marvellous, although at that stage it was a little premature to make correct forecasts. In any event, the speaker had had practical experience along the lines of hog pasturing on his own farm near Calgary, where his big herd of Yorkshires had had the run of alfalfa and rape with the most satisfactory results. The difficulty about watering had also been overcome. A cheap watering device was now in use in the east, attached to the bottom of an ordinary barrel, which would reduce the labor of providing water to filling the barrels once or twice a week.

In conclusion Mr. Peterson devoted some attention to the scope afforded agricultural societies in the way of co-operative effort amongst the farmer. Combination was the watchword of the day and any class of the community which elected to neglect this precaution must inevitably suffer in the race for superiority. The farmer had to fight trusts of every kind and had many grievances to correct; the surest method of gaining his point was to present a united front and push his claims vigorously. What one man acting independently could not accomplish, a large number of men, united together by bonds of common interest, could probably bring about. The speaker appealed to every farmer to give his agricultural society loyal support and to discourage the holding of worthless shows, but rather to pay attention to the many other useful objects for which such societies are organized, so as to make these societies what they ought to be, and were intended to be—a power in the land.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### Sheep Wanted.

Subscriber, Devil's Lake, Yorkton, Assa.: "Where can I get Lincoln and Cotswold sheep?"

Answer.—Write to W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield, Man., for Lincolns, and F. W. Brown Portage la Prairie, Man., for Cotswolds.

### Measurement of Hay.

Subscriber, Minnedosa, Man.: "I want to sell meadow hay in stack that has stood since August. Some say 7 ft. square will make a ton. This was good red top hay."

Answer.—This way of measuring is little better than guessing. If by 7 ft. square you mean a cube 7 ft. every way, we fear it will not weigh anything like a ton. The rules we find speak of 500 cubic feet to a ton of timothy hay, which is 7 x 7 x 10 ft. We imagine it will take a cube nearer 8 ft. on the side than 7 to make a ton of hay from a small sized stack.

### A Poultry Book.

Subscriber, Ft. Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "Would you kindly let me know where I could obtain a reliable poultry book, dealing with the raising of poultry in the N.W.T., including geese, ducks and turkeys?"

Answer.—No book on poultry has been issued exclusively for the N.W.T. We think the "New Egg Farm," by Stoddart, \$1; Poultry Craft, by Robinson, \$2; or Poultry Culture, by Felch, \$1.50, would suit you. They can be had from this office. Either of them will give you many valuable hints and a great deal of information, some of which will have to be adapted to this country.

### Alkaline Water.

E. A. N., Calgary, Alta.: "Can you tell me if drinking alkali water is dangerous to a person's system? There is a lot of it drunk out here, and I notice there are quite a few people complaining about it being not good to drink."

Answer.—Owing to the difference in their chemical constituents, some of these waters are more unpalatable and perhaps more harmful than others, but both men and animals get habituated to their use if not too strongly impregnated with alkaline matter. The only safe way to use such waters is to have them distilled. Some people use rain water. Some others prefer something stronger to make them palatable, but in our opinion that line of cure is worse than the original trouble. The use of chemicals to neutralise these salts is of little avail.

### Enquiry re Hail Insurance.

H. W., Reston, Man.: "I would like to know when those that paid their assessment in full and returned their policies, before the first of April, to the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., are going to receive that one and a quarter per cent rebate that was to be paid on Jan. 1st, 1900?"

Answer.—The officers of that company would be extremely glad to know that themselves. After nearly two years' litigation and delay they are still in the courts trying to get the chance to collect arrearages, without which they can never make any payment. Your chances, as we see them, are rather slim, but not through any fault of the present management.

### Sheep Shearing Machines.

Subscriber, Sardis, B.C.: "Will the sheep shearing machines advertised by eastern firms do satisfactory work under the following unfavorable conditions:—1. Where farmers neglect to clean their sheep, and, consequently, heavy tag locks? 2. Wool thickly filled with charcoal owing to rubbing on black logs, making shearing with the ordinary shears very difficult. 3. Wool on the back so full of sand that it needs two or three pair of shears to shear one sheep, and consequently causing a great loss of time in keeping shears sharp. I am thinking of buying a machine, but as these three conditions are frequently met with, am at a loss to know whether it would be advisable."

Answer.—If it takes two or three pairs of ordinary sheep shears to remove one fleece, we are very doubtful, indeed, of the wisdom of investing in more expensive ones.

### The Bull for the Ranch.

F. H. Martin, Moose Jaw, Assa.: "I have noticed several articles in The Farmer of late as to which is the best bull for the ranch or farm, and so give my experience in Canada and the United States. If you want to

raise the export steer and your cows are a common lot, buy a large, coarse, pedigreed Shorthorn bull. Be sure he has not been raised in confinement, as nature only will give to him a foot that will stand range travelling. If, on the other hand, your cows have two or three crosses of Shorthorn, secure a good, smooth Hereford, as I have noticed that this is the cross from which you get the tops. After two crosses of the white faces, come back to the Shorthorn. According to my observations, these two breeds will earn a farmer or rancher who is after beef 30 per cent. more money than any other breeds. Be sure you lay your foundation by using the Shorthorn; then bring along a registered white face with a good back and hindquarter."

### Stone Granaries and Dampness.

J. Halliday, Sr., Oakburn, Man.: "Kindly answer a few questions about the stone granary of Mr. Card, Glenboro. 1. Are not cement floors too damp? 2. Is not the granary too damp all over? 3. Is a stone elevator good to keep grain in?"

Answer.—We have never heard any complaints of dampness from farmers who have used stone granaries. The reason why time appears upon the inside of stables and houses is that through the breathing of the animals or persons within, a large amount of vapor is cast into the atmosphere, and this striking the surface of the stone, is frozen into hoar frost. In the case of dry grain, however, the amount of vapor given off would be so small that with the slightest ventilation it would almost all escape, and no substance, however good a conductor of heat, can freeze moisture from a perfectly dry atmosphere. Of course, in cases of damp, heating grain being stored, the stone walls would in cool weather become damp. We do not know of any other way in which stone or cement could injure grain, except, as indicated, by allowing steam to strike upon the inside of the walls. At the same time, there is no doubt that a good frame building is really safer for grain, so far as dampness is concerned.

### Tree Growing.

A reader at North Portal says it will be impossible to grow trees so long as stock are allowed to roam at will. He has made a trial of apples as seedlings, and says:—"One year ago last spring I planted some apple seeds. Gave them no attention and have now nine young trees three feet in height and three-quarters inch in diameter at the base, which I intend grafting and setting out next spring, each one close to a box elder tree, the inner limbs of which I shall keep pruned to make room for apple limbs. The outer ones I shall encourage to density that they may be a safeguard against both wind and frost. I feel positive that this idea regarding apple seed planting will be followed with most satisfactory results, placing us above the meagre supply our circumstances permit us as a general rule to purchase."

### Sowing Brome Seed.

W. J. Brown, Melita, Man.: "Would you please tell me through your columns what is the proper amount of brome grass seed to sow to the acre?"

Answer.—A great deal depends on the quality of the seed. The experience of one man with inferior seed, unskillfully sown, is no rule for a man who has sound, well cured seed and can sow it properly. It is about the most difficult of all seeds to sow, being light

and liable to cluster in the hand. Several methods of seeding by machinery have been tried with more or less success. For an acre or so 10 or 12 pounds of seed, mixed with sharp sand to help break it up and sown by hand on a calm day, will about do. Even if it comes up thin the first year, it spreads rapidly. If sown too thick it can only be cut for seed one year and is only useful afterwards as pasture.

### How to Become an Engineer.

Subscriber, Duck Lake, Sask.: "As I intend to purchase a steam threshing outfit next year and wish to run the engine myself, please let me know what would be the best way to learn how to run an engine and get a license to do so."

Answer.—We know of no better way for you than to go down to the Agricultural School of North Dakota at Fargo and take a short course in engineering there. Write at once to President Worst, of that station, stating your wishes and he will give you all particulars. If, however, you cannot make arrangements to go so far from home, we can supply you from this office with a list of a number of books on engineering. One for which we have had considerable enquiry is "Roper's Instructions and Suggestions for Engineers and Firemen," price \$2. Another book having a big sale is "The Traction Engine: Its Use and Abuses," price \$1. You should also get as much experience as possible under some competent man who may be running his engine for grain chopping or other purposes this winter. When prepared, you can secure full information regarding examination and license from the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

### Fruit Acclimation.

Oonikup, The Pas, Saskatchewan: "How should Russian mulberry and crab-apple trees be treated for the winter, and how and when should they be pruned to make them bear? We have one of each. The crab-apple has been outside several winters, but makes little progress, and does not bear. The mulberry, though several years old, is now for the first time put out for the winter. I have now covered both with earth, dried weeds and snow."

Answer.—This is one of the questions that no outsider can settle for you and you have no number of trees with which to make satisfactory experiments. If you could get more plants and test them in different ways, then you would have something to go upon. Your present way of covering seems to us as likely as any other we could recommend. By applying to the government experiment stations at Brandon, or, preferably, Indian Head, you might get a few more plants next spring of such varieties as they think best for your climate, and so become yourself an advanced experiment worker in an untested district. No use talking about pruning for fruit till you have settled that the trees will live.

### Different Varieties on Same Stalk.

Farmer, Regina, Assa.: "Have you ever known wild oats to grow on the same stalk as tame oats? I saw several this last fall doing that—at least, what I considered wild oats."

Answer.—We have never seen anything like this, and think our correspondent has been mistaken. Oats rapidly degenerate when

carelessly grown and frequently develop a tail that is apt to make them mistaken for wild oats, but a closer examination will show that these long tails lack that peculiar spiral twist natural to the wild oat.

### Seneca Root Sold by the Doukhobors.

W. M. Porter, Yorkton, Assa., writes: "Being a careful reader of The Nor-West Farmer, I find a statement in your issue of Dec. 5th which is far from being correct. The statement referred to is regarding the Doukhobors, claiming that they have marketed in Yorkton this year between 2,000 and 3,000 lbs. of seneca root. They have certainly done this and a little more. When I place the figures at 50,000 lbs. I feel that I am under the mark; why our firm alone handled over 20,000 lbs., all from the Douks. Figure this out at 32c., which I consider a fair average, and it will give you a pretty good idea of the seneca business done in our town during the present year."

### The Maw-Hancock Disc Plows.

Subscriber, Regina, Assa.: "It would be interesting to a good many of your readers if those who bought a Maw-Hancock disc plow this last summer would give their experience with it and state whether it draws as light as it was reported to do when shown at the different trials. It has been reported that the man operating the plow at the different trials tampered with the instrument for testing the draft, so that it gave a false report or test. Do you think it is possible to do so?"

Answer.—So many fakes are continually being put on the market that it is quite natural for farmers to want confirmation of the truth of the statements already published about this plow. Maw & Co., Winnipeg, have now issued a catalogue containing a number of testimonials from parties who have used this plow under varying conditions and this enquiry and all others who want clearer information should write for a copy. As to tampering with the dynamometer, our own representative was present when the plow was tested in the presence of Messrs. Rohlin and Greenway, and it will take a pretty live man to convince us that all three of them were jockeyed by the expert who exhibited it. Next time you hear that report, just invite the man behind it to call for a test and have the draft question settled once for all. We shall send a man to see the test if made inside of Manitoba or the N.W.T. The Nor-West Farmer wishes to deal with this and all similar questions purely from the farmers' standpoint.

### Corrals for the Ranch.

John Bryant, Snake Creek, Gleichen, Alta.: "I have been pleased to notice in recent issues of your papers plans for barns, arrangement of farm buildings, etc., and shall be glad if some of your skilled and practical readers would give plans, accompanied by notes, for the laying out of corrals and sheds best adapted for shelter and most labor saving in handling stock, feeding, etc., on a ranch. This, no doubt, would be of great utility and interest to many engaged in this business."

Note.—We will be pleased to receive suggestions and plans from any of our ranchers of what they have found successful in their own experience.



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## Stacking on Sound Principles.

Sense, Alberta, writes: "This is not a very appropriate time to write about stacking grain, but at the right season I was too busy to write. We know from experience how much grain is spoiled through bad stacking, and I thought you might like to publish the following relating to stacking grain. The system of stacking that 95 out of every 100 farmers follow is to put all butt ends of the sheaves towards the outside of the stack. I think that is a mistake. Which is the heaviest, the butt or the top of the sheaf? That should be common sense show that instead of butts all heads, except the outside row, should be towards the outside. In the fall of 1888 I stacked grain for a farmer near McLean, Assa.; the fall was somewhat like this last one—wet, the grain was growing in the stacks and a lot of it was spoiled. When they came to thresh out the stacks I built they were dry from the top. The threshers and farmers, who were helping, got on the stack and examined the way they were put up. Only last week I had a letter from one, who then examined them, saying his stacks, thanks to me, were O. K.

"A stack built on the following plan is easier to put up, the heads bind much better than the butts, and almost before your stack is finished it is water and snow proof, for all the weight, instead of pressing towards the centre, is pressing towards the outside and shaping itself like an umbrella. I have never known one to open out, the heads bind it so firmly. I start my stack in the ordinary way with the first row of butts outside. I then commence to lay all sheaves head out, lapping them over about two-thirds. After I get the stack up about 4 ft. I miss putting the outside row around (once), then commence again on the outside and carry up my stack as far as I wish to go, with a fine oval surface all over. All the weight in the stack presses towards the outside. When you wish to finish, draw your outside sheaf in a little, repeat again next time, etc."

## Fence Wire—Books.

C. C. Bird, Sinaluta, Assa.: "1. In the review of Professor Craig's book you mention a book by Professor Shaw. I should be glad to know what the latter is about. Also the price and where it can be got. 2. Is there a good book on weeds of the Northwest, with good illustrations, and information as to how to kill them? 3. What is the best kind of fencing for a pasture in my case? I have one fenced with barb wire, but it is too severe. One of my mares got so badly cut on it that she has been useless since she got it done soon after seeding time. All my horses (seven) got cut more or less and are permanently scarred. I want to fence a quarter section. I have plenty of good poplar posts about four inches thick and nearly enough barb wire to make one strand round the quarter section. The fence must be strong enough to hold horses and cattle. Would you advise me not to use the barb wire at all, or am I to put it at the bottom or in the middle of the new fence? Everyone here uses barb wire and horses are always being hurt and sometimes have to be shot. How many strands of plain wire would be necessary with or without barb wire? I am told there is another kind of barb wire with less dangerous barbs, but I don't know anything about it. Rail fences take too long to make and are always getting rubbed down. I can't afford a very expensive fence at present, but I would spend a good deal of time and money rather than see my animals so horribly cut up again. I heard it hailing in the night, and it must have made the horses gallop on to the fence. I have enquired of several people about fences, but have been unable to get a definitely satisfactory answer, so I hope you will oblige me."

Answer.—1. See previous number of The Farmer, page 650, Animal Breeding. \$1.50, from this office.

2. Apply to the agricultural department at Regina for their weed bulletin.

3. There is no doubt at all that the common barb wire does not make an ideal fence for a horse pasture. In this country where so many range-raised horses are used, the loss from injury is always bound to be considerable, and even with our cooler headed farm-raised ones the young colts frequently become hurt. The other kind of barb wire, to which you refer as being less dangerous, is perhaps the Buckthorn, a sort of twisted ribbon-like wire which was introduced several years ago, but which did not seem to hold its own against the common kind. Some farmers put a rail on the top of their wire fence so as to make horses more aware of its presence, but in your case we think some of the smooth wire fences will be found best, as some of these are very satisfactory. Write to the Anchor Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg, Frank Smith, Brandon, or the Page Wire Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont., whose general agent is D. Ross, Box 633, Winnipeg. All of these makes are good.

## Tread Powers.

Alex. McLay, Horse Hills, Alta.: "I have received so much correspondence lately from parties living in Manitoba and N.W.T., asking information about tread power threshing machines, that I thought I would answer them all through The Nor-West Farmer, as they all seem to be readers of your paper. Several have asked me to give the name of the person who operated the machine that could thresh 1,000 bushels of oats per day, and the name of the manufacturer of the machine used. Peter Sillars and O. F. Tratt, Lamoureux, Alta., own the machine, and M. Moody & Sons, Terrebonne, Que., are the manufacturers.

"Where one can get his threshing done in time for three and four cents per bushel, he would be better to stay with the steam power,

but for new settlements where big outfits don't care to come in and thresh, tread powers are all right for a time. When the settlement gets older and farmers have larger areas of land under cultivation the larger machines can be used to better advantage. The tread power, however, will come in afterwards all right, and will be found very useful for running farm machinery, such as feed cutters, wood saws, cream separators, fanning mills, etc. The above mentioned threshing machine has threshed and chopped grain for five seasons, and is still in good running order. The owners are well pleased with it in every way. Before purchasing they never could get threshed till nearly spring. Now they always get threshed early, and get plenty of time to haul out their grain at the proper time. Seven men operate this machine. It will thresh about 400 bushels of wheat and from 800 to 1,000 of oats per day. A good deal depends on who runs it. I cannot give the exact cost of the machine, the price being much higher away up here than in Manitoba, but you can get all other information from the manufacturers.

"Here is what manufacturers of tread powers claim:—

"The power generated on a tread power largely depends on the elevation given the tread and the size and weight of horses. We are moderate in our estimate so as to avoid disappointment to our customers, and, therefore, say that two horses on a tread will give as much power as three horses on a sweep power, and usually as much as four on a sweep power, even more than this in stormy weather, when the footing is bad. With a tread power the power generated is always the same, while with a sweep power, when the ground is frozen and it is slippery, the power is not so much as it is when the footing for the horses is good."

## Measurement of Hay in Stack.

F. S. M., Miami, Man.: "What is the legal cubic measure of a ton of hay in a solid stack of prairie hay?"

Answer.—There is no legal measurement for a ton of hay in either stack or mow, simply because the weight in a given cubic measurement depends on so many conditions. See other answer in these columns.

## Steer Feeding.

The writer of the article on steer feeding that appeared on page 733 of our last issue sends us the following explanation of his views on the point made in the editorial note at the end of that paper:—

"In your editorial note you figure that 12 pounds of grain is an over estimate in stall feeding steers. I know I left myself a little open on that point, but we must not lose sight of the object, which is to use the rough feed on the farm profitably. As you say, less than 12 pounds will do if the quality of the rough feed is good. If the feeder will use, say, two tons of well cured hay cut in the right season, or green oats cut and cured before frost, he could then reduce his grain ration as you suggest. But the farmer would not profit anything by putting that quality of feed into beef steers at \$2 per ton, so that if you reduce the grain ration you must raise the quality of the rough feed. My estimate of 12 pounds is for feeding along with the rough feed which on a great many farms is burnt at threshing time. The feeder that figures on less chop feed will find that he will have more than 20 per cent. of unfinished steers by April 1st should he follow that course. The item of labor might some years be reduced, but if the farmer and his sons do the feeding they should have the hired man's wages. I made everything as favorable to the stall feeder as possible; he will find a good many small items of expenses in connection not counted in my estimates of outlay."

Ed. Note.—We are glad to have this explanation of the writer's view point, for it makes his point clearer. One point that might be made in favor of a more liberal ration here is that in our more stimulating climate a beast might be able to take more profit out of his feed than is possible in Ontario, where most of the standard tests have been made.

## The Threshers and the Union.

Some time ago, when the question of the relation of the threshers of this province to the American Threshermen's Union was under discussion The Farmer tried to elicit the views of well known practical threshers on the effect such a combination might have on their business. A special request was made to Mr. Sam Martin, of Rounthwaite, who, we know, had qualified himself by a course in a noted engineering establishment, that of Lord Armstrong, at Elswick, for the management of this class of machinery, and has done for several years a growing business as a thresher. We did not expect him in so busy a season to say much, but his letter below is certainly both plain and pointed. The question is still open and we shall be glad to hear from any other thresher, whatever may be his views. Mr. Martin says:—

"Through stress of work I have been unable to answer your letter sooner, re the discussion going on in your paper about the benefit or otherwise of the Threshermen's Protective Association. I would say that I have had 20 years' experience threshing here and now own two of the largest and best equipped rigs in the country. I have always run my own business, and certainly do not want any association to do it for me. I have been repeatedly asked to join this association, but have always refused, as I can see no benefit by doing so. Take prices, for instance. What would be a fair price for one part of the country would not do for another district. Some parts of the

country this year are threshing out 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. In this district there is straw for 30 to 40, but it is only going from 12 to 22 bushels to the acre, so that we require a little extra price to make up for the difference, and no reasonable man objects to paying this. All I want is a fair return for the money invested, if I can't get that I will pull in, as there is no use in running valuable machinery at a loss. The great trouble in the threshing business is that there are a lot of men owning rigs who have not got the mechanical ability to handle them properly. These men have a knack of getting the poorest kind of help and the result is that things do not run properly. I cannot see how any association will help any of the above kind of men. We have already got the lien law and municipalities are replacing old culverts with good ones as fast as their finances will permit. Members of this association say that they can buy their supplies cheaper by getting a lot at one time, but I wish to be free to buy where I know the quality suits me. What Mr. Glennie says about threshers being in such poor shape financially proves what I say re the mechanical or business ability to handle their outfits successfully. I write in a hurry, but these are my present opinions and you are free to publish them if you so desire."

## Reply to Mr. Caldwell.

Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, writes: "In your issue of Dec. 5th I notice a letter by Mr. Caldwell, of Virden, in which he takes exception to a statement I made in a previous number of your paper to the effect that seedlings can be grown at a cost of less than \$1 per thousand. The variety mentioned was box elder or Manitoba maple."

"Mr. Caldwell has treated the matter from a nurseryman's standpoint, while I was speaking as to the cost to the farmer on his own place in a case where he might wish to plant a few acres of ground at the least expense. As far as the nursery trade is concerned the price at which seedlings can be sold depends, of course, upon the price of labor and the number of seedlings raised, and where a man depends wholly upon the nursery business as a means of livelihood it is only natural that he should wish a certain amount of profit and could not afford to sell trees at the actual price it cost him to raise them."

"Taking the case of the farmer who raises his own supply of seedlings, considering the variety to be maple, I maintain that he can do so very cheaply. In my article printed in your paper of the 20th November I stated the number of seedlings which could be raised from one pound of maple seed should be at least 700; this supposes a germinating percentage of only five, which is certainly a very low estimate, as at least 50 per cent. on an average is good seed. The number of

seedlings raised, however, depends a good deal upon the care with which they are sown.

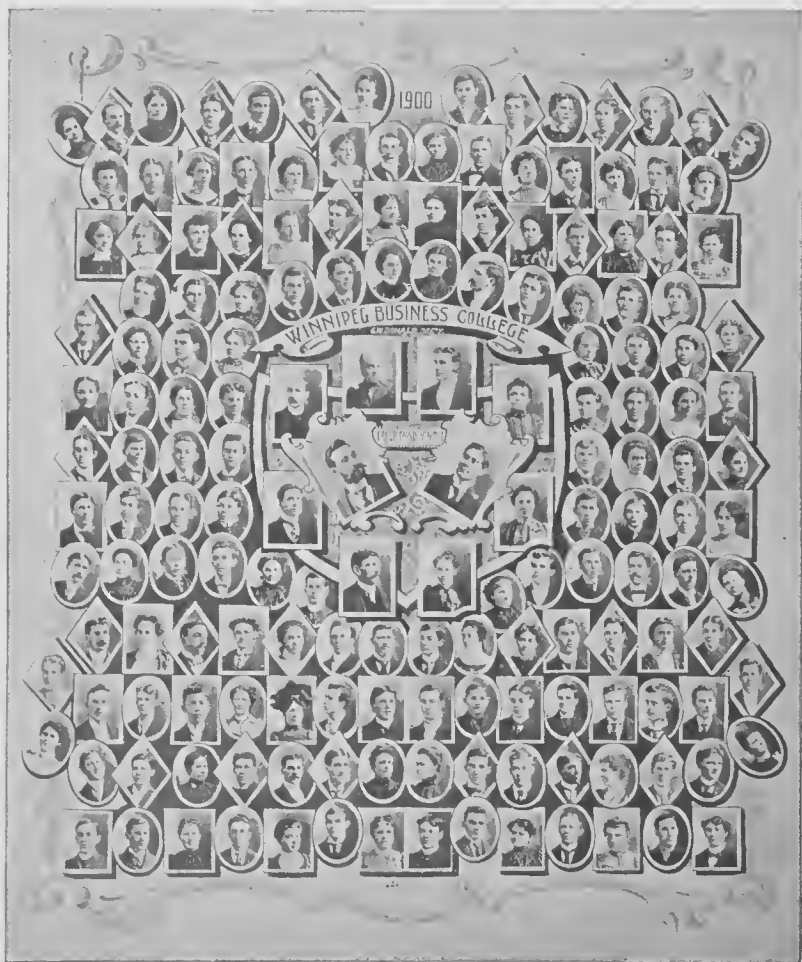
"In most parts of Manitoba, with a few exceptions, maple seed can be procured with but little trouble. As to the expense connected with the sowing of the seed and the tending of a thousand seedlings on the farm it is practically nothing. All that is necessary in sowing is to open up a shallow trench about two inches deep with the hoe, scatter the seed in this and cover it up. A row 56 yards long will, allowing six seedlings to the foot, contain one thousand seedlings. The time taken to sow this distance should not occupy one person more than half an hour at the outside and it can be done when other work is not pressing. If the soil is fairly clean very little cultivation is necessary during the summer and this can be done by the children on the farm."

"The expense noted in Mr. Caldwell's article in regard to packing, sorting, shipping, etc., does not enter into the consideration at all, as these operations are not necessary in the case of a man growing seedlings close to the place where he expects to plant out."

"Mr. Caldwell is quite right in surmising that the Forestry branch wishes to encourage settlers to raise their own seedlings, of certain classes, and there is no reason why they should not do so. The object in starting the co-operative system of tree planting was in a great measure educational, and it is hoped to show the settlers that tree growing on the prairies is not such an impossible task as some have considered it. If those who are supplied with seed follow out the instructions given them by the Forestry Branch they will have little difficulty in raising their own seedlings. It is not advocated that settlers should make a general practice of raising all kinds of seedlings, as in some cases the special care entailed cannot be given on the farm. But there is no reason in the world why any such trees as Manitoba maple, elm and ash, should not be as successfully grown from seed on the farm as elsewhere."

"Mr. Caldwell gives what he considers fair prices for maple seedlings, \$3 for first-class and \$2 for second class, an average of perhaps \$2.50 per thousand. These prices seem very just and go to show that if they can be sold for \$2.50 the actual cost of growing them cannot be much over \$1. There are many expenses to which a nurseryman is put which do not apply to the case in question: the risk for loss must be made up or covered by a certain amount of profit; the cost of advertising, shipping, packing etc., must all be taken into account, and these are actual cash expenditures. The farmer raising his own seedlings, in a small way, has no actual cash outlay, and the necessary labor in this connection can be done at odd moments or by children, when other work is not pressing."

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G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

## December Crop Report.

The annual December crop bulletin has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and we summarize it as follows:—

## WHEAT.

Though a bulletin was not issued in August, the Department made known the fact that the estimate made by them of the expected yield was an average of 24.23 bushels per acre. This was judged at the time too high, but the crop reports received after threshing place the returns even higher, as the following table will show:—

District.	Area in Crop, Acres.	Average Yield, Bus.	Total Yield, Bus.
North-West .. .	199,210	30	5,976,300
South-West .. .	791,840	25	19,796,000
North Central .. .	345,100	26	8,972,600
South Central .. .	522,600	24	12,542,400
Eastern .. .	153,085	21	3,214,785
Province, 1901..	2,011,835	25.1	50,502,085
Province, 1900..	1,457,396	8.9	13,025,252
Province, 1899..	1,629,995	17.13	27,922,230
Province, 1898..	1,438,232	17.01	25,313,745

## OATS.

The oat crop, although on the whole a good one, is not up to expectation in many districts. Early sown oats are reported all, but late oats were very heavy in the straw and in some districts rusted badly, so that the grain from these fields is light. A number of fields were thinned out badly by cut worms.

District.	Area in Crop, Acres.	Average Yield, Bus.	Total Yield, Bus.
North-West .. .	143,610	48.4	7,192,724
South-West .. .	225,120	39	8,779,680
North Central .. .	106,505	39	4,153,695
South Central .. .	131,100	38.3	5,021,130
Eastern .. .	78,616	33.7	2,649,359
Province, 1901..	689,951	40.3	27,796,588
Province, 1900..	429,103	20.5	8,814,312
Province, 1899..	575,136	38.8	22,315,378
Province, 1898..	514,824	33.6	17,308,252

## BARLEY.

The barley crop is generally reported as one of the best ever grown in the province: heavy yield and fine, plump berry.

District.	Area in Crop, Acres.	Average Yield, Bus.	Total Yield, Bus.
North-West .. .	28,490	35.3	1,005,697
South-West .. .	43,960	36.7	1,613,332
North Central .. .	45,135	33.3	1,502,995
South Central .. .	62,400	33.6	2,096,640
Eastern .. .	11,024	28.8	317,491
Province, 1901..	191,009	34.2	6,536,155
Province, 1900..	155,111	18.9	2,939,477
Province, 1899..	182,912	29.4	5,379,150
Province, 1898..	158,058	27.06	4,277,927

## FLAX, RYE AND PEAS.

District.	Area in Crop, Acres.	Average Yield, Bus.	Total Yield, Bus.
Flax, 1901 .. .	20,978	12.7	266,420
Flax, 1900 .. .	20,437	8.04	164,313
Flax, 1899 .. .	21,780	14.0	304,920
Rye, 1901 .. .	2,707	23	62,261
Rye, 1900 .. .	2,480	10.4	25,792
Rye, 1899 .. .	3,217	20.0	64,340
Peas, 1901 .. .	879	18.6	16,349
Peas, 1900 .. .	780	11.6	9,048
Peas, 1899 .. .	1,366	15.0	20,490

## TOTAL GRAIN CROP.

1901 .. .	35,179,858	bushels.
1900 .. .	24,789,194	bushels.
1899 .. .	56,009,508	bushels.

## POTATOES.

District.	Area in Crop, Acres.	Average Yield, Bus.	Total Yield, Bus.
North-West .. .	4,840	212	1,026,080
South-West .. .	5,180	187	968,660
North Central .. .	4,760	194	923,440
South Central .. .	3,600	191	687,600
Eastern .. .	6,049	197	1,191,653
Province, 1901..	24,429	196	4,797,433
Province, 1900..	16,880	132	2,058,210
Province, 1899..	19,141	168.5	3,226,395

## ROOTS.

District.	Area in Crop, Acres.	Average Yield, Bus.	Total Yield, Bus.
North-West .. .	1,650	281	463,650
South-West .. .	3,360	316	1,061,760
North Central .. .	1,572	296	465,312
South Central .. .	1,200	181	217,200
Eastern .. .	2,432	295	717,440
Province, 1901..	10,214	286	2,925,362
Province, 1899..	10,079	265	2,670,108
Province, 1900..	7,482	194	1,452,780

## NEW BUILDINGS.

The value of new buildings is as follows:—  
Province, 1901.. \$1,434,880  
Province, 1900.. \$1,351,000

## LAND PREPARED FOR CROP OF 1902.

District.	Breaking, Acres.	Summer, Acres.	Fall, Acres.
North-West .. .	43,780	62,700	34,850
South-West .. .	40,830	290,080	105,000
North Central .. .	19,890	90,440	179,350
South Central .. .	29,200	90,000	307,700
Eastern .. .	15,555	26,285	140,250
Province..	149,305	559,505	767,150

Total area prepared for crop of 1902..1,475,960  
Total area prepared for crop of 1901..1,558,837

## BUTTER.

The season of 1901 has been the most successful season in the history of the dairy

industry of this province. The conditions throughout the season in that part of the province lying west of the Red River have been the most favorable for the production of butter. The pasture came on early in the season; was abundant and good, and the plentiful rains kept it in splendid condition until the creameries closed in the latter part of October and early in November. The increase of dairy butter has been 31 per cent. over last year, and the average price has remained about the same, showing a correspondingly large increase in the net value. The output of creamery butter has made a most phenomenal stride, showing an increase of 96 per cent. over last year. The average price is about 11-15c. lower than last year, but the net value has greatly increased. There have been few drawbacks to the creamery industry, and the general report throughout the season has been most gratifying.

There has been very little increase in the output of cheese, and the average price has been a little over 13c. below last year. The conditions in the cheese districts of Manitoba were such as to diminish the flow of milk during the entire season, which is the only accountable reason for not showing a greater increase. The quality and make of cheese has greatly improved, and less complaints have been received from this year's work of any year in the past history of this industry.

A steady growth is predicted by all interested in the dairy industry for the coming season, and a tendency is to be noted in this direction throughout the entire province.

	Pounds.	Price, Cents.	Value
Dairy, 1901 .. .	2,748,090	14.4	\$395,540.82
Dairy, 1900 .. .	2,083,920	14.45	301,145.64
Dairy, 1899 .. .	1,354,240	14.44	195,552.25
Creamery, 1901 ..	2,460,650	17.98	442,424.78
Creamery, 1900 ..	1,254,511	19.18	240,515.40
Creamery, 1899 ..	1,002,809	18.75	188,026.68
Totals, 1901 .. .	5,208,740 lbs.		\$837,964.69
Totals, 1900 .. .	3,338,431 lbs.		541,661.04
Totals, 1899 .. .	2,357,049 lbs.		383,578.93

## CHEESE.

	Pounds.	Price, Cents.	Value
Factory, 1901 .. .	1,039,392	8.5	\$88,348.32
Factory, 1900 .. .	1,021,258	10.02	102,330.05
Factory, 1899 .. .	848,587	10.25	86,980.16

Total value, 1901 .. .	\$926,314.01
Total value, 1900 .. .	643,991.09
Total value, 1899 .. .	470,559.09

## POULTRY DISPOSED OF BY FARMERS.

District.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Chickens.
North-West .. .	14,300	8,910	42,020
South-West .. .	19,600	6,720	70,700
North Central .. .	12,835	3,655	32,810
South Central .. .	16,800	9,300	100,400
Eastern .. .	13,685	5,355	60,435
Province, 1901 .. .	77,220	33,940	306,365
Province, 1900 .. .	64,762	29,465	270,005

## NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

	Horses.	Cattie.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1901 .. .	142,080	263,168	22,960	94,680
1900 .. .	118,629	237,560	25,816	77,912
1899 .. .	102,655	220,248	33,092	66,011

## THE HAY CROP.

Reports are unanimous in stating that this has been one of the best seasons on record for hay and haying. The heavy rains in the month of June induced a remarkable growth

## NO WESTERN MAN

Would be adjudged to possess business ability who would enter into agreement to send his capital to any Eastern Loan Agent or Com-

pany for the purpose of accumulating it at the lower rate of interest, when he can lend it at home on better security and at the higher rate. Insurers in THE GREAT-WEST LIFE have their money invested in Western securities by Western men well acquainted with Western investments.

of the finest quality. Cutting commenced about July 15th and, although many of the lower meadows were at that date too wet to cut, they dried later. As a result, not only the usual meadows have been mown, but many higher areas that in ordinary seasons were too dry to produce a crop of the native grasses. Cultivated grasses also produced this year a heavier crop than ordinary. These grasses give a larger return per acre than the native or natural grasses.

## HARVEST HANDS.

It was estimated that 20,000 harvest hands would be wanted in order to take off the large crop. This was published in the east and in a few weeks 18,375 men actually came into the province. Besides this it is estimated that fully 2,000 men left their regular work and went to the harvest field. Still there were not enough men and when the threshing season came in thousands more could have found work. The extension of these harvesters' tickets till the 30th Nov. was a generous move on the part of the C. P. R., as it assisted greatly in getting the threshing done.

The rainfall for the summer was 16½ inches.

The province has been specially free from any disastrous hail storms. A few districts suffered slightly from the ravages of grasshoppers. Every section of the province has been favored this season with a bountiful harvest.

Lewis A. Graham, Tamarisk, Man., Dec. 18, 1901: "I could not get along without The Nor-West Farmer."

Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man., Dec. 18, 1901: "The Nor-West Farmer is always looked forward to as an old friend."

## Canadian Hereford Breeder's Association.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Guelph on December 11th. It was the best attended in the history of the association. The west was well represented by J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man., who was elected vice-president for Manitoba.

The secretary, Henry Wade, in his annual report said that the year had been a good one for Hereford owners. They had taken high standing at Winnipeg, Toronto, Sherbrooke and Nova Scotia fairs. Sales had been excellent in Canada and the United States, a number of Canadian animals having been sold at good prices for shipment to Texas. There were now 1,050 pedigrees ready to print in volume two, one-third more than those in volume one. The financial standing was excellent.

Mr. Wade was authorized to publish the second volume of the Canadian Hereford Herd Book. Mr. Chapman was authorized to act as the society's representative at next year's Winnipeg Industrial.

Jas. A. Wilson, Marrinhurst, Man., Dec. 16, 1901: "The Nor-West Farmer is spicy and to the point."

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# FARM IMPLEMENTS

## ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED.

Owing to the lateness of threshing, car shortage and other difficulties keeping back the work of collecting accounts to a very serious extent, the directors, after carefully weighing the importance of the matter and the necessity of having a representative meeting of the large membership of the association as well as implement dealers who desire to be present at the annual meeting, have postponed the meeting called for December 18th to 20th, 1901, to the second week of the month at Winnipeg, February, 1902. The exact days will be decided later.

Reeve W. D. Staples, of Treherne, made a flying visit to Winnipeg last week.

Manager Wm. Heath, of the Deering Harvester Co., Winnipeg, has returned from a visit to the head offices at Chicago.

Wm. Lamont, who sells Champion harvesters and several other popular lines at Glenboro, visited Winnipeg last week.

J. L. Williams, the genial J. I. Case expert, who has been spending several months in Canada, left for his home in Racine last week.

T. A. Metcalf, who handles Case and Deering machinery at Treherne, was in the city last week. He has had a very busy and a most profitable season.

The Fairchild Co. report having had the largest sale of cutters and sleighs this fall in the history of their business and are completely sold out of sleighs and have already disposed of between 20 and 30 carloads of cutters. The removable trimmings in their cutters this year have taken the trade by storm and have gone like hot cakes. They have also found ready sale for grain crushers and straw cutters.

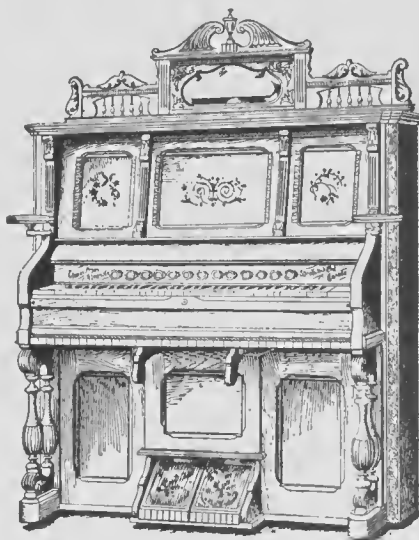
Below we give a cut representing the factory of the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont, manufacturers of the well known U.S. cream separator and other dairy machinery and appliances. It commenced 30 years ago in a workshop over a livery stable, employing two men. Good workmanship, up-to-date skill and square dealing have been the foundations of the rapidly growing prosperity of this firm. The main building, shown in the illustration, is 355 feet long, 60 feet wide and three stories and basement in height. It is fitted with the best and latest up-to-date machinery. No expense is spared to make the U.S. separator as near perfect as possible, and, judging from the flattering reports this company are receiving, it would seem that success had rewarded their efforts and that they are justified in claiming the Improved U.S. separator, as it appears on the market to-day, is not equalled by any other make. At the Pan-American Exposition of 1901 it received the highest award and gold medal. At the Paris Exposition of 1900 it received the highest award of any separator manufactured in America, and at the National Buttermakers' Convention held at St. Paul, Feb. 18-23, 1901, its products scored the highest, 98 points, out of 829 entries.

Combining as it does the very latest improvements, the best materials, great stability of structure, simplicity of working and durability, along with safety in houses where there are children, the owners claim that their separators are in the lead as machines for use on the farm as well as in the factory. The Improved U.S. separators are made in a variety and number of sizes and styles to suit the needs of the purchaser, from the

We are in receipt of a copy of the very handsome illustrated catalogue for 1902 of the Deere & Mansur Co., Moline, Ill. The title page bears the words, "Corn Planters, etc.," but as a good deal of attention is given to disc harrows, various kinds of seeding implements, hay rakes and hay loaders, and the long list of other implements which this progressive company manufacture, the book is a very interesting as well as handsome one.

The Avery Mfg. Co., of Peoria, Ill., have this year been fortunate in securing a large connection in the Argentine Republic. On page 819 in this issue will be found a photo-engraving of a seven-car shipment to Buenos Ayres. This company have a large plant, employing about one thousand hands, and manufacture wagons, corn planters, cultivators and other farm implements, as well as threshing engines and separators.

A Farmer representative on a recent visit to Moline, Ill., had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bugge, the representative for Manitoba and the Territories of the Moline Plow Co., and of being shown through the offices and show room of the firm. The building, an eight-storey one, is 150 x 150 feet, and the office and show room occupying the entire ground floor. The rest of the building is used for the storing of finished implements, and it is not stretching the truth to say that the representative was almost lost amongst the huge stock of Good Enough sulkey plows, High Lift gangs, Economy disc harrows and other farm implements of the firm's manufacture. The large number of tools to be used in corn culture was a revelation in itself. There were between 75 and 100 different sorts of implements in the show room, one corner of which was taken up with a grand display of silver-plated plows, corn planters and cultivators.



## Two Weeks Ago

We told you all about the qualities of the

## THOMAS ORGANS

In this issue we want to draw your attention to the fact that you have not yet sent in your order.

We are anxious and ready to ship you one before the holidays are over—also everything in music.

Our Catalogues of 10c. Sheet Music are replete with the latest Popular and Classical Music.

ADDRESS **THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO.,**  
DEPT. B. P. O. BOX 1308. WINNIPEG.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

## A. B. GREER, London, Ont.

### CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND HEARSE MANUFACTURER.



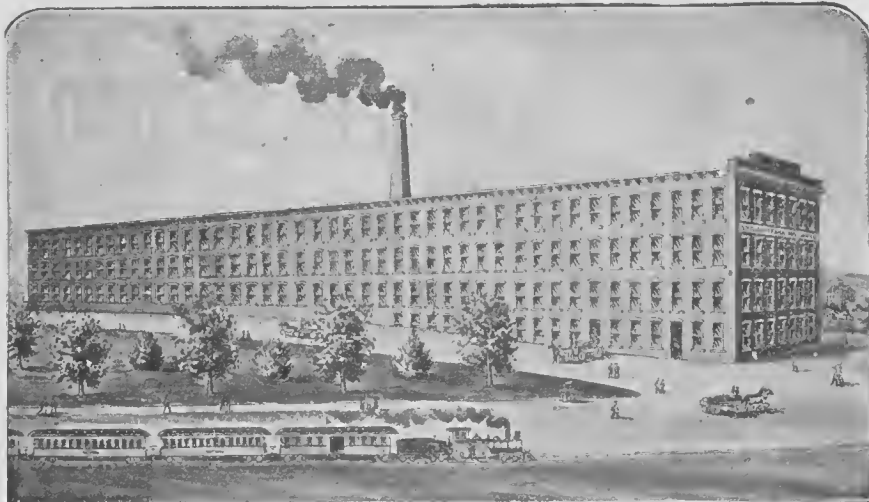
We have manufactured the highest grade of vehicles right here for over thirty years and will continue doing so. We make a full line of Buggies, Traps, Surries, Democrats, Hearses, Cabs, etc.

Our Western Agent is

## JOHN STEVENS,

124 PRINCESS STREET, Winnipeg, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



WORKS OF THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS VT.

W. H. Ingram, one of the enterprising implement men of Sintaluta, spent a few days in the city last week. He reports prospects in the west as particularly bright.

The Farmers' Binder Twine Co., Brantford, Ont., declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on this year's business, as against 60 per cent. for last year.

Reports from various sources all seem to point to small stores of surplus binder twine in the hands of dealers and manufacturers.

Walter Gregory, the Minneapolis manager of the Advance Thresher Co., paid a visit to their Manitoba representatives, The Fairchild Co., Ltd., last week.

W. S. Baker and his son Charles, who have spent several months in the Canadian West, in the interests of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., have returned to their home in Racine, Wis.

P. M. Price, who succeeds Theo. Starks as trade manager for the Moline Plow Co., paid his first visit to Manitoba and the Canadian Moline Plow Co. during the past week. Mr. Price was very favorably impressed with the appearance of our city and that part of the province through which he travelled in reaching Winnipeg.

An export duty of approximately 1-3 of a cent a pound has been placed on Manila hemp by the U.S. War Department at the suggestion of the Philippine Commission. This with the increased demand for twine of all kinds leads to higher prices and it looks at present as though farmers will have to pay higher prices for twine for a few years than they have ever paid before.

Calvin D. Sinclair, treasurer of the Mitchell & Lewis Lumber Co., died recently at his residence in Racine, Wis. He has been identified with the business since 1866 and when the present company was organized in 1884 he was elected treasurer, a position he occupied until his death. The goods of this firm are handled in Manitoba and the N.W.T. by Jos. Maw & Co.

small size with a capacity of 150 to 175 lbs. of milk per hour for those who have only a few cows, to the large factory size with a capacity of 3,000 pounds or more per hour. Whatever the size, the work is thorough.

They were the pioneers of the cream gathering system. The number of creameries using this system is constantly increasing, which is proof positive of its profitability, and to-day it is being almost universally advocated. Many of the creamerymen who have fought hardest against it in the past are fast falling into line and are now its most ardent supporters. By this system the cream is separated at home by the patrons, then carried to the creamery by the cream-gatherer. The separator not only gets all the cream, but the patron has the skim milk warm and sweet to feed to his calves and pigs. Another advantage to the cream gathering system that should not be overlooked is that all danger of spreading disease by getting skim milk mixed with that from infected herds is avoided. This machine is handled in Manitoba and the Territories by Wm. Scott, 206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg.

B. Kenaston, of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., was in the city last week spending a day or two with the company's representative here, Thos. Roney. This was Mr. Kenaston's first visit to Winnipeg and he, like all our American friends, expressed himself as being delighted with the progressive appearance of our metropolis. His company has leased the premises formerly occupied by W. G. Douglas & Co., Princess St., and will rent the building thoroughly for office and showroom.

E. J. Buholz, of Minneapolis, general travelling agent for the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., manufacturers of the Champion harvesting machinery, recently paid a visit to their Winnipeg branch. This was Mr. Buholz' first trip to Manitoba and he was pleased to meet a number of the members of the implement firms and their representatives. He wishes to know more of Western Canada, as he has become thoroughly convinced of the excellent grain growing qualities of our fertile soil, and this because of the firm's business experience in this country.





H. Cater, proprietor of the Brandon Pump Works, Brandon, Man., writes: "I received an order recently from Enderby, B.C., for one of my 20th Century cattle pumps, cash accompanying the order. I think this speaks well for my cattle pumps." It also pays to advertise in The Nor-West Farmer.

Undoubtedly one of the most unique of Western Canada's rising firms is that of the F. O. Maher Co., Limited. For a young firm its progress has been very marked, and we can confidently recommend it to any of our readers who are in want of supplies of any description. The F. O. Maher Co. do a mail order business exclusively, receiving orders from all parts of the Dominion, and we believe they have already acquired for themselves a reputation for promptness in the despatch of goods. They make use of the advertising columns of this magazine quite extensively, and we should therefore be glad if our readers when writing the F. O. Maher Co., Limited, would mention that they read the advertisement in The Nor-West Farmer.

Jos. Cornell, secretary and manager of the Western Canadian Half Insurance Co., Wawanesa, in writing The Farmer, says: "In regard to the company's operations during the past season, I might say that the business we did was very satisfactory in every respect, and if we may judge from the almost entire absence of complaints from our patrons, our methods are equally satisfactory to them. The volume of business done was quite up to our expectations, and the risk we carried was well distributed over the entire province. Compared with the season of 1900, losses were light, possibly a little lighter than the general average loss would be over a period of ten years. However, it was not a season entirely without hail, as appears to be the impression in some quarters. We adjusted and paid over fifty loss claims made by our patrons. These claims were all paid with our usual promptitude, the last two checks having been issued early in November. We look for a large business next year, as it is now realized that hail insurance can be conducted on business principles."

#### TOUR OF ALL MEXICO.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will start from Minneapolis and St. Paul, Monday, January 27th, 1902, a standard high-class drawing-room sleeping car for an extended tour of Mexico. This car will be attached to a vestibuled train of Pullman cars (consisting of baggage and commissary car, open top observation car, buffet and harber shop), which will run through solid from and back to Chicago. All of Mexico will be covered, including the tropics.

The train will leave Chicago 10 a.m., Jan. 28th (the through car from the Twin Cities will arrive Chicago 7 a.m., and will be immediately attached) and will reach Chicago on return trip Wednesday, 3 p.m., March 5th—St. Paul, Minneapolis following morning—making 37 days.

Rate for entire trip from St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$385. This includes every possible expense—sleeping cars, meals, hotel expenses, guides, carriages, street cars, etc. The tour is one of a life time and the best ever arranged for Mexico. The train and party will be under the personal direction of Mr. Reau Campbell, General Manager American Tourist Association. Write to J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, C. M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul, for detailed itinerary, maps, pamphlets, and complete information.

#### OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Goulard's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

#### A POPULAR COMPANY.

The McClary Co. of London, Ont., reports that this has been the crowning year in its experience. Although the foundries, which are among the largest in Canada, have been running their full capacity all year, as well as a good deal of overtime, this company has been forced to cancel thousands of dollars' worth of orders, because they were unable to turn out the goods in time.

The great popularity of McClary's "Famous" stoves and furnaces is due to over fifty years of honest dealing with customers, up-to-date goods, a level-headed use of experience gained, and prices right. During this long period of years the McClary people have, from time to time, brought out many

new and improved stoves and furnaces, and have always, with the help of judicious advertising, found a ready market for their new lines.

This year the company has specially advertised only three lines, viz., the "Famous Active" range, the "Cornwall" steel range and the "Sunshine" furnace.

The "Famous Active" is their leading cast-iron range, and is, perhaps, the best known and most popular kitchen stove in Canada. It is undoubtedly one of the most handsome, and, its makers claim, is the only range on the market equipped with all the later improvements. The sales of this favorite Canadian range this year have trilled those of last.

Their "Cornwall" steel range is quite new on the market, and yet its sales and the general satisfaction reported from those in use already assure its success. It has a clean, graceful outline, and this shapely build, combined with its rich nickel dress, which contrasts beautifully with the highly polished hammered steel body, makes the "Cornwall" a range of which the McClary Company have just reason to be proud.

The "Sunshine" furnace is made in three sizes, burns coal, coke or wood and has every known improvement. So great has been the demand for it this season that a good many orders have had to be cancelled for want of time to fulfil them. The business done this year by their Winnipeg branch has greatly exceeded that of any former year, and the space used in The Nor-West Farmer by The McClary Manufacturing Co. is about double that of last year, which testifies their opinion of The Farmer as an advertising medium.

#### Ontario Fruit Growers' Convention.

The annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Cobourg early in December. The attendance was large and interest well sustained throughout. The talks on growing fruit and the best care of orchards were very instructive. Professor Hutt's report on new varieties fruited during the year showed that quite a number proved to be superior ones. A long discussion on new and old varieties showed that certain varieties which did not do well in one part of the province succeeded admirably in another. In fact it was shown that apples seemed to have something of an individuality, for Northern Spys grown side by side in the same orchard had fruit of a different quality. This could only be accounted for by a difference in the soil in which they were first grown in the nursery.

E. Morris, of Morris, Stone & Wellington, the well known nurseryman, stated he had abandoned the old way of grafting. It was usual to cut a limb square across, then split and insert two scions, one at each side. The idea was that if one didn't grow the other might. He found that 19 out of 20 times when he put in only one it grew. When two were put in and both grew one had to be cut off. This left a place hard to heal. He had adopted the plan of cutting the limb on a slant, in such a way that the water would run off freely. The top of the sharp point was cut back a little and the scion put in. It soon healed over so that no scar was left.

Dr. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, spoke in favor of bees in the orchard, and quoted experiments made by the late Dr. Riley at Washington and lately by Dr. Fletcher at Ottawa, which proved conclusively that bees do not puncture sound fruit. They will suck out that which in punctured, or which has had its skin broken, but that which is whole they cannot touch.

While there did not seem to be any spread of the San Jose scale to new districts, it was still doing great damage where it had obtained a foothold.

The question of standard fruit packages was taken up and after considerable discussion it seemed to be the opinion of the convention that the Act as passed at last session of the Dominion House should be allowed to stand and come into force, as was intended, the first of the new year.

The value of cold storage was clearly demonstrated when apples packed in 1900, put in cold storage, and shown at Buffalo, were exhibited and showed only a few bad ones. This led up to an interesting discussion on packing fruit. Several stated how they were carefully packing and holding delicate fruit in cold storage for the Christmas trade and selling it at a big advance on what they could have attained at the time the fruit was shipped. Professor Robertson here emphasized the necessity for

careful packing. He said:—

"But the important point is to be careful of the manner in which the package, whatever the style of it may be, is filled. Winnipeg merchants have declared they will not take fruit from Ontario so long as they can secure a supply from the State of Washington, because the quality of fruit received from that state runs the same all through the package. Like complaints come from the Old Country. Cold storage apples sent to Glasgow Exposition by the Government created a most favorable impression on people in that city. Our agent at Glasgow sent to a bazaar to get three barrels of the best apples sent over in the ordinary way, in order to convince a number of representative men in Glasgow that the Government exhibit was not so much better than the ordinary commercial samples sent there. What happened? In all three cases, when the barrels were turned out, the centres were found to be filled with rubbish. The effect was as disastrous as it was when a Glasgow merchant took apples from the centre of a Canadian barrel that had been sent him (which weighed 11 to the pound), and had them photographed."

While a great deal has been done to advance the status of fruit growing, it was clear that there was yet a great deal to do and a call was made for more educational work among farmers and others. Reference was made to the splendid educational work in fruit culture that was being done by Cornell University and a call made for monthly bulletins of instruction. It was also felt that the official organ of the association, The Canadian Horticulturist, was not the help it could be.

Transportation rates were discussed, and it was shown that excessive rates were being charged by both the railways and steamships. The transportation committee of the association were found fault with and this work was taken from them. A list of the reductions wanted will be laid before the railway authorities, and if not granted will be carried before the railway committee at Ottawa. A railway commission was appointed to deal with this question.

Cold storage on board ship also proved another hot question. Altogether the convention was a superior one to many of its predecessors. The association has had a good shaking up. The old officers who have had charge so long seem to be in disfavor. The secretary, L. Woolverton is supplanted by G. C. Creelman, superintendent of farmers' institutes. G. C. Caston, of Craighurst, is president, and W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, is vice-president for the new year. An advisory committee was appointed to work in harmony with Mr. Woolverton in the publication of the Canadian Horticulturist. The next meeting will be held at Walkerton.

#### Our Rivals in the Dead Meat Trade.

The English dressed beef market is being looked after by Russians who want to try their hand in introducing dead meats at points on the east coast. The Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow proposes to make experimental shipments thrice a week if the Government will help them with properly fitted

refrigerator compartments. Russian beef shipped from Odessa to Malta and other Mediterranean stations has been poorly fed, and unless great improvement is made is not likely to compete keenly with our own.

Argentina, since she was prohibited from shipping live cattle to England, has considerably increased her dead meat shipments. In 1898, when the importation of live cattle was greatest, Argentina sent 97,000 live cattle and 16,500 frozen carcasses. Last year 100,000 carcasses were sent, and this year it is expected that 150,000 will be sent. Chilling has almost superseded the freezing method and more carcasses than ever will now be sent. They aim at reaching the 250,000 mark in a short time.

The official record of the tests of Holstein cows for the Advanced Registry shows that, from Nov. 28th to Dec. 14th 42 reports were received.

At Fletewode, R. B. Warner, from 24 acres, had 56½ bushels per acre, and Ned Henry had only 50. He expected to beat the record, but did not.

#### THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

## EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

## EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

#### FARMERS' SONS!

You should endeavor to make arrangements for a Business Course at the

**Winnipeg Business College**

this fall or winter because

*It Will Pay YOU*

Write for terms, etc., to—

G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

## 45,000 TREES

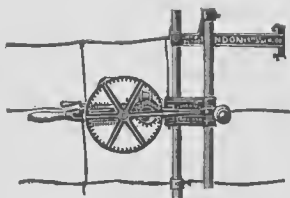
20,000 Petrosky Russian Poplar  
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar  
5,000 Russian Golden Willow  
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow  
5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

**CALDWELL & CO.,**

Virden Nurseries.

VIRDEN, MAN.



## A LONDON FENCE MACHINE

Will Build more  
**BETTER FENCE**  
CHEAPER

**THAN ANY OTHER.**

LONDON MACHINES are cheaper and better than ever this year.

OUR IMPROVED MACHINES and modern methods of building fence will actually save you half the cost.

WE HAVE IN STOCK at closest prices Coiled Spring and all other kinds Fence Wire and Supplies.

Write us and we will be pleased to send catalogue and all information.

## London Fence Machine Co. Limited

London, Canada.

### The Seat Astride for Women.

A good deal has been said and written about the cross seat, or the seat astride, for women riding horse-back. As the practice is steadily gaining in favor, we have, therefore, pleasure in presenting to our readers a photo of a Connecticut young lady in a divided skirt riding astride. It appeared first in The Rider and Driver, and the young lady herself says:

"In riding astride I find a great deal of comfort. It is really the only way to ride a horse. I have ridden this way for the last three years, and with the divid-



THE SEAT ASTRIDE.

ed skirt it is hardly noticeable. It is not only better for one's self, but better for the horse, and I sincerely hope the rest of the women will ride this way."

Objection is taken to the innovation because it is not modest and for anatomical reasons—just the same objections as were raised when ladies' bicycles were first introduced. The photo shows the left side of the horse, but of course the other side appears just the same and a lady riding astride with a divided skirt will not be noticed by one in a hundred. We can see nothing immodest about it. Considering the greater freedom of movement and increased safety of the rider, we feel sure that it will grow rapidly in favor, as the bicycle has done, once the unreasoning prejudice against it has been overcome.

### The Ontario Experimental Union.

The reunion of the ex-students and students of the Ontario Agricultural College always calls together a lot of ex-students, not for the good times they always have, but for the knowledge which they may pick up as the reports of the vast experimental work, now being carried on in all parts of the Province, are made known. The reunion held during the week of the Fat Stock Show was the 23rd one, and President Mason outlined the valuable features of the work now being done by 3,000 experimenters throughout the province. The valuable feature of this work is that it carries to the farm the good results obtained at Guelph and elsewhere. So valuable has this work grown that many farmers have asked to be allowed to participate in it and thus help swell the number benefited. It really means that there is a little piece of the experimental farm on 3,000 farms throughout Ontario. Some of these with little plots have been watched by hundreds of the surrounding farmers and the good that has been done is simply incalculable.

Mr. Zavitz, secretary of the Union and Experimentalist at the college, has charge of the field experiments and gave in detail the results of the experimental grain plots tested throughout the country. Goose wheat made the best returns of any of the spring wheats. Strange to say, though, this year spelt made an average from 39 tests in various parts of the province,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  bushels more per acre than the Goose wheat, the yield of spelt averaging over 24 bushels per acre. This has been rather a hard season in Ontario, and as the spelt has the ability to do well in such a season, this may account for the lead it has.

In oats, the Siberian again heads the list. Out of eight seasons now it has led in six. Oderbrucker makes a good second. For mixing with barley to sow as a mixed feed, Daubeney is recommended because it ripens early enough to be ready to cut with the barley.

The king of barleys is Mandscheuri, it having been in the lead in the test plots for many years. In hullless varieties the black comes first.

The tests in peas were most interesting as in some districts it is impossible to grow them on account of the pea bug. In such districts "bug proof" peas are being tested. This year the grass pea gave the best returns of this class. Yellow soy beans gave excellent returns. Most interesting results were obtained with various kinds and combinations of fodders, millets, sorgums, corns, clovers, grasses, mangels, sugar beets, turnips, carrots and potatoes.

F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, gave a most excellent address on "The Improvement of Fall Fairs." He advocated a radical change in the management of the usual fall fair. He thought they could adopt the plan followed in the west and unite the farmers' institutes and agricultural societies. He advocated expert judges and having the fairs in circuits so that expert judges could pass from one to another, and thus save expense. The fairs should be more educational than they are. Prizes should be arranged for animals bred in the district thus doing away with the

Stratford; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C.

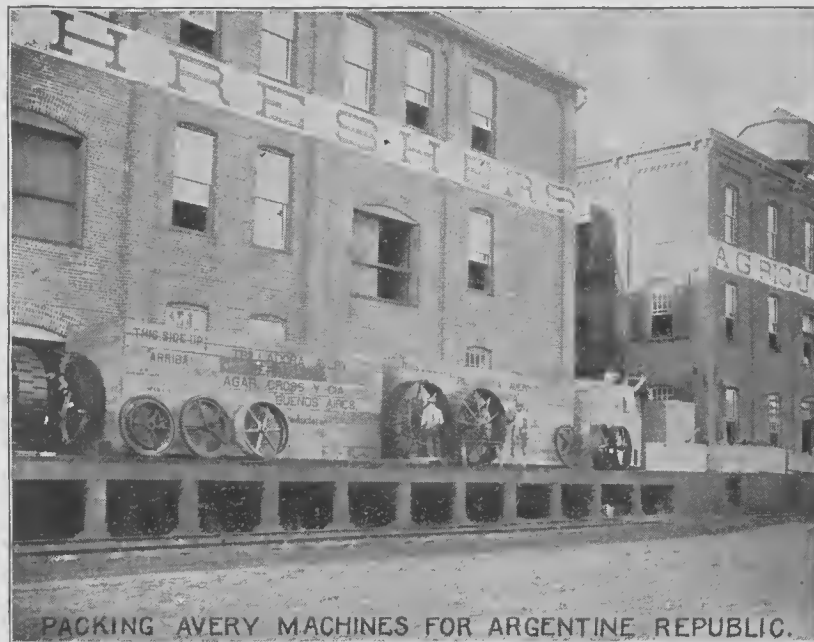
### A Separator Fire.

An interesting case was up before Judge Ryan at Carberry the other day: About a month ago Mr. James' threshing outfit was burned. Mr. Thorne had hired a team and man to assist at the threshing. This team was hitched to the separator while the stacks were on fire for the purpose of pulling out the machine and trying to save it. They were unable to get the machine out and the fire not only burned the machine but also the team of horses. Mr. Thorne is suing Mr. James for the loss of his team. The case was not closed at the adjournment of court and will be brought up at the next session. The case is very interesting on account of its being the first case of the kind ever heard in Manitoba.

### Carloads of Oats Wanted.

We are in receipt of the following letter from Quebec. Any of our readers who are in a position to meet the wants of the writer may write direct and make arrangements:—

"St. Elphege, Co. Yamaska, Quebec.  
"Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.  
"Gentlemen—Could you inform me



PACKING AVERY MACHINES FOR ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

possibility of one man travelling from fair to fair and scooping the prizes.

The drawing card for the evening session of the first day was an address on "Sugar Beets" by Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This lecture was illustrated by limelight views, showing the whole process of manufacturing the sugar from the beet. Another lecture was given by him dealing with growing the beet by farmers.

W. R. Graham, poultry manager at the college, reported on the co-operative poultry experiments. In a test of egg preservatives, lime water gave the best results.

Prof. Zavitz gave a short account of his trip to the old country last summer, while Prof. Ruddick gave an address on "Our Dairy Interests," with Hints and Suggestions as to Needed Improvements. The discussion was a lively one. Hons. Sydney Fisher and John Dryden taking part.

Professor Hutt presented the report on co-operative fruit experiments, showing that a most valuable line of testing was being done in all parts of the province.

In the evening there was the usual banquet, to which about 450 sat down. It was graced by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Minto, who addressed the students.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, T. G. Raynor, Rose Hall; 1st vice-president, N. Monteith, M. P. P.,

where I could buy a few carloads of nice oats. Yours truly,

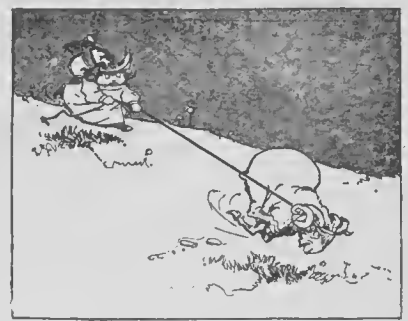
"A. CARPENTIER."

Robert Scott, the enterprising merchant of Shoal Lake, offers to build a grist mill and elevator there, provided he is given twenty years' exemption from taxation.

W. D. Staples, of Beaconsfield, has been hauling heavy loads of wheat from that district to Treherne station with the traction engine that has been running his separator all fall.

Lyle Humeston, of Montrose, completed threshing with his outfit last week. His was a new machine this year and was late arriving, but he reports a very successful season, having operated his outfit 51 days and threshed a total of 73,000 bushels, an average of 1,400 bushels a day.

The annual meeting of the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society was held at Saskatoon on Wednesday, Dec. 11th, and the following officers and directors were elected: President, James M. Eby; 1st vice-president, B. Chubb; 2nd vice-president, D. Lasher; directors, Messrs. W. A. Ha'Court, W. R. Tucker, Jos. Biernes, D. S. Taylor, Geo. Richardson, J. W. Clark, R. McIntosh, C. T. Falkner; secy.-treas., C. T. Falkner; auditors, Messrs. W. R. C. Willis and A. E. St. Laurent.



Mary had a little lamb, with fleece as white as snow; And everywhere that Mary went the lamb was sure to go.



He followed her to school one day, which was against the rule.



It made the children laugh and play to see the lamb at school.



And so the teacher turned him out, but still he lingered near, And on the grass he played about till Mary did appear.



"What makes the lamb love Mary so?" the children all did cry.



"Why, Mary loves the lamb, you know, and that's the reason why."

# They Were Satisfied.

We print below two letters which reached us on the one day. They are but specimens of what we receive by every mail. Our customers trust us, for they know that if by mistake anything is not right we make it right.

Margaret, Man., Dec. 18th, 1901.

The F. O. Maber Co., Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find 60c. freight charges which you so kindly paid. The goods arrived O.K. WE WERE WELL SATISFIED WITH EVERYTHING, ESPECIALLY THE PROMPTNESS WITH WHICH THEY WERE SENT.—Yours truly, Mrs. J. .... M. ....

Strathclair, Dec. 19, 1901.

The F. O. Maber Co., Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—PLEASE ACCEPT THANKS FOR FILLING ORDER SO PROMPTLY. I am enclosing 17 cents for express charges, as you must have been that much out, as parcel was prepaid.—Yours truly, T. H. D. ....

We fill orders received by mail only. We have no salesmen to wait on personal shoppers, keep no books, run no accounts and entail no losses. You therefore do not have to pay higher for your goods to help make up the loss through some other man's or woman's bad debt. That is the reason we can and do undersell all competition. Experienced buyers will attend to your commands as carefully—more carefully, we think, for it is their business to know good values—as you could possibly do in person. Try us with an order.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

## MABER'S 98c. WAISTS.



These Waists are made from good quality sateen, cardinal, pink, sky, navy or black, or from fancy flannelette, which ever you prefer. They are carefully made and worth fully twice the price we charge. The making alone would cost you the price of the complete garment were it made singly. We expect to receive at least 500 orders from this announcement and it is on this basis alone that we are able to sell the waists at such a low figure.

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE GIVE YOUR WAIST, BUST AND COLLAR MEASURES.

Your choice of any of the styles above, 98c.

## Our \$6.75 Stainer Violin Outfit.

This outfit is made to meet the requirements of players, both amateur and professional, who want a high grade violin with a beautiful round tone of great carrying power, but who do not feel like investing a large amount of money. We offer this outfit at a merely nominal figure and with first-class accessories.

THIS CONCERT STAINER OUTFIT CONTAINS one extra good Model Violin, 1 Brazil-wood bow, 1 polished hardwood case, with hooks, 1 extra set of professional gut strings, 1 box rosin, 1 valuable self-instructor, with music, 1 violin tuner, set of 4 pipes, which give the proper pitch to which each string should be tuned.

The Violin included with this outfit is a genuine Stainer model, finely shaded and nicely polished, with ebony trimmings; back and top nicely swelled. The tone is pure, sweet and of good power.

If you prefer to do so, send 75c with your order and we will forward this magnificent outfit to you C.O.D.



### STANDARD PATTERNS.

There's more style in dresses and garments cut from Standard patterns than from any other. You can always rest assured when your dress is fashioned from a late number of these celebrated patterns that you are costumed in the most stylish manner.

The directions for use which accompany each pattern are simple and concise. It is almost impossible for any one with the slightest knowledge of garment making to make a mistake in using them.

WHEN ORDERING BE SURE TO MENTION THE SIZE OR AGE REQUIRED. If this is omitted delay must ensue, as we cannot fill orders for patterns without this information, and we are, therefore, compelled to write to you for it before the pattern can be despatched.

WE WILL MAIL YOU A COPY OF THE STANDARD FASHION SHEET MONTHLY if you wish. Ask for it IN A LETTER, not on a postcard, please.

### THE COLUMBIA ZITHER.

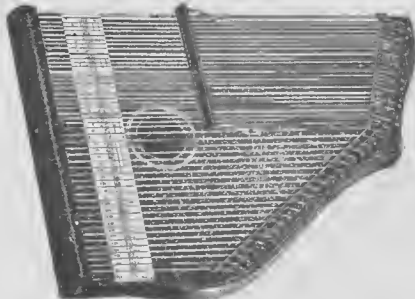
The Columbia is a simplified German Zither and requires no teacher. The method of instruction is so easy that anyone can learn to play the instrument in a very short time. The bass notes are tuned in groups of chords, a very attractive feature, as the various chords of the key are ever ready. These chords are invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice or other musical instruments. Each instrument put up in box, with music book, tuning key, etc.



No. 1. Thirty-one strings, 4 chords, key of "C," size 17 x 9½ in. Each, \$2.50.



No. 2. Thirty-one strings, 4 chords, key of "C," larger, with arm rest over hitch pins, size 20 x 11½ in. Each, \$3.50.



No. 3. Forty-seven strings, 6 chords, key of "C" and "F" with their relative minors, ebony finish, highly polished arm rest over hitch pins, nickel plated damper, size 21½ x 16 in. Each, \$8.50.

### THE CLOVER HARMONOPHONE.



An entirely new invention in the Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular Clover Harmonica and metal phone, as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph amplifies the different sounds. 65c. each. By mail, 10c. extra.

# The F. O. Maber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House.



## Experiments in the Production of Apples Suited to the North-West.

By Wm. Saunders, L. L. D. Director Dominion Experimental Farms.



HE love of fruit seems almost universal and there is no doubt that it forms a most healthful addition to one's food. Of all fruits grown in northern countries the apple is the most generally esteemed, and where the finer varieties of this noble fruit can be grown in their greatest perfection the people are greatly blessed.

### EXPERIMENTS BY SETTLERS.

The early settlers in Manitoba and the Territories, finding no native apples, not even a wild crab, undertook to test the hardiness in this new country of the apples of Ontario and the Western States. Hundreds of trials have been made of these eastern fruits, often at considerable expense to the experimenter, followed almost always by entire failure. In the lower altitudes of the country and where exceptional conditions of shelter are found, occasional success has been reported with a few of the hardiest sorts, but no general success in the planting of apples or crab apples has yet been achieved, under ordinary conditions, anywhere in the Canadian Northwest.

### WORK OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

With the establishment of the experimental farms in 1887-8 a systematic series of tests was undertaken, which have been continued up to the present time. Every variety promising for hardiness which could be obtained either in this country or in Europe has been procured and tried, both at Brandon and Indian Head. More than 200 varieties have been so tested, the specimens numbering several thousand. These have been planted under all sorts of conditions in the open prairie and in shelter and with the single exception of a few clusters of Transcendant crab produced one season at Brandon, not a single apple has been grown. The varieties under trial have been brought largely from the northern parts of Russia, especially from the colder sections of Siberia, where the climatic conditions are said to be much like those of the Northwest of Canada.

### PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES.

Along with this testing another line of work has been conducted. In the spring of 1887 seeds were obtained from the Royal Botanic Gardens at St. Petersburg, Russia, of a small crab called "the berried crab" (*Pyrus baccata*), which grows wild in the northern districts of Siberia. A number of young trees were raised from this seed and in 1890 and 1891 specimens were sent for trial to the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. These trees proved perfectly hardy in both these localities, growing every year from the terminal buds of the branches and for several years past have borne fruit. The trees are dwarf in habit, with branches extending close to the ground, they are also very sturdy and thickly branched and from their general build are well adapted to resist the winds, from which many trees suffer on the Northwest plains. The fruit, however, is quite small, not much larger than a cherry, and is useful only for jelly. After several years of experience had established the hardiness of this fruit a series of experiments were instituted with the object of improving it both in size and quality.

### SUCCESS ATTENDING THIS WORK.

In the spring of 1894 this small wild crab was crossed with several varieties of hardy apples such as Tetofsky, Duchess, Red Anis, and Wealthy, also with some of the larger crabs. The seeds obtained from these crosses were sown in the autumn of that year and germinated the following spring, pro-



FEEDING THE CHICKENS.

ducing that season about 160 thrifty young trees. These were planted in a small orchard, where they grew very rapidly, and in 1899, four years from the starting of the seed, 36 of these young trees fruited, from which five were selected as worthy of general cultivation; others have fruited since. Many additional crosses were subsequently made, which increased the number of cross-bred varieties to about 500, and 65 of these have fruited up to the present. Of this number 21 have been retained as of sufficient promise for further trial, nine of these ranking as best both for size and quality, their size ranging about that of the ordinary

the past two or three years at Brandon and Indian Head without showing any evidence of tenderness and it is believed that all of these crosses will prove quite hardy.

It is not expected that these new fruits will be much esteemed, where larger apples can be produced, but if these can be grown without special care and with but little protection by farmers generally throughout the Northwest, where the larger sized apples do not succeed, they will prove a great boon to the settlers in those districts and furnish a wholesome addition to the food of the people.

The results as yet obtained are but



COLLIE PUPS, BRED AT THE KENNELS OF GEORGE HILTON, V.S., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

cultivated crabs. These are Charles, Pioneer, Aurora, Carleton, Prairie Gem, Northern Queen, Progress, Advance and Ruby. All of them make excellent jelly and most of them are large enough to make good apple sauce. Where better sorts are not obtainable some of these would be regarded as very fair for eating.

All these *Pyrus* crosses are remarkable for the persistent manner in which the fruit is attached to the tree, so much so that considerable effort is required to detach them. A number of the better sorts have been tested for

the first step in a series of experiments which are full of promise. As the more useful of these hybrids bear fruit the seeds of the finest specimens are being planted, and from among the trees so produced some will doubtless be found which will bear fruit of increased size and improved quality. By persistent continuance in this work of selecting we may reasonably expect to have within a few years a considerable number of useful sorts of apples ripening at different periods in the season which will endure the climate in all the settled parts of the Northwest.



A FEW HOURS' CATCH IN TROUT CREEK, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

## The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Gualacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately, and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics, into a pleasant effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N.Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of hotel Griffon, West 9th Street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburgh advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, sprays, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh. [Adv.]

## Drought in the Argentine.

The Nacion publishes the result of a special investigation instituted by that paper, which confirms the statement that drought has completely destroyed the crops in many districts in the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba and Entre Rios. Farmers are in despair, and the loss of cattle is very great.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

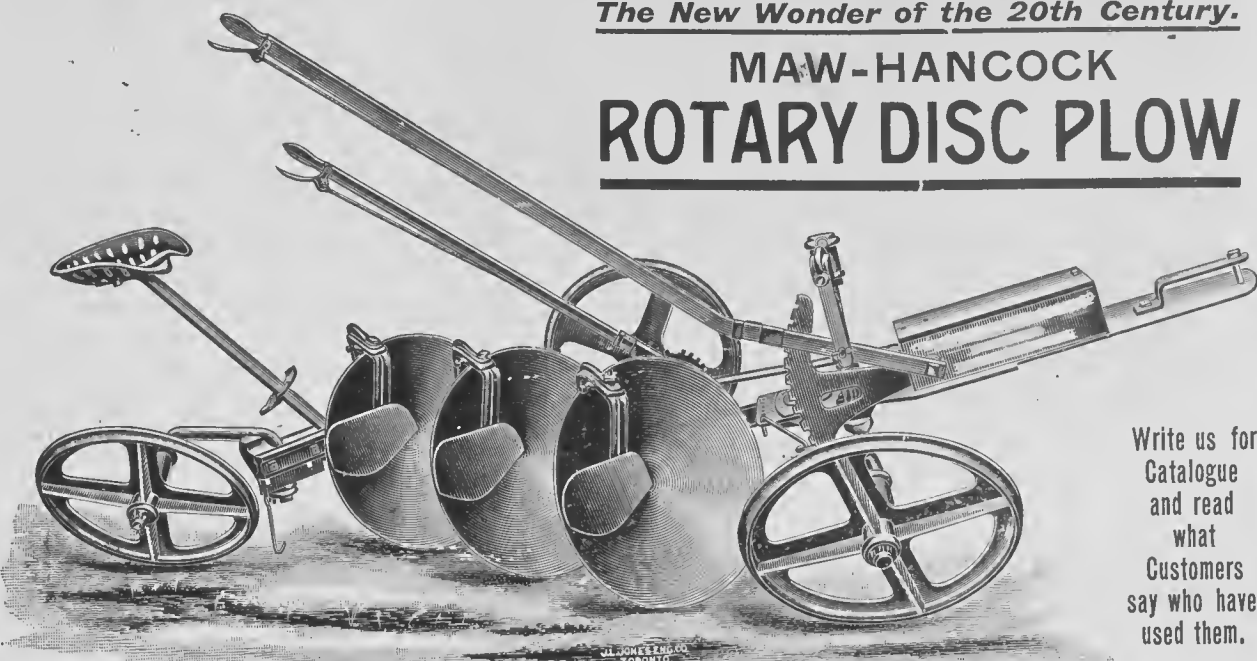
**EUREKA HARNESS OIL**

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

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*The New Wonder of the 20th Century.*

## MAW-HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW



Write us for  
Catalogue  
and read  
what  
Customers  
say who have  
used them.

Melfort, Dec. 4, 1901.  
Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg, Man.—I have tried one of your two-furrow Disc Plows, and I must say I was surprised at the light draft and splendid work. I found it to work in hacksetting fully better than on stubble, as the stubble I tried was very long. I had two men pull the plow in stubble and they did so easily, and I have heard good level-headed farmers say that it was the plow for them. One told me he had a sulky and a gang plow, but after seeing this one work he would give an order for a Maw-Hancock Rotary Disc Plow. Wishing you success.—Yours faithfully, C. O. CLEMENS.

Portage la Prairie, Dec. 5, 1901.  
Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg.—I write you in reference to your three-furrow Maw-Hancock Disc Plow purchased from you this fall. I am very well pleased with it, does its work very well and covers the stubble in first-class style and

leaves the land in such a shape that it will take less work in the spring, also doing 1½ acres a day more with the same teams than with the ordinary gangs. Wishing you every success.—Yours truly, F. A. CONNER.

Cardston, Alta., Nov. 29, 1901.  
The Cardston Implement Co.—The three-disc Maw-Hancock Rotary Disc Plow I bought of you gives entire satisfaction; does the best of work; is light of draft and easy to handle.—Yours truly, J. A. WOLF.

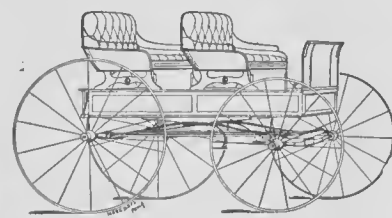
Loggie Farm, Regina, Nov. 25, 1901.  
Jos. Maw & Co., Winnipeg.—I have received several letters, inquiring about the Maw-Hancock Rotary Disc Plow since it was tested on my farm. Since I got your triple-disc I worked it in hack-setting and am more than pleased with the work. Three horses are as good as five on a mould-board plow. The first question ask-

ed me is: "Does it cut the rose hushes with twelve-inch hock and plow six inches deep?" It will; but I think ten-inch hocks would make surer work of them, as some men might think six inches too deep.—Yours truly, R. ALEXANDER.

Poplar Point, Dec. 1, 1901.  
Jos. Maw & Co., Winnipeg.—I got one of your Maw-Hancock Disc Plows last September. As my land is pretty soft and sticky I experienced great difficulty in getting the old style of plows to clean. After thoroughly testing your plow—turning over 100 acres—I can cheerfully recommend your plow. It makes a good clean job and is very light in draft.—W. H. SIMPSON.

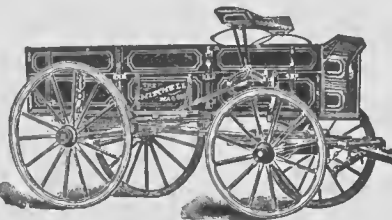
Springfield, Man., Nov. 25, 1901.  
Jos. Maw & Co., Winnipeg.—In reply to your enquiry re the two and three-disc Maw-Hancock Plows we purchased from

## BRANTFORD CARRIAGE CO.'S CARRIAGES



Strictly High Grade. Right Up-to-Date.

## MITCHELL & LEWIS WAGON,



of Racine, Wis. The best in America.

you this fall, I am pleased to say that we found in working them that they even exceeded what you represented them to be. The best proof of this is that my sons will be purchasers of three more. We want no more of the common plows, and I feel sure that every practical farmer who will give your disc plow a trial will endorse the above.—Yours truly, J. HOLLAND.

P.S.—I also find it better in cutting out roots than any plow I have ever used.

Responsible dealers wanted at all points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Address—

**JOSEPH MAW & CO.,**  
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL.  
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Sewing Machines.—THE ELDRIDGE "B"

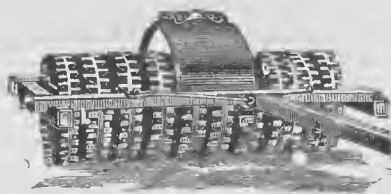
Good instruments, slightly used, for sale cheap.

**FORRESTER & HATCHER,**

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## Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.



### THE MCCOLLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

### The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

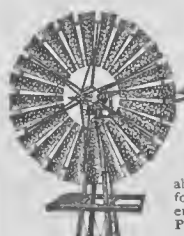
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### FARM MACHINERY

We handle the widely-known McCollm Roller, the celebrated Plano Harvesting Machinery, Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc., made by the Rock Island Plow Co., and the Grand Detour Plow Co., also Wagons, Cultivators, Feed Cutters & Grain Crushers. Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

### EVERY FARMER Should have a Decorah



Steel  
Mill  
and  
Tower.

WHY? Because it is the lightest running and most durable Windmill outfit made. Write for circulars of our Windmills, Towers, Tanks, Tank Heaters, Stump Pullers, Sweep Grinders, etc.

ADDRESS SNOW MANUFACTURING CO.,  
225 STATE STREET, GENEVA, ILL.

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Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man. RATES—Cabin \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.

## ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NORTHWEST

"OPPORTUNITY" a 20-page illustrated monthly magazine, for one year, and our special "Good News Package," containing pictures and full information about the fine climate, rich land, magnificent crops and grand opportunities of the wonderful Northwest, for ONLY TEN CENTS IN SILVER, if you mention this paper.

THE OPPORTUNITY COMPANY,  
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**ONLY 10 CENTS.**





ON THE FARM OF GEO. W. BATES, KENLIS, ASSA.

### Aunt Ann's Christmas Present.

Aunt Ann was rich, there's no denying that! Beside the two well-stocked farms in Somerset County, there was the old stone house in which she lived, with the hundred acres adjoining.

Mrs. Jenkins, in full appreciation of her sister-in-law's wealth, had bestowed her name on all the little Jenkinses. Girl after girl had arrived on the scene, until poor Mr. Jenkins began to feel that the world contained nothing but girls and disappointment, and each one in turn had been named for his sister. There were Marthy Ann, Polly Ann, Lizzy Ann, Sally Ann, Liddy Ann, Hatty Ann and the twins, Sophrony Ann and Sereny Ann.

One memorable winter day, the entire household was gladdened by the arrival of a boy. His mother, fearful lest, amidst his bevy of sisters, he should be overlooked, had christened him Johnny Ann.

At first, poor, meek Mr. Jenkins faintly demurred. But his wife had a purpose in view, and a woman with a purpose is not to be argued with, as a man in a well-known garden discovered some years before Mr. Jenkins saw the light of day.

Johnny Ann was always his aunt's favorite. When they spent the day at the old stone house, he alone might sit on the high-backed, red-plush chair in the parlor, and with strict injunctions to swallow the crumbs, was allowed to eat his bread and honey there. Not that the red-plush chair was comfortable. Far he it from anyone to entertain the idea for a moment. But as his sisters were not even allowed to touch it, he swelled with importance at the honor, and deftly maintained his equilibrium by wrapping his feet around the front legs and twining one arm through the back, while they gazed at him in admiration and awe.

Even when the crumbs—which he had promised to swallow from an economical as well as from a labor-saving standpoint—would drop, despite his efforts, Aunt Ann would calmly brush them up, remarking complacently, "Bein' a hoy, it was only natural."

The girls were limited to three ginger cakes apiece, but Johnny Ann could have as many as he wanted. He usually wanted ten. On one astounding occasion, fifteen had disappeared, and with such celerity, Aunt Ann never knew which to admire more—his appreciation of her cookery or the agility of his lower jaw.

Had Sally Ann or one of the twins tied the cat and parrot together to see which would get loose first, she would have been disinherited then and there; but Johnny Ann "bein' a boy, it was only natural."

That was a month before Christmas; but now, as the time grew shorter, even Johnny Ann seemed to imbihe a sense of sobriety. The Sunday before, he used half of Marthy Ann's cake of Magnolia Bouquet to plaster down his hair before going over to the old stone house. He even limited himself to nine ginger cakes, although the cold air had given him so great an appetite he could easily have broken his record.

For this was the all-important Christmas for which they had been waiting so long. The day he was born, Aunt Ann's delight knew no bounds.

"When this boy is ten years old," she said, smoothing down her apron, "I'll give him the grandest Christmas present you ever hearn tell of, and," smiling around at her open-mouthed audience, "you girls won't be forgotten, neither."

This was the year. As the time drew nearer, the excitement became intense. Mrs. Jenkins fondly hoped it might be money enough to send the boy to college, and a new frock for each of the girls.

Mr. Jenkins, as usual, did not express his ideas on the subject; possibly for the same reason that he was usually silent, he had no ideas to express.

The girls speculated from morning until night.

But Johnny Ann was sure he knew. Two years before, his aunt had taken him to the city on a never-to-be-forgotten visit, and amidst the whirr of wheels, the din of cars and endless rows of shops, the one thing that stood out in his memory was the case of mummies in one corner of the museum. He had stood before it for hours, and when Aunt Ann reached the door and missed him, after long search she found him there again, completely fascinated. She could get him away only with a half-given promise of buying a mummy for him at some future date. Johnny Ann devoutly hoped this was the future date.

Excuses were invented for daily excursions to the stone house, but all visits proved equally fruitless in procuring information. Aunt Ann's two little black curls bobbed up and down with a remarkably consequential air, her eyes twinkled, and there was an unusual little smile around the corners of her mouth, but all effort to make her talk of something else beside her new patchwork pattern proved unavailing.

On Christmas Eve, excitement reigned supreme. In fact, the entire Jenkins family, with the exception of the youngest member, had little sleep that night, and he would have performed that function with equal zest had the old stone house fairly bristled with ants with innumerable estates at their disposal.

By five o'clock, however, each and all were dressed and waiting. Six! Seven! As the big hall clock struck the half hour, there was a knock on the door. It was quickly opened and, in a strong gust of wind and a flurry of snow, Aunt Ann entered. Nine eager assistants helped her to take off the long "circular" which completely enveloped her, when a dazzling spectacle met their view. She was arrayed in a green and yellow silk, decorated with lace, artificial flowers, and numberless wiry bows that seemed to vie with her curls in hobbling. But the radiance of her smile even eclipsed her costume. She had scarcely given each cheek the customary little peck when there was a sound of sleigh-bells at the door. They all rushed frantically to the window; but Aunt Ann was foremost, and flung the door wide open as two men lifted a huge parcel from the sleigh.

"Bring it right in here," she called out, and led the way to the parlor, where they deposited their burden under the rows of stockings suspended beneath the case of wax flowers in the mantel.

"He! he!" snickered Johnny Ann, punching one of the twins in the ribs, "I told you so!"

It really looked as though Johnny Ann had guessed aright. The package reached from one end of the old fireplace to the other, and with the exception of a few holes at one end, was securely wrapped, and bound around and around with twine.

Amidst a breathless silence, Aunt Ann cut the cords, and Lo! from the depths of the excelsior, newspapers and string, with bristling hair and ruddy cheeks, crawled the well-known figure of Hezekiah Sawyer, Aunt Ann's nearest neighbor.

Sharp and clear above the cries of surprise, dismay, and disappointment, rose a commanding voice:

"Marby Ann, read the tag!" Long years of obedience stood the girl in good stead, and, walking straight up to the somewhat frustrated and disheveled Mr. Sawyer, she described a large tag suspended from a big glass pin in his ear, and in a tremulous voice read it aloud:

"To my Nieces and Nephew:  
"This Christmas, I promised to give you the nicest present you ever hearn of. I think I have. It is an uncle. Even I did not know it would be so nice till, two months ago, Hezekiah sez to me, 'Aint you tired o' bein' neighbors?' An' I sez, 'Yes.' An' he sez, 'Don't you think we can remedy it without movin' away?' An' I sez, 'Yes.' An' he sez, 'Matrimony is my cure—is it yourn?' An' I sez, 'Yes.'"

"Your lovin' aunt,

"ANN JENKINS SAWYER."

"P.S.—As Hezekiah has enough an' to spare, yesterday, before we were married, I made my will. One-half of my property, I bequeathed to my eight nieces, to be divided equally among them, as they have always seen their duty to me an' done it noble. The other half, as was only natural, I bequeathed to my nephew, Johnny Ann, for bein' a hoy."

A. J. S."

There doth not live  
Any so poor hut he may give,  
Any so rich hut may receive.  
Withhold the very meagrest dole  
Hands can bestow, in part or whole,  
And we may stint a starving soul.  
—Margaret J. Preston.



BARN ON THE FARM OF JOHN SNELGROVE, DUNREA, MAN.



Trade Mark should be promptly heeded. It may be Lump Jaw. This disease does not necessarily appear on the jaw. Any part of the animal may be attacked. Our illustrated pamphlet, sent free, tells you how to detect it. It also explains why

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

cannot fail to cure. It is guaranteed to cure—not Lump Jaw alone, but all lumps and swellings. It is just as certain a cure for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, etc., on horses.

Courtenay, B.C., Oct. 1st, 1900.

Gents,—I have never had a failure with lumps on cattle, two applications of Lump Jaw Cure removing them clean, and one bottle sometimes curing four heads. Find enclosed \$2.00 for another bottle.

B. C. CRAWFORD.

Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. FREE—our illustrated Pamphlet to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists

Room E, 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.

### Telling Santa Claus the Way.

If Santa Claus should stumhle  
As he climbs the chimney wall,  
With all this ice upon it,  
I'm afraid he'd get a fall  
And smash himself to pieces—  
To say nothing of the toys!  
Dear me, what sorrow that would bring  
To all the girls and boys!  
So I am going to write a note  
And pin it to the gate;  
I'll write it large, so he can see,  
No matter if it's late,  
And say: "Dear Santa Claus, don't try  
To climb the roof to-night,  
But walk right in, the door's unlocked,  
The nursery's on the right."

### Santa Claus.

Three little people, merry and small,  
Watching for Santa Claus, that is all;  
For they have been told that he rides o'er  
The steeple  
And over the housetops to see little people.  
But he always comes when they're fast  
asleep,  
And at his face they can ne'er take a peep;  
But to-night they've decided, these three  
little people,  
To keep a watch till he rides o'er the steeple.

See them standing all in a row  
Waiting to see old Santa Claus go  
Over the housetops laden with snow,  
The moon shin'ng brightly on all things  
below.

They watched one and all, and what do you  
think,  
Their heads began to nod, their bright eyes  
to blink,  
And much as they wanted to see Santa Claus  
jolly,  
They had to give up, Lucy, Jamie and Mollie.  
But when they awoke in the bright morning  
light  
Three little souls were filled with delight,  
For Santa had been there, I am glad to re-  
late,  
And left many fine gifts for each little pate.  
Dollies and books and fine drawing slates,  
Toy watches, rings, and a pair of skates,  
Bcn-hons in plenty, nuts, oranges, too;  
"I flnk Santa is dood," said wee Mollie;  
"don't 'oo?"

Wm. F. Miller, Ochre River, Man., Dec.  
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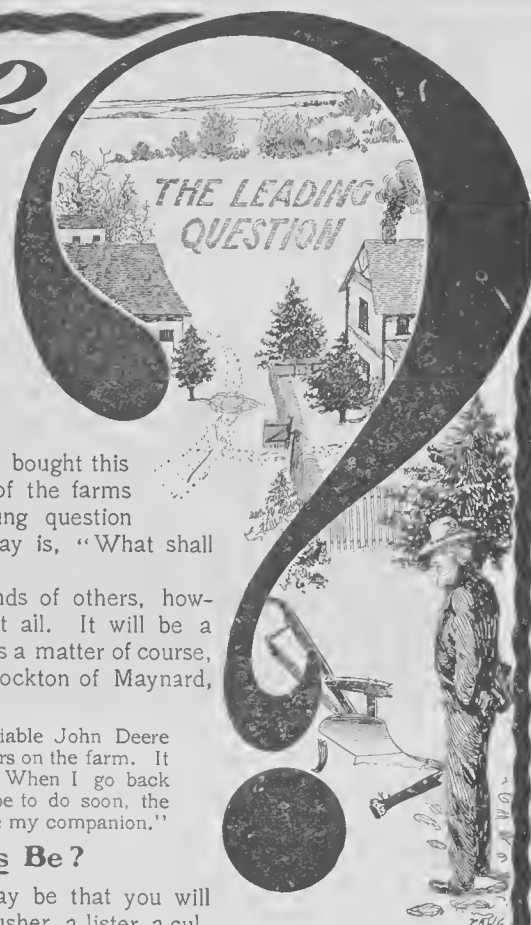
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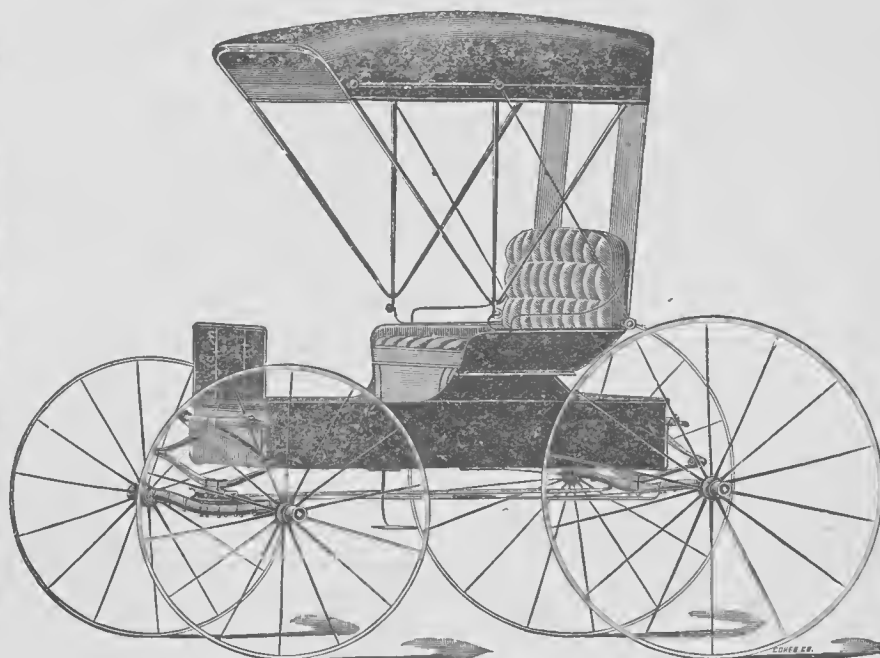
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## The Little White Hen and the Yellow Cat.

The little white hen came cackling out of the barn and found the big yellow cat sitting by the door.

"What are you looking at?" she asked as the yellow cat put his paw over his mouth. "If I want to, I may wash my face, I suppose," returned the yellow cat, putting down his paw.

"Certainly," said the little white hen; "but it is rather strange that every time I come out of the barn, after I have laid an egg, you are washing your face. It looks to me as if you were laughing, and just put up your paw to hide it."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the yellow cat. "It looks to me as if you were beginning to see a good deal, but you don't know very much yet."

The little white hen walked away, with her head in the air; and the yellow cat put up his paw again. And this time any one could have seen him smile. His smile was so broad that his paw could not half cover it.

A few minutes after this the big black cook came running down to the barn, and, when she went back, the egg the little white hen had laid was gone.

"I am quite discouraged," sighed the little white hen. "Indeed, I am! I have laid three beautiful eggs, and I hoped I should cover them with my warm wings until they went 'Crack, crack!' and some dear little chickens would come out of them."

"You are very simple," said the old brown hen. "You should not lay your precious eggs where the old cook can find them."

"Pray, where shall I lay them?" asked the little white hen in astonishment.

"Why, hunt a place where the cook can't find them," said the old brown hen, as carelessly as if it were nothing but pecking at corn to do such a thing, and she walked away to find a shady place to scratch in.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. W. NEWTON, WELLWOOD, MAN.

me, couldn't the black cook find my eggs under the barn?"

"Let her try it!" said the yellow cat, with another broad smile.

### PART II.

One morning the yellow cat said to himself: "I have not seen the little white hen for some time. I wonder if she has found a nest somewhere to lay her eggs where the

The little white hen lifted up a very tired looking head.

"I am so glad to see you!" she said, with a little gasp. "I have not been off my nest for three days and nights. Oh, I am so hungry and thirsty, too!"

"Why don't you go?" asked the yellow cat.

"Because," whispered the little white hen, "there is an old grey rat that comes here

Rat calls while you are away, I will give him a jolly surprise."

"How very good you are! I believe I will go," said the little white hen; and she limped off, thankful to stretch herself and to get something to eat and to drink.

The old rat was coming back just as the little white hen went off, and he chuckled as he saw her go. "Dear me! How she does hurry to get back before I eat those fine eggs!" he said, and ran as fast as he could go under the barn.

When he came to the nest he saw the eggs all uncovered, and he stood there a moment to admire them (not seeing the yellow cat that was waiting for him under the wide board).

The next moment he jumped softly into the nest and was just going to begin his feast when the yellow cat came silently out from his hiding place.

"It would be just as well not to touch those eggs," said the yellow cat, gently.

When the old rat heard the yellow cat's voice he did not dare to lay a paw upon the eggs.

But he pretended not to be afraid and said: "They are not your eggs."

"Are they yours?" the yellow cat asked politely.

"No; they are not mine," replied the old rat. "But no one was here, and I found them first."

"You touch them if you dare," said the yellow cat, coming nearer, and sitting down and bringing his long tail around his legs in front of him.

"See, I am right in the nest!" said the sly old rat. "If you jump for me you will break the eggs. I might as well eat them as to have you break them."

"That's very true," said the yellow cat. "But if you eat or make me break the little white hen's eggs, I will eat you."

"How unpleasant!" said the old rat. Then he thought a moment. Then he said: "But if I eat the eggs, and you eat me, why won't



STILL NATURE.

View on the North Saskatchewan, near Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

The next day the little white hen laid another egg in the barn and when she saw the old black cook coming she said to herself: "I will not get off this egg at all. Perhaps she will not see it. And if she says, shoo! shoo! I will not move one step."

When the black cook saw the little white hen on the nest, she did not mind in the least, because the little hen ruffled her white feathers and opened her mouth at her. Oh, no! The black cook did not care. She only laughed and said: "Ho, ho, little hen! You gib me dat alg!" And then the black cook laughed very loud, and gave the little white hen a gentle push, and she put her great black hand into the nest and took out the new egg. And the little white hen flew cackling out of the barn. And the yellow cat sat at the door and put his paw up to his mouth.

"I am glad you laughed at me again," said the little white hen, very meekly.

"Did you speak to me?" observed the yellow cat.

"Yes, I did," said the little white hen. "I have been very stupid. If you had not laughed at me yesterday I should not have thought to ask the old brown hen about the nest."

"Everybody is silly sometimes," said the yellow cat, politely.

"But not so silly as I am," said the little white hen. "I thought I could frighten the big black cook, and lay my eggs in the barn."

"Well, are you going to keep on trying it?" the yellow cat inquired.

"No, in-deed!" exclaimed the little white hen. "I am going to hunt me a nest."

"Why not try under the barn?" the yellow cat suggested very kindly.

"Under the barn?" the little white hen cried in amazement.

"Yes; you couldn't go on top of the barn, could you?" demanded the yellow cat, with a broad smile.

"Dear me! How very funny you are!" murmured the little white hen. "But, tell

big black cook cannot find them. I think I will hunt her up and give her a call."

He went softly under the barn, and after hunting a few minutes he found the little white hen.

"Well, you have found a fine place!" he cried in a jolly tone.

every day, just watching to get my eggs if I leave them. Oh, if I should lose my beautiful eggs I should not have any little chickens!"

"That's so," said the yellow cat. "But you go and get something to eat, and I will watch the nest while you are gone. If Mr.

you be just as bad as I am, for you will, in that case, eat the eggs yourself?"

"True again," admitted the yellow cat. "But I don't want to eat those eggs, and if I eat you, and with you the eggs, it will be done from a sense of duty."

"You are a very good cat!" the old rat observed dryly.

"You mean I have the best of you," said the yellow cat.

"To be honest, it does look as if you had the best of me," said the old rat. "And if you will let me drop out of this little argument altogether, I will be very careful not to crack an egg as I go."

"What else will you promise?" asked the yellow cat, calmly.

"It seems to me you expect me to promise a great deal for a very little," the old rat murmured sadly.

"Come, be lively!" said the yellow cat. "I don't want the little white hen to come back and find you here."

"Well," said the old rat, "I will promise never to come near these eggs again."

"By my whiskers!" said the yellow cat, sternly.

"By my whiskers!" repeated the old rat, solemnly.

"Be off!" cried the yellow cat. And the old rat ran away as fast as ever his four legs could carry him.

When the little white hen came back she found the yellow cat fast asleep in her nest, with every egg safe under him.—Christian Register.



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H.R.H. the Duke of York in the doorway; Alexander of Teck on the left; Captain Young on the right; Senator Kirchhoffer, Brandon, on the steps.

### The Tables Turned.

"Hello! Hello, Bobby!"

Bobby raised himself in the hammock and looked round over the lawn and garden, at the house and then up into the green boughs of the trees. Who could be calling him?

"Hello! Hello, Bobby!"

It sounded faint and far-away like a voice through a telephone. Bobby wished they wouldn't trouble him. He was so tired. He had spent nearly all that hot afternoon catching bugs and butterflies; of course he didn't need to work so hard, but it was such fun to catch insects and see them struggle, especially when he pulled a limb or two off. So he had lain down in the hammock in a cool corner of the garden to get his breath before tea-time. Suddenly that far-away voice came again.

"Hello! Hello, Bobby!"

All at once it occurred to him that the voice came from the other side of the high stone wall that bounded the lawn. There was a steep little hill on the other side of that wall, then a large level field and a fine belt of cool green woods where Bobby and his chums often had grand games on holidays.

"I guess it's some of the fellows come for a game of foot-ball," he said, and sprang from the hammock. He scrambled up the tree and climbed to the top of the wall. But the field and the woods lay silent and deserted.

"Hello! Hello, Bobby!" That voice again! It came from the woods this time.

"They're back in the bush playing Indians, I guess!" And over the wall he went like a flash. But just as he was about to touch the ground his foot slipped and down he tumbled. Over and over he rolled and went bumping down the hill. He tried to stop himself by catching hold of the grass, but it only seemed to make him go faster. Then he heard voices:

"Look out; here he comes!"

"We've got him at last!"

"Don't get run over!"

And a great deal more loud angry talking.

Suddenly he came bang against something hard and stopped. Bobby sat up quickly and stared around him in amazement, picking the grass out of his eyes. He had rolled all the way across the field to the woods. And what in the world had happened to him? for here he was surrounded by a crowd of—no, not boys, as he had expected, but grasshoppers, butterflies, beetles, bugs and every other kind of insect he had ever seen; and all as big as Bobby himself! He fairly gasped.

"Here he is!" cried a deep voice close behind him. "Now, what is to be done with him?"

The speaker was a great, tall, green

grasshopper, with big, wicked eyes that fairly glared at Bobby. He carried a long, green sword in his hand and by his side stood an immense dragon-fly all dressed in flashing blue armour.

"Do what he does with us!" chattered a voice from the tree above. "He pelts us with stones!"

"He didn't mean to hurt anybody! Oh, dear me!"

"Perhaps he didn't, poor fellow," said a humming bird, looking down pityingly at the boy. "I've often heard him say he only did it for fun."

"Oh, you needn't talk!" cried a wren with only one wing. "He never caught any of you. You're too quick for him."

"Oh, he's tried often enough!" admitted the humming bird. "Something's got to be done with him!" cried the big grasshopper captain, who was getting his soldiers into line. "We can't stand him any longer."

"We might turn him out into the field, and chase him the way he does," suggested the butterfly, whose wings were all torn.

"Hand him over to us! We'll fix him!" cried a buzzing voice. Bobby turned to the right and saw a hot, swarming, scolding mass of big black hornets. He shuddered as he saw their long black knives.

"Oh, don't!" pleaded the little humming bird. "That would be so cruel."

"Well, I'm sure he's cruel enough," piped a poor little grey-bird that was hopping about on one foot. "I'm lame for life by a stone he threw at me; besides he stole my house and all my family away!"

"I am the last of my family," said the beautiful butterfly with the ragged wings. "He killed all my relations, and I'm not much use now."

"It isn't safe for any of us to go near his house," cried a robin. "He's always throwing stones."

"I'm afraid that many of us will



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Bobby looked up to find the branches of the trees covered with birds and squirrels, all of unusual size also. The one who spoke was a sharp-eyed chipmunk who held a great nut out in his paws as if he were going to let it fall on Bobby and crush him.

"That's true!" The voice was such a terrible one that Bobby was almost afraid to look behind to see where it came from, but glancing over his shoulder he saw such a crowd of large green frogs all blinking at him with their big bulging eyes that he shivered with terror.

"He pulls the legs off any of us he catches!" buzzed a great beetle, flapping a pair of immense wings in Bobby's face to scare him more. "Perhaps he'd like that."

"Yes; and he sticks pins into any of us he catches!" cried a gorgeous butterfly who stood at the head of his army, dressed in red and black plush.

"What have you got to say for yourself?" thundered the big blue dragon fly, pointing his dagger at the boy.

Poor Bobby did not know what to say. He was not a coward by any means, but there seemed no hope of escape, and the worst of it was their accusations were only too true.

"I—I didn't mean to hurt anything—anybody!" he stammered.

"Ho! Ho!" laughed a crowd of big velvet-clad bees, flapping their wings in derision.

starve next winter," hummed a tired-looking bee. "He's killed so many of our workers."

Bobby's head sank lower and lower. The tears came into his eyes. "Was it possible he could have caused all this misery?"

"I think," said a particularly black looking hornet, standing forward, "I

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think we'd better keep him a prisoner until our council meets, and then we will see what death is best for such a creature."

"Agreed!" cried all the insects, birds and animals, at once; and their combined voices made such a great shout that Bobby gave a leap into the air. It seemed as if he must have leaped almost as high as the trees, for he began to fall again and he knew he would soon be down among his enemies once more. He tried to shout for help, but his tongue refused to move. Then he heard the voice again that had called him into all this trouble—

"Hello! Hello, Bobby, are you never going to wake?"

He sat up and looked round in amazement. There were the apple-trees above, and the lawn below, and over them his own home and his sister Allie standing laughing at his side!

"Well, Bobby Bensfield! I've called you half-a-dozen times. Tea's ready. You've been asleep a long time."

"Was I asleep?" he asked, as he stumbled out of the hammock.

"I should think you were, and there was such a crowd of big black hornets buzzing round you, I thought you'd be stung, for sure."

"Yes, I thought I would, too," said Bobby, as they went in to tea.—Exchange.



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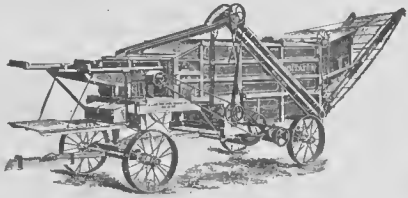


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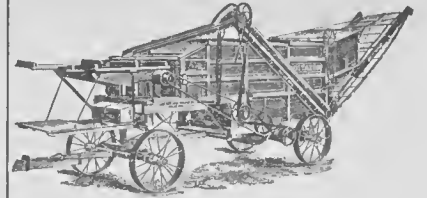
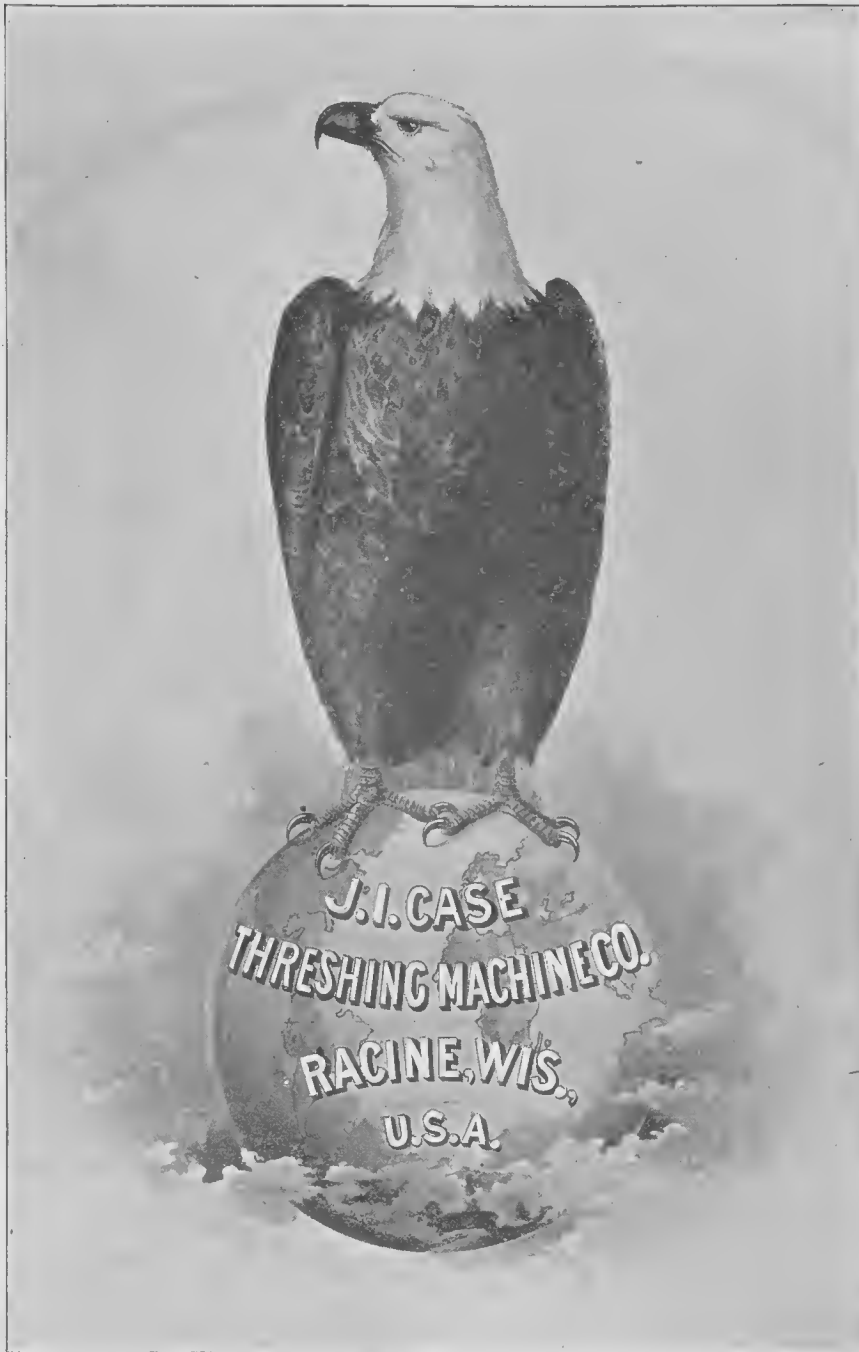
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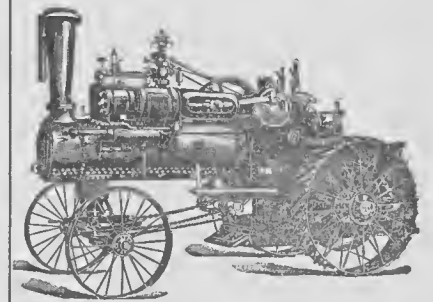
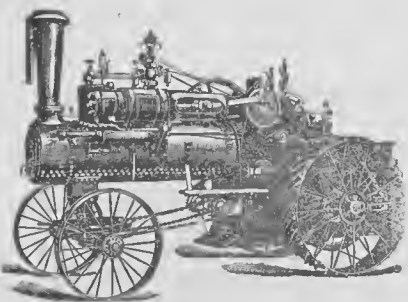
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## On a Big New Zealand Farm.

By James Morton, Two Creeks, Man.

IT was in January and February of 1898 that the writer worked for the harvest on the Longbeach Farm—the property of John Grigg, Esq.—near Ashburton, in the South Island of New Zealand. This is the largest grain farm in the island colony and comprises, including sheep runs and rented places, some fifteen thousand acres. About three hundred heavy Clyde horses are kept on the farm, and in harvest time, somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men are employed. The crop is cut by McCormick binders, each worked by two heavy horses, which are, however, changed off every four hours. As nearly as I can remember, about thirty of these machines are used altogether. The farm also has four traction threshers, built and operated in the old country style. Indeed, with the exception of cutting, all the work seems to be done in the English ways.

there is a lawn and a small lake in front. There is a store, a blacksmith shop and a saddler's shop kept for the sole use of the farm. A butcher is kept to kill the meat, and a water-mill grinds the flour, which two bakers turn into bread.

The men are dispersed over the farm in gangs, housed in movable wharries, resembling our threshing cabooses. These are moved about from place to place as convenience demands. The fare is a sort of steerage ration of bread and mutton, with plum duff twice a week. The New Zealand mutton is, no doubt, sweet and nutritious, but on this place it was used so continuously that I sometimes wondered that the men's hair had not long ago turned to wool and their voices broken into bleatings.

In addition to the other appointments on the farm, I should mention that it contained a brickyard, which turned out bricks for the buildings and pipes for the drains. The latter, indeed, must have been essential to bringing the place under cultivation, for most of the land had, I should think, originally

near the owner's house, and the sound of its bell calling them to worship must bring to the rough toiling men who gather there many a memory of the home land across the sea. It was there that I first saw John Grigg, the owner of the place. Blind and old, he sat like a father among his people. The fire had faded from his eyes, and the ashes were over his beard and hair—and yet it must have been with pride that he reflected on his work.

Forty years ago he had found a swampy wilderness there by the sea, and year by year beneath his wise and patient management he had seen it growing always more like to the land of his birth by the faraway Cornish coast. It was England again—only with the color washed out. There were gorse-hedges, instead of thorn ones, and there were ditches and gravel roads, and there were neat wooden houses where men and women and children talked the language they had brought across twelve thousand miles of seas. I sometimes afterwards saw the old man being driven about the wheat fields, and he would send his groom

tra hands had to sleep out in tents. Our appointments were by no means princely. For mattresses we had wheat-straw forked in after the manner in which you bed the horses; our only lights were mutton tallow candles; and for wash-bowls we had some pock-holes among the shingle of a dried-up river.

The men were mostly of the "swag-man" type. They worked here and there at sheep-shearing or harvesting, spent their wages, and then with blankets on their backs and "billies" in their hands tramped about begging a little food at the farmhouses they passed, and cooking it by an open fire on the road-side. They slept at night in a wool shed, under a grove of gum-trees, on the lee side of a hedge, or, indeed, in any shelter that offered. This is an evil begotten of a climate too clement to stimulate the naturally indolent. These men earn a little, drink it, and "hump their bluey" again. Thus they go on year after year—working, idling, feasting, fasting, swearing, tramping till sickness strikes them down and they "swag" no more.



THE C. P. R. GARDENS, REGINA, ASSA.

The hauling in, or "carrying," as it is called, is done with heavy two-wheeled drays, each drawn by two horses hitched one behind the other. To a novice it is by no means easy to drive two horses, using two different sets of rope lines at the same time, and I fear that Mr. Grigg's gateposts suffered from my awkwardness. The loading is also a difficult matter, as a nice balance must be preserved, or by loading too heavily behind there is some danger of lifting the shaft-horse into mid-air by the belly-band; on the other hand, by placing too much in front, you wonder if you will break the horse's back by pressing too heavily on that segment of a logging-chain which runs over the great wooden saddle, and which is ironically called the backband.

The farm is operated with admirable system and economy. The headquarters, "the station," as it is called, is composed of large brick buildings, surrounded by the wooden cottages of artisans and married workmen connected with the estate. A little back from the rest the fine mansion of the owner stands amidst gardens and trees, and

been a great swamp, as besides underground drains, there are open ditches with streams of water down the sides of every field. The soil at present is either a black, loose peat, or is of that reddish color we frequently see in the bottoms of sloughs.

The land is very productive, and in a good year the wheat will yield as much as sixty bushels per acre. The grain, however, is big, yellow and coarse, and has nothing of the flinty brightness of our Red Fyfe. As it is threshed it is sewed up in four-bushel sacks, which are carted to the wool-shed, where they are piled one on top of the other almost to the roof. When the pile gets high, one's knees are apt to tremble a little as he struggles up a ladder with 240 pounds of wheat on his back. Later on it is drawn to the nearest railway station by traction engines and trucks and it is shipped and sold—bags and all. So far as I could see, an elevator is an unknown commodity in New Zealand.

Among other things, the farm possesses a chapel, where Episcopal service is held every Sunday night. It is pleasantly situated among the trees

to bring him a handful of the grain, which he would smell and rub though he could no longer see.

The farm is finely situated. As you work in the fields, far away to the east you can see the blue line of the sky melting away into the richer blue of the sea, and between are long ranks of glistening waves flecked with patches of drifting foam, and on clear days far away to the west you can see the bleak peaks of the Southern Alps standing in eternal stillness and patched with unsunned snow.

When the wind blows down the land from the northwest, it is hot and oppressive, but the heat is of short duration; it may last for four hours, but seldom longer. Then the wind changes and comes chill and shrill over the salty sea, and you are only too glad to put your coat on again. It is, indeed, a land of winds. The stooks topple over, little stones go clicking along the roads, and the stern old gum-trees bend and roar.

Naturally, the ordinary accommodation is insufficient for the number of men employed in harvest; and we ex-

They had marvellous, I daresay rather exaggerated, stories to tell of adventures in different parts of the land, of spearing in the Auckland gum-fields when they were so poor that a sack with holes for neck and arms had to serve them for a shirt, of drunken sprees in mining camps when men were shot down like dogs, of nights spent shelterless on mountain sides and of waking in the morning to find their clothes frozen to the ground. There were pioneers who told of the times when they climbed the hill above Port Lyttleton and saw a great stretch of lonely swamp where the bustling city of Christchurch is standing to-day.

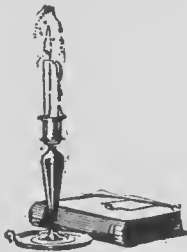
When the harvest was ended most of the men went further south, where harvest was later; but some went to the bush in the North Island, and others to factories, and a few to their little "cockatoo" farms.

Altogether it was a stirring experience, and sitting here in my shanty on the Manitoba prairie at night, my mind often goes back to the time I spent on the big farm—"by the long wash of Australasian seas."



## Home Building.

By Richard Waugh, Winnipeg, Man.



ET us have a few words on home building. How to get fine crops and good cattle are important topics, but all that the best managed farm can produce is insignificant in value when put into the scales against the crop of boys and girls. It is from

that point of view I wish to look at my subject. The worst kind of weeds and wasters are human beings that have grown up to be of no account.

It is on the number of its well ordered homes that the strength of every country in the world depends. The family is the unit on which the nation is built. The Teutonic race practically controls the world to-day, and we learn from Tacitus that those tribes of Central Germany were singular among barbarians because they built in their woods and fastnesses homes in which to live and treated their women with respect. If we are to build up in this new land a strong, well ordered community, the only sure way to attain that desirable result is to cover it with comfortable, well ordered homes. Tramps and adventurers never made any nation strong and never will. The home may be very homely indeed, but it must be a true home if it is to fill the bill.

How should the ideal home be built? Just as any other structure is built, on a solid foundation and of sound material, all planned and put together so as to justify the expectation of satisfactory results. Building costs money, but a mint of money cannot build a real home. I have seen homes by the hundred, real homes to the people that lived in them, that superficial observers would set down as unworthy of the name. There are palaces where we could find less real home happiness than can be found in many a ploughman's cottage. Away back in my memory are pictures of hovels, with unplastered walls, clay floors and smoked rafters overhead, that were cherished homes to people who have since risen in the world, as the fruit of the wholesome influence that flourished in such humble surroundings.

As Adam and Eve in their innocence and purity walked forth "naked but not ashamed," so the Scottish peasant has almost a defiant pride in the homeliness of his early environment, and the outgrowth of self-reliance, and self-respecting, all round manhood that were nurtured in such apparently ungenial soil, and many of their most favored songs glow with this feeling.

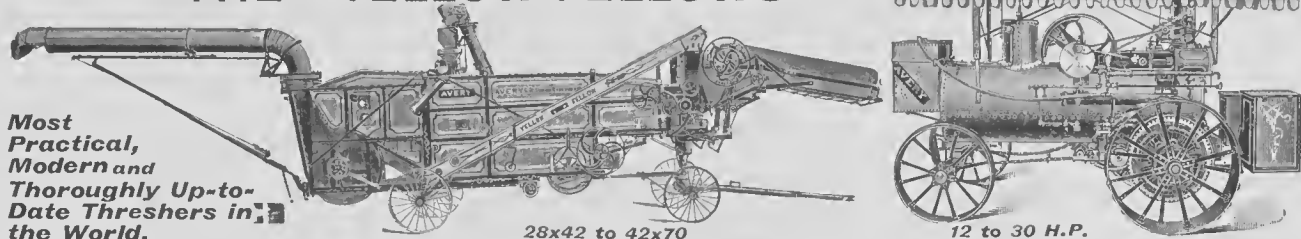
The true home feeling, on which so much of human happiness depends, is not measured by the size or number of the rooms, the quality of the furnishings and the richness of the food. "Plain living and high thinking" are more reliable elements in home life than luxurious appointments and high living. The best kind of home happiness is within reach of every homesteader on a Western prairie, and therefore I deal with it here.

When God chose one special people out of all the world, the goal to which their ambition was directed was a land fit for farming and fruit growing, thick-planted with peasant homes in which generation after generation should grow up to lead lives simple, healthy and pure—happy because living in accord with the rules He had laid down for the attainment of the highest possible human happiness.

Like a lot of other people since, these old-world Hebrews thought they knew a better plan, and set about realizing it. "Solomon in all his glory" was the climax of this venture, and the world has had no more humiliating failure.

We in this new land have the opportunity to build by quiet, well directed, steady industry, homes of humble comfort and contentment. The success or

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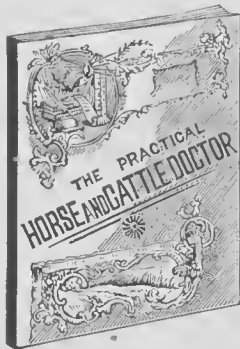
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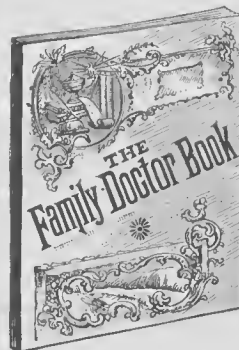
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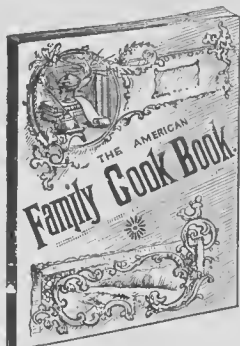
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failure of our attempts will depend on the soundness of our ideal and the prudence and energy we put into our attempts to realize it. Let me go into detail.

It must not be a "castle of indolence." Idleness is enervating and demoralizing. Work had to be done, even in Paradise.

Labor consecrated by love must be its motto.

A woman must be in it.

It must be the birthplace and nursery for children.

God must be in it, or all the rest will come short of the best ideal of home happiness.

Pioneering is not picnicking, but rough work and a deal of it, and it takes stout hearts and willing hands to turn the wilderness into fruitful fields, and as the Methodist minister said of another hard task, "We're the chaps to do it." The quality of our pioneer farmers is unchallengeable. Let works bear witness.

But you may have fine crops, and good stock and a good house as the result of your staunch endeavor, and still have no real home. Home wants a wo-

not fill the bill, and a mere doll would soon burst the combination.

#### AN OLD-TIME HOME BUILDER.

In the old book, now less read and studied than is desirable, every woman, no matter what her social rank, may find an ideal the very thought of which is an inspiration. Just as the Venus de Medici is the most perfect conceivable type of female form, so the "virtuous woman" of the last chapter of Proverbs stands, and must ever stand, the incomparable ideal of a perfect woman. Our present understanding of the word "virtuous" differs from the meaning it had when the Bible was translated. Cardinal Gibbon, of Baltimore, translates it "valiant," implying thereby highly perfected capacity for the station she is to fill. Let us try to inventory her capabilities in modern language: Richly endowed with all the qualities needed to make home comfortable and even elegant; trusted and beloved by those whose love and appreciation are more to her than the most glowing eulogiums of society oracles; happy and making others happy. and the climax of the eulogium the

embroideries were the work of her own clever hands. Her accomplishments were genuine, and not cheap veneers. To be gaudily rigged out by a fashionable dressmaker and do nothing, and try to look as pretty as a picture, is not being a lady, though some giddy young things you and I know mistakenly think so. A lady may wear a cotton wrapper, and live in a log shanty, for I have found them there. So, I hope, have you.

We do not need to go back 2,500 years for ideal home builders. I know and hope you, too, know, women in humble homes, that in combination with their share of human weakness and shortcoming, give very substantial embodiment of the grand ideal of the old Hebrew poet. Only a few days ago a young professor in a Canadian college called on me. I had not seen him since he wore petticoats and liked him for the sake of his tribe as well as for his individual promise. He is the grandson of our old village blacksmith and Kirsty, his wife. Our artist has worked out for me a pretty successful presentment of this modern mother in Israel in her most attractive style. She

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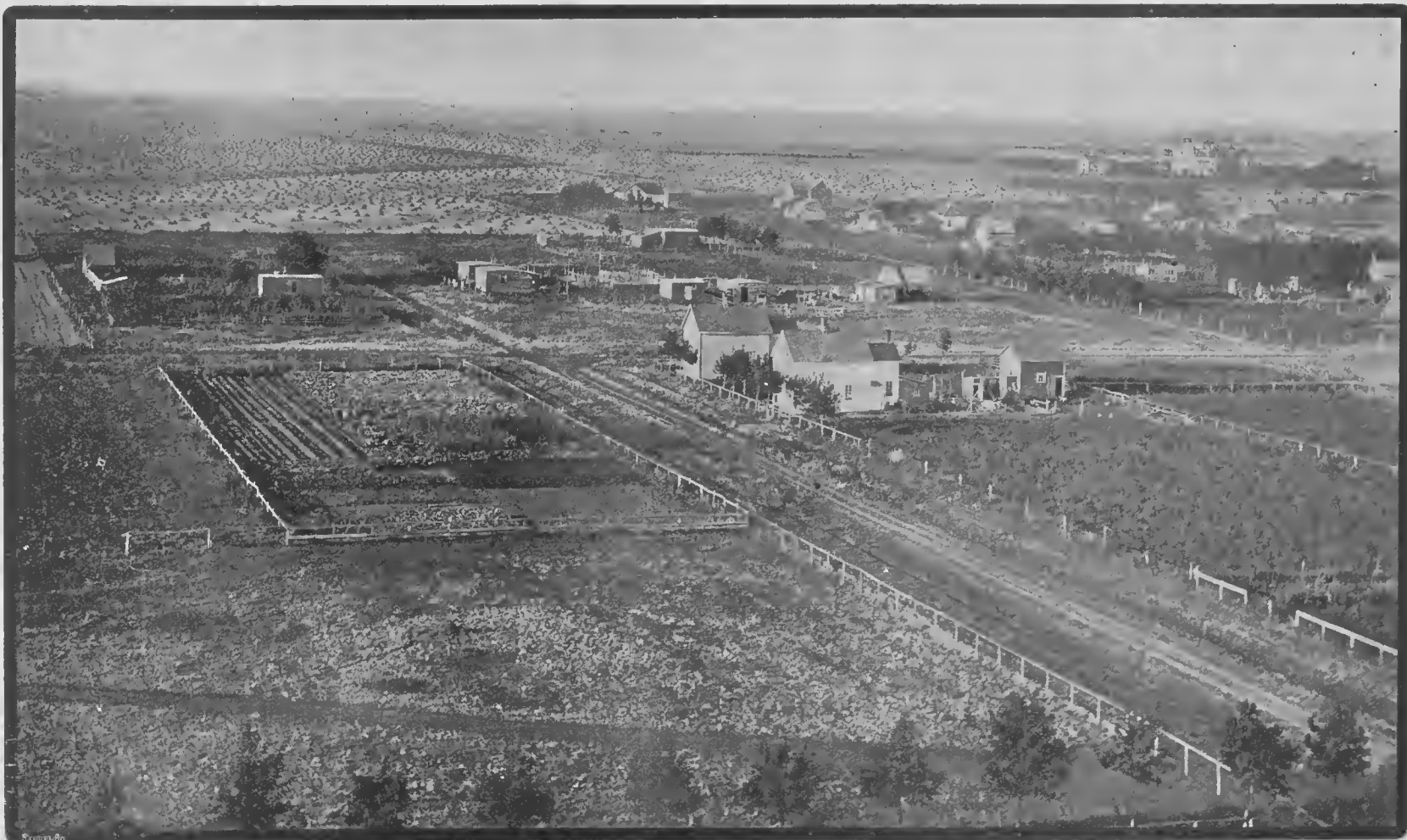
It is a poor home that has no children in it. The head sheaf of one of the old Hebrew lyrics reads thus: "He maketh the barren woman to keep house and be a joyful mother of children."

"She looks until its wee sweet face  
And syne she looks at me,  
I wadna gie my ain wife  
For ony wife I see."

Last and best of all, God is there, for "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it."

My last word is to the men folks of our prairie homes,

"To mak a happy fireside clime  
For weans and wife



VIEW AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., LOOKING NORTH FROM ELEVATOR.

man in it, a wife always preferred. I have seen my full share of the pioneer homes of the West, and know for a certainty that not only is the wife the biggest contributor to the comfort and happiness of the home, but she has often directly contributed a large share to the material prosperity of her successful husband. As my late friend, Wm. Shannon, shrewdly remarked, "A man must be moderately poor to make a right start in Manitoba." It is no mean part of the happiness of a pioneer pair, as they look over the fruits of long years of successful effort, to know that it is all the work of their own willing hands.

"The gear that is gien us is naething  
Compared wi' the gear that we've won."

It takes a wider and more varied range of capacity to make a first-rate pioneer farmer than outsiders can understand, and his womenfolks—whether mother, daughters or wife—must be of the same high quality. It takes a well-balanced type of womanhood to be a true home builder. A mere drudge will

keynote of the song, "A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

The grand old lady who sat for this



splendid portrait was the wife of an eastern chief and wore, when so minded, robes of silk and purple, whose

was not a brilliant woman, but the wise and good mother of about half a score of worthy sons and daughters. It was before the era of women's councils and women's rights, and she could not have given a platform address on home building. But she was a builder, and a moulder of character, and her speech like the wholesome oatmeal porridge that helped to build the outward man of her healthy, capable offspring, was always seasoned with salt, and was full of quiet kindness and matronly wisdom. Her descendants, now numbering over a hundred within my personal knowledge, are widely scattered, but I don't know a black sheep in the whole lot. One or two ring the old tune on the old anvil at home, one "wags his paw in a poopit," two were medical missionaries in China, and I can trace with delight the haven of old Kirsty's homely virtues and wholesome influence in all of them who are within reach of my acquaintance. If there are such home builders within your reach, make it your business to know and conform to their methods, and your children, like my old friend's, will not fail to do

Is the true pathos and sublime  
O' human life."

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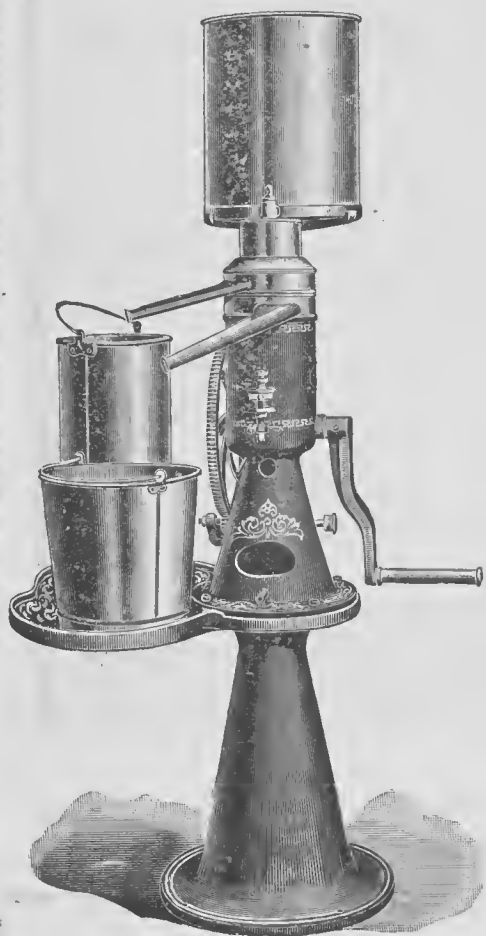
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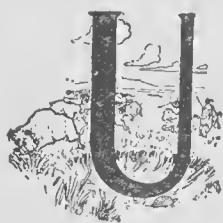




A WHEAT CUTTING SCENE IN THE STURGEON RIVER SETTLEMENT, NORTHERN ALBERTA.

### Told on the Prairie.

By Dinah Shad, Winnipeg, Man.



UPON the grass before me sat Gabriel. It was in the soft evening light of a long run July day, and on a hill-top commanding a view of the undulating prairie far flung around. At our feet lay the precipitous banked basin of a prairie creek—one of those "cut banks" which one never sees till right upon them.

I had, according to my wont, scudded from my father's homestead away over the tickling grass to my usual rendezvous with my old French half-breed friend, Gabriel Genevé, the ancient trapper and trader, and to my youthful eyes a wondrous hero. He was my only link of connection with the mazy, Indian-peopled past; and with natural glory in past doings, I begged from him a story, producing as a token of my continued friendship a gay, red handkerchief which, young rascal, I had stolen from my father's pocket. He, with native fondness for color, took it readily, his black eyes sparkling. Disregarding the original purpose of the manufacturer, he tied it jauntily around his throat. How I loved to see the old man toss his head and stiffen with pride in his simple Indian way, gayly calling me "mechant" for sneaking the bright colored rag!

Then sitting cross-legged on the hill-top and lighting his white man's pipe, filled with his own "kine-kinick," he looked far to the eastward and began his tale, in the soft Indian patois which no orthography can convey, yet which charmed the ear of the listener, who, in dreamy expectation, lay prone upon the grass. In English spelling, this was what I heard:

"You see, enfant, that bank along the creek's far side? Ah! that help Indians and Gabriel ver' much, long

ago. It steep, and thirty feet to scrub below. You never see it yet half a mile beyond on prairie—all look flat to you—the buffalo he the same. Bien!

"Me and my friend Leblanc had promised get many hides and much good buffalo meat for the H. B. Co. Les Anglais promise much stores and blanket for our tribe. We were, just about this season, far east at H. B. post at Souris. We borrow plaintee powder and bullets, and ride far to northwest, where our Cree friends live—there where mon père had married Black Hawk's little daughter, and where I was born. The Indians get soon anxious to hunt buffalo, for our promised reward of much fire-water and blankets. They believe Leblanc, good Frenchman, and me of their own tribe.

"The best ponies and carts they all got ready. Strongest bows are tested, and make plaintee new arrows. Then—friendly Salteaux Indian, who had near here been travel, he tell our tribe of big herd buffalo feeding 75 miles west. He hear our plan, and come with us as guide.

"Fifty boys on ponee and many squaws in carts they start west. On way we learn from Salteaux that just beyond herd lay Stony Creek—this one right here, mon enfant. You see it steep sides and stony flats. Then we laugh. We know how make buffalo kill himself. Bien!

"After three days' ride, an Indian he ride back saying he see herd ten mile ahead—and big one too. So we go six mile more on that night and make camp. Leblanc, he say: 'All be ready before dawn,' and we all feel good for fight. Sound sleep not much that night.

"While still little stars they shone, we were in saddle, and start quietly west. Our scouts are half mile ahead. Before an hour we know that herd is only two mile far, and they grazing slowly to this creek, where they get water.

"The Salteaux he tell us of one steep gorge where they can come down, and we decide to drive them, you bet, far north of this. Leblanc make three

band of us. He lead the south one to drive herd from the gorge; the Salteaux Indian he lead one to start from where we were, and I lead one to circle far to the north. I wave good-bye, and start in wide détour. Before half-hour we know buffalo are roused. We hear, far away, bellow of leader, and soon heavy gallop. But I keep my boys behind that little swell you see across creek, mile from this hill east.

"Buffalo they first scent Leblanc from south, and start away from creek to the east. The Salteaux he appear and they head north with creek parallel. They keep well toward bank. Now is my time. I give Cree yell. We loose our keen ponee and ride over swell five hundred yards in front of buffalo.

"Ah, mon enfant! You should have seen buffalo. All gallop close together; all big wide mass heaving, brown backs; all following old bull. His head is down, and he proudly leaving Indian hunters far away beyond.

"Our sudden appearance makes him pause and swerve. We ride right toward him. He turn more westward, and herd all follow, making plaintee bellow. They trust him to lead them to safety. I take plaintee good aim and wound him. He half turn in rage. He see ridres closing in from all sides, and he lose his head. The west it seem open and safe, so they gallop straight toward creek beyond. Yelling riders they follow closely. Front buffalo he stop, but too late! Maddened ones behind they charge on away from approaching Indians, and shove head buffaloes over bank.

"Down they go! I hear mad bellow and plaintee noise as they roll to scrub below. But not for long. Old bull is over, but now, young one he lead charge back, straight east. The Salteaux's band sees and scatters to sides, plaintee quick. All time we shoot and kill. Some Indian follow escaping herd; we rest ride for creek.

"The bank it all torn and tramped. Below is a grand sight. Forty buffalo dead or struggling among rocks and scrub. Only one go safe down. We

see him gallop away past this hill. He deserve get safe. Ha! Ha!

"Then come sport. Some only have broken legs and fight plaintee. But our knives are soon all red, and buffalo lie quite still. Before dark every skin and haunch is put in carts by squaws. Then all start home. Ah! What merry winter my tribe have—all from trading of those skins and that meat.

"You see leetle dip in yonder bank, and few white bones below? That is all left of that grand hunt. Eh, bien! I should not wish it again—me old man now, and white man he own all land.

"Allons, allons! The sun it set. You're père will want you at home."

Only then came I back from sixty years before, and realized myself on a hill-top of my own father's farm. All through the old hunter's tale the opposite plain had been alive with the stampeding buffaloes, and I saw their mad charges, heard the Indians' wild whoop, saw the huge brown beasts roll over the precipice, and witnessed their brave death struggles. Alas! that such noble game has been exterminated from our prairies!

A pigeon ranch in California covers eight acres, and its lofts shelter 15,000 birds. It has been in operation three years and was started with 2,000 birds. Nearly 250 dozen squabs are disposed of each month, except in the moulting season, when the supply is only one quarter as much. They bring \$3 a dozen in Los Angeles, sometimes \$10 when scarce. The cost of feeding is over \$5 a meal, the flock consuming daily one wagon load of screenings, two sacks of wheat and about 12 gallons of boiled meal. They also have three barrels of stale bread soaked in water during the week. The pigeons never leave the ranch, and seldom does one get beyond the wire fence that surrounds the yard. A clear, shallow stream runs through the place, furnishing an excellent bathing and drinking place.



VIEW OF AN OAT CROP IN NORTHERN ALBERTA—100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

## Our Great North Western Heritage.

Outline of Lecture by Rev. Wm. Pascoe Goard, Maple Creek, Assa.



**REQUEST** has been made that I present to your readers for consideration some facts which I have obtained a knowledge regarding our heritage in the great northwestern territories of our

Dominion, and also certain deductions which I have arrived at from a consideration of these facts. With great diffidence, but also with cheerfulness, I have undertaken to comply with this request.

### ADVANCEMENT IN GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

In no practical field of knowledge, perhaps, has greater progress been made in acquiring new data than in the department of geography. Only yesterday the interior of Africa was unknown; Australia was a terra incognita, except for a fringe of settlement on its shores, while Northwestern Canada was known only to the trader and voyageur of the Hudson's Bay and other companies. To-day this is greatly changed, and the data are at hand to enlighten every enquirer as to these great lands.

Yet I feel safe in saying that not one in a thousand of our own Canadian people have an adequate conception of the extent, resources, climatic conditions, and evident destiny of our great prairie land. Neither must I, myself, be understood to profess an adequate knowledge of this great subject. But something I have learned during fifteen years of residence and travel on the prairies, and in my intercourse during that time with "old-timers," who have spent all or a great part of their lives on the plains, may be of interest. I have met, for instance, old Mr. La Riviere, a centenarian, who accompanied Sir John Franklin, the famous Arctic explorer, on his overland journey through the Canadian West to the Arctic circle. I have listened to the old voyageur's thrilling stories of days long gone by, and to descriptions of the comparatively unknown Peace and Mackenzie regions and of the resources of these lands yet untouched. My gleanings have sufficed to convince me that the sooner a perfect knowledge of these things is arrived at, and the broader it is scattered, the better it will be for all concerned.

### THE EXTENT OF OUR COUNTRY.

The first great fact, therefore, to which I shall briefly direct attention is the vast extent of the Northwest Territories, and the great extent of land in it capable of sustaining population. The British Empire embraces about one-fifth of all the land surface of the globe. Of this mighty empire, British North America embraces about one-third—and of British North America the Northwest Territories and Manitoba make up more than a third, or, roughly speaking, about one-eighth of all the British Empire put together.

Extent alone, however, is not the only question of importance. The question is: Is the land good? Will it produce food for man and beast? Is it capable of sustaining a population? The answer is this: If you take the Dominion reports of good land, capable of sustaining population, in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island put together, and then take the report of known good lands, capable of sustaining population, in the explored portions of the Northwest, you will find that we have here double the amount which is reported from all these older provinces put together. This estimate, of course, counts Manitoba in with the Territories, they being geographically one.

From the summit of the Rockies eastward, and from the international boundary northward there stretches a plain one thousand miles square, varied with lake and river, forest and plain,

and of marvellous fertility of soil. What this means in the way of territory, or how within it will be developed in the near future the multitudinous life of a great section of the British Empire, who can say?

### VEGETATION AND SOIL.

Within the territory indicated there grows annually and naturally a crop of rich grasses, constituting the best of animal food and worth untold millions in dollars, could it only be utilized, but unfortunately this great possible source of wealth has found but few to reap it. Where these grasses now abound, cereals and roots will soon abound—not only in the southern parts, but in the north also. I may say that the best wheat I ever saw grew 400 miles north of Edmonton, and 700 miles north of the international boundary.

The soil ranges from jet black loam, which glistens in its blackness when freshly turned in the furrow, to the heavy whitish gumbo clay of some of the Albertan plains.

### CLIMATE.

But, it is objected, what is the use of soil and territory in a climate too rigorous to mature crop life, or to permit of civilized occupancy? If such were the climate, certainly the usefulness of the country would not be great. But it is well worth while to ask the question: Is this the case? And we have no hesitation in answering: No. There are certain general agencies which govern climatic conditions, and certain special conditions which affect them in given localities. Each class is operative here, and as a result, while portions of the plains have undoubtedly a severe enough winter, other large portions have a climate unequalled for mildness in winter time elsewhere in the Dominion.

### LONG DAYS AND MUCH SUNSHINE.

Let us examine this matter of climate. First, then, the matter of production is one dependent upon summer growth and climate. The equinox is the same, and the dates upon which the sunlight becomes more or less than twelve hours are the same for all parts of the northern hemisphere. With the length of day at, say the 50th parallel of latitude, if my memory serves me right, the government reports show 90 days as the period required to ripen wheat from the time it is sowed. Now, the farther you travel northward the longer the day becomes in summer, resulting in (1st) more hours of sunlight, and (2nd) less hours of darkness. This gives the north a double advantage. On the one hand it gives the number of hours of sunlight required to ripen grain in fewer days, therefore the farther north wheat is grown the less number of days will be required to mature it, for it is the hours of actual sunlight and heat that count in maturing this crop. If wheat, therefore, were sown at the same date at the boundary line and 500 miles north of that latitude, it would mature first, other conditions being equal, in the northern latitude. We have seen that the summer days are the same in number in each case. The north, therefore, instead of being handicapped in cereal production, is favored by the longer day.

### DANGER FROM SUMMER FROST DECREASED.

Again, on the other hand, the increased latitude lessens the danger of summer frosts. These come, as a rule, not in the hours of sunlight, nor during the early hours of night, but in the last hour of darkness before sunrise. The temperature as a rule falls from the time the sun's heat is withdrawn. In the north the sun shines longer, and the night is correspondingly shorter—circumstances which decidedly reduce the danger of summer frost.

The altitude of the country also has an influence upon the climate by lifting its surface nearer to the frost-line (that is the altitude of perpetual frost and snow), or, on the contrary, lowering the surface away from that level. It takes but a glance at the map to see that the "height of land" upon the western plains lies close to the interna-

tional boundary in the extreme west, and south of that line in the eastern portion of the prairies. From this point the watershed is in sight, the south-going streams running into the Mississippi and on into the Gulf of Mexico, and the north-going streams joining the Saskatchewan River and flowing into the Hudson's Bay. The land of the Canadian prairie falls rapidly to the northward, and thus counteracts the descending frost line of the northern region.

From this line of reasoning it will be seen that the climatic conditions are favorable to great grain and root growing industries away far to the north, thus justifying the forecast that enormous development along these lines will take place.

### CAUSES OF DRYNESS IN ATMOSPHERE.

Then there are special agencies which affect the climate of these plains, one of which is the small quantity of moisture in the atmosphere. This, of course, is more important as a winter than as a summer influence. It is well known that excessive cold is more painful and deadly in a humid than in a dry atmosphere. I question greatly if the people of Southern England, where the air is charged with moisture arising from the Gulf Stream, would not suffer more from a cold wave reaching the zero mark, than would the people of these plains from a cold wave reaching 35 or 40 degrees below zero. The reason of the dryness of our air, and the guaranty of its continuance, are not hard to find. Before wind starting from the Atlantic, laden with moisture, can reach us from across the great intervening stretch of continent, they have of necessity deposited the greater portion of their burden, and are comparatively dry. Likewise, before the moisture-laden winds which start from the Pacific can reach us, they must ascend to a vast altitude in order to pass over the mountains, and in doing this they become dry and light because the moisture is precipitated in rain or snow upon the western slopes or crests of the mountains. The absence of humidity in the atmosphere of the plains is, therefore, a great factor in keeping the climate pleasing and habitable in the coldest of weather—more to be desired, indeed, than the warmer but more humid climate of other latitudes.

### THE CHINOOK.

Another and most startling special agency is the "chinook" wind: a south-westerly wind coming over the mountains, and prevailing generally over large districts, especially during the winter months. This wind transforms the climate of these districts into the most desirable in the Dominion. In the "chinook belt" the general temperature is above the freezing point and the ground is free from snow, enabling horses, cattle and sheep to graze out the winter long. It is not unusual for beef cattle to be gathered from the ranges in midwinter, and shipped to the eastern market. It is, of course, right to say that only certain well-defined areas are fully and constantly affected by these hot winds, although in a less degree they exercise an influence over the whole of the plains, and even these particular regions partake of the general cold when the chinook winds fail.

### IS THERE SUFFICIENT MOISTURE FOR VEGETABLE GROWTH?

The next question naturally to arise is: If the air is so free from moisture, what about the rainfall—is it sufficient for the crops? A glance at the crop returns will be an emphatic answer. But how about the reason of such prolific crops with such an arid climate? Here let me guard myself by calling attention to local differences in rainfall, and by saying that no general statement will fit every locality with its special local conditions. A further answer to that question is found in the fact that large areas of these plains are furnished with a marvellous system of natural irrigation, which is a great factor in producing such abounding natural and cultivated crops. One of the physical features which struck me most

forcibly in my first experiences of the West was the number of large rivers bursting in full flood out of the mountains. Streams are scarcely fordable by horses in their shallowest parts at high water period, and often are indeed entirely unfordable for weeks together, and that, too, in the driest season of the year, when the summer sun is melting the snows in the mountains. These rivers are no babbling brooks, but are from one hundred feet to one hundred yards wide, and have currents of many miles an hour. These flow out of the mountains at distances apart of only a few miles. Take, for instance, the distance from the international boundary to Calgary, and you encounter the St. Mary's, Belly, south, middle and north forks of the Kootenai, south, middle and north forks of the Old Man, Sheep Creek, High River, the Elbow and the Bow—all crossed within a distance of, say one hundred and forty miles, or thereabouts. Continue northward and it is much the same.

These all join with the Great Saskatchewan and send their waters to Lake Winnipeg. Into that great reservoir flow the waters of the Saskatchewan, Red River, Winnipeg River and a large number of other streams. Out of it flows only the Nelson, to the northern inland sea. Manifestly all the waters from the eastern and western watersheds do not reach the ocean. Where do they go? Manifestly all the waters from the mountains do not reach Lake Winnipeg. Where do they go? Into the soil. Into the canals and ducts of an underground system which nature has prepared on a gigantic scale for irrigating our great lake and river basins. Take the Red River valley for instance. It is over what is almost a subterranean lake. I have been informed that the massing by continuous strong winds of the waters of Lake Manitoba on the southern shore causes the water in the soil to rise, so that the water in the wells becomes deeper. I have known of minute live fishes coming from the wells in the Red River valley. I have driven over miles of country where the hoofprints of my horse filled instantly with moisture from beneath, and I have watched with wonder luxuriant growth in the driest seasons. It was only after I had noted the underground supply of moisture, and coupled it with the fact of the mighty annual volume of the western watershed that I began to think I understood the matter.

### 60,000 SQUARE MILES OF COAL BEDS.

We will speak on one subject more, viz., the fuel question. I need only say that sixty thousand square miles of coal beds are already known in the southern half of the Northwest. Here are the various kinds: Anthracite, bituminous, lignite, etc. It crops out constantly where the broken nature of the country permits the streams to cut the channels deep enough to lay bare the seams. In a great many parts of the Territories farmers drive their wagons to these outcroppings and load up with coal for their own use or for sale. In many places mines have been opened and are sending out a constantly increasing output of best quality coals, or are manufacturing coke for the smelting operations of British Columbia.

### THE COMING GREATNESS.

Our space now demands that we should close. The subject is only commenced—not exhausted. Our prairie country is as rich in natural resources as it is boundless in extent, and it is certain that to reap these invaluable resources millions will turn their feet this way. Hamlets, villages, towns, cities will appear as a dream in the night. The air will tremble with the hum of machinery from mine to factory. The plains, hitherto a "waste heritage," will blossom with crops and the land will be filled with a multitudinous people enriching themselves with the vegetable and mineral wealth which in untold abundance this land has laid up in store for those who shall come to claim it.

May the future, when it comes, be as rich in moral and spiritual realization as it now is in material promise.

## Work of the Forestry Branch in the West for Summer of 1901.

By E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry.



PROBABLY it will be of interest to the people of Manitoba and the North-west Territories to know what is being done by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior in aiding and encouraging the settlers of the plains in the growing of shelter belts and timber for plantations on their homesteads, and of the progress of the work up to the present time.

Less than a year ago the plan to be adopted was announced and parties desirous of availing themselves of the co-operation of the Government in the matter, invited to send in their applications. It was not expected that any actual planting would be done under the system this season, as it was one of the distinctive features of the scheme that no plant material would be supplied to any applicant until the ground had been thoroughly prepared for the purpose. It was found, however, that several settlers had, for the past year or so, been making preparation to plant trees, and as they were desirous of doing so under our system, it was thought unwise that a year should be lost, and settlers to the number of about 44 in the Territories and Manitoba entered into the required agreement with the Department and were supplied with seedling trees, numbering in all about 58,000. From recent inspection of these, about 80 per cent.

of the total number sent out are now in a healthy condition, having made very good growth during the summer. Notices were widely distributed asking those wishing to plant in the spring of 1902, under Government co-operation, to send in their applications before the first of September last in order to give time for the agents of the Department to inspect the land before the winter set in. In compliance with this some 700 applicants sent in their names before that date. Of these about 500 have their land in proper condition for planting next spring.

In order to supply this material for planting, the Minister of Agriculture was good enough to allow us a certain amount of land on the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, which was utilized this season in raising seedlings of different varieties best suited for our immediate use. Owing to lack of rain in the early part of the season, the seed, especially on the farm at Indian Head, did not germinate as well as it otherwise should have done, and in order to meet our requirements we have had to supplement our stock by purchasing a quantity of seedlings, which are now stored with our other stock at Brandon and Indian Head. The total quantity of seedling trees at these points available for delivery next spring to the settlers who have conformed with the regulations, is about 500,000. This gives an average of about 1,000 trees to each person, besides cuttings and seed, which many of the applicants will also be supplied with.

The seed on the Manitoba maple was this season very poor indeed, being absolutely worthless in the Territories and in Western Manitoba, the consequence is that less has been collected than was expected, but it is probable that a sufficient quantity for our purpose will be obtained for planting in the spring. The crop of ash seed has been most abundant throughout the west and about 100 bushels are now stored at Indian Head for our use.

It will be readily seen that in order

to provide for the supply of plant material and also for the inspection by the officers of the Department of the lands to be planted, that applications should be received considerably in advance of the time when the work of planting should begin. Notice was given early in the past summer that all applications for co-operation in planting in the spring of 1902 would require to be in before the first of September last. It was found that in order for the inspectors to visit the farms of those who were late in applying they frequently had to cover ground twice, whereas one trip would have been sufficient had earlier notice of application been received. In this connection it is to be hoped that all intending applicants for planting in the spring of 1903 will take notice that, in order to give sufficient time for the purposes stated above, their applications must be received at Ottawa not later than May 1st, 1902. All applicants must state definitely the section, township and range on which they wish to plant and where they may be found by the inspectors, who are sometimes put to great inconvenience by not knowing the exact location of an applicant. Parties wishing to plant in 1903 should, during next season, thoroughly work and cultivate the ground they intend to devote to trees. Directions for this purpose will be forwarded to anyone applying to the Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

The chief aim of the Department in taking hold of this work was to assist in what might be called pioneer work in tree planting on the bare plains of the west. This pioneer work consists in growing shelter belts of timber. After these have been obtained the owner of the land will be able to go on without the aid of the Department and increase his plantation to any extent he may desire. The first object is to plant those varieties which grow most rapidly and afford the greatest shelter in the shortest time, after that the more valuable varieties may be introduced for their usefulness in supplying timber

for fencing or fuel. Fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery can also be grown after a certain degree of shelter has been established by the hardier varieties of forest trees.

Though it is not probable that our present treeless prairies will ever produce timber grown under cultivation to in any sense compete with the natural forests, there is no reason why settlers should not, by judicious thinning out of their plantations, after they have attained a certain age, raise sufficient timber for fencing, and in many cases, for fuel as well, and it would be well for those who are starting in this work to keep this object in view.

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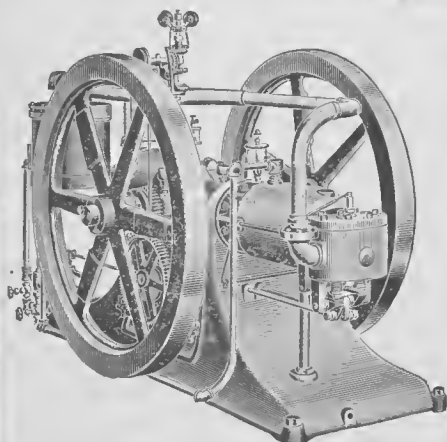
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A CHILD was standing on a street corner. He leaned with one shoulder against a high board-fence and swayed the other to and fro, the while kicking carelessly at the gravel.

Sunshine beat upon the cobbles, and a lazy summer wind raised yellow dust which trailed in clouds down the avenue. Clattering trucks moved with indistinctness through it. The child stood dreamily gazing.

After a time, a little dark-brown dog came trotting with an intent air down the sidewalk. A short rope was dragging from his neck. Occasionally he trod upon the end of it and stumbled.



He stopped opposite the child, and the two regarded each other. The dog hesitated for a moment, but presently he made some little advances with his tail. The child put out his hand and called him. In an apologetic manner the dog came close, and the two had an interchange of friendly pattings and waggles. The dog became more enthusiastic with each moment of the interview, until with his gleeful caperings he threatened to overturn the child. Whereupon the child lifted his hand and struck the dog a blow upon the head.

This thing seemed to overpower and astonish the little dark-brown dog, and wounded him to the heart. He sank down in despair at the child's feet. When the blow was repeated, together with an admonition in childish sentences, he turned over upon his back, and held his paws in a peculiar manner. At the same time with his ears and his



eyes he offered a small prayer to the child.

He looked so comical on his back, and holding his paws peculiarly, that the child was greatly amused and gave him little taps repeatedly, to keep him so. But the little dark-brown dog took this chastisement in the most serious way, and no doubt considered that he had committed some grave crime, for he wriggled contritely and showed his repentance in every way that was in his power. He pleaded with the child and petitioned him, and offered more prayers.

At last the child grew weary of this amusement and turned toward home.

The dog was praying at the time. He lay on his back and turned his eyes upon the retreating form.

Presently he struggled to his feet and started after the child. The latter wandered in a perfunctory way toward

his home, stopping at times to investigate various matters. During one of these pauses he discovered the little dark-brown dog who was following him with the air of a footpad.

The child beat his pursuer with a small stick he had found. The dog lay down and prayed until the child had finished, and resumed his journey. Then he scrambled erect and took up the pursuit again.

On the way to his home the child turned many times and beat the dog, proclaiming with childish gestures that he held him in contempt as an



unimportant dog, with no value save for a moment. For being this quality of animal the dog apologized and eloquently expressed regret, but he continued stealthily to follow the child. His manner grew so very guilty that he slunk like an assassin.

When the child reached his door-step, the dog was industriously ambling a few yards in the rear. He became so agitated with shame when he again confronted the child that he forgot the dragging rope. He tripped upon it and fell forward.

The child sat down on the step and the two had another interview. During it the dog greatly exerted himself to please the child. He performed a few gambols with such abandon that the child suddenly saw him to be a valuable thing. He made a swift avaricious charge and seized the rope.

He dragged his captive into a hall and up many long stairways in a dark tenement. The dog made willing efforts, but he could not hobble very skilfully up the stairs because he was very small

and soft, and at last the pace of the engrossed child grew so energetic that the dog became panic-stricken. In his mind he was being dragged toward a grim unknown. His eyes grew wild with the terror of it. He began to wiggle his head frantically and to brace his legs.

The child redoubled his exertions. They had a battle on the stairs. The child was victorious because he was completely absorbed in his purpose, and because the dog was very small. He dragged his acquirement to the door of his home, and finally with triumph across the threshold.

No one was in. The child sat down

on the floor and made overtures to the dog. These the dog instantly accepted. He beamed with affection upon his new friend. In a short time they were firm and abiding comrades.

When the child's family appeared, they made a great row. The dog was examined and commented upon and called names. Scorn was leveled at him from all eyes, so that he became much embarrassed and drooped like a scorched plant. But the child went sturdily to the center of the floor, and, at the top of his voice, championed the dog. It happened that he was roaring protestations, with his arms clasped about the dog's neck, when the father of the family came in from work.

The parent demanded to know what they were making the kid howl for. It was explained in many words that the infernal kid wanted to introduce a disreputable dog into the family.

A family council was held. On this depended the dog's fate, but he in no way heeded, being busily engaged in chewing the end of the child's dress.

The affair was quickly ended. The father of the family, it appears, was in a particularly savage temper that evening, and when he perceived that it would amaze and anger everybody if such a dog were allowed to remain, he decided that it should be so. The child, crying

softly, took his friend off to a retired part of the room to hobnob with him, while the father quelled a fierce rebellion of his wife. So



it came to pass that the dog was a member of the household.

He and the child were associated together at all times save when the child slept. The child became a guardian and a friend. If the large folk kicked the dog and threw things at him, the child made loud and violent objections. Once when the child had run, protesting loudly, with tears raining down his face and his arms outstretched, to protect his friend, he had been struck in the head with a very large saucepan from the hand of his father, enraged at some seeming lack of courtesy in the dog. Ever after the family were very careful how

they threw things at the dog. Moreover the latter grew very skilful in avoiding missiles and feet. In a small room containing a stove, a table, a bureau and some chairs, he would display strategic ability of a high order, dodging, feinting and scuttling about among the furniture. He could force three or four people armed with brooms, sticks and handfuls of coal, to use all their ingenuity to get in a blow. And even when they did, it was seldom that they could do him a serious injury or leave any imprint.

But when the child was present, these scenes did not occur. It came to be recognized that if the dog was molested, the child would burst into sobs, and as the child, when started, was very riotous and practically unquenchable, the dog had therein a safeguard.

However, the child could not always be near. At night when he was asleep, his dark-brown friend would raise from some black corner a wild, wailing cry, a song of infinite lowliness and despair, that would go shuddering and sobbing among the buildings of the block and cause people to swear. At these times the singer would often be chased all over the kitchen and hit with a great variety of articles.

Sometimes, too, the child himself used to beat the dog, although it is not known that he ever had what could be truly called a just cause. The dog always accepted these thrashings with an air of admitted guilt. He was too much of a dog to try to look to be a martyr or to plot revenge. He received the blows with deep humility, and furthermore he forgave his friend the moment the child had finished, and was ready to caress the child's hand with his little red tongue.

When misfortune came upon the child and his troubles overwhelmed him, he would often crawl under the table and lay his small distressed head on the dog's back. The dog was ever sympathetic. It is not to be supposed that at such times he took occasion to refer to the unjust beatings his friend, when provoked, had administered to him.

He did not achieve any notable degree of intimacy with the other members of the family. He had no confidence in them, and the fear that he would express at their casual approach often exasperated them exceedingly. They used to gain a certain satisfaction in underfeeding him, but finally his friend the child grew to watch the matter with some care, and when he forgot it, the dog was often successful in secret for himself.

So the dog prospered. He developed a large bark, which came wondrously from such a small rug of a dog. He ceased to howl persistently at night. Sometimes, indeed, in his sleep, he



would utter little yells, as from pain, but that old, no doubt, when in his dreams he encountered huge flaming dogs who threatened him direfully.

His devotion to the child grew until it was a sublime thing. He wagged at his approach; he sank down in despair at his departure. He could detect the sound of the child's step among all the



noises of the neighborhood. It was like a calling voice to him.

The scene of their companionship was a kingdom governed by this terrible potentate, the child; but neither criticism nor rebellion ever lived for an instant



the heart of the one subject. Down the mystic, hidden fields of his little dog soul bloomed flowers of love and perfect faith.

The child was in the habit of going on many expeditions to observe strange things in the vicinity. On these occasions his friend usually jogged aimfully along behind. Perhaps, though, he went ahead. This necessitated his turning around every quarter-minute to make sure the child was coming. He was filled with a large idea of the importance



Imp

He would call himself with such an air! He was

proud to be the retainer of so great a monarch.

One day, however, the father of the family got quite exceptionally drunk. He came home and held carnival with the cooking utensils, the furniture and his wife. He was in the midst of this recreation when the child, followed by the dark-brown dog, entered the room. They were returning from their voyages.

The child's practised eye instantly noted his father's state. He dived under the table, where experience had taught him was a rather safe place. The dog, lacking skill in such matters, was, of course, unaware of the true condition of affairs. He looked with interested eyes at his friend's sudden dive. He interpreted it to mean: Jovous gambol. He started to patter across the floor to join him. He was the picture of a little dark-brown dog en route to a friend.



The head of the family saw him at this moment. He gave a huge howl of joy, and knocked the dog down with a heavy coffee pot. The dog, yelling in supreme astonishment and fear, writhed to his feet and ran for cover. The man kicked out with a powerful foot. It caused the dog to swerve as if caught in a tide. A second blow of the coffee-pot laid him upon the floor.

Here the child, uttering loud cries, came valiantly forth like a knight. The father of the family paid no attention to these calls of the child, but advanced with glee upon the dog. Upon being knocked down twice in swift succession, the latter apparently gave up all hope of escape. He rolled over on his back and held his paws in a peculiar manner. In the same time with his eyes and his ears he offered up a small prayer.

But the father was in a mood for having fun, and it occurred to him that it would be a fine thing to throw the dog out of the window. So he reached forward and grabbed the animal by a leg, lifted him squinching up. He swung him two or three times hilariously about

his head, and then flung him with great accuracy through the window.

The soaring dog created a surprise in the block. A woman watering plants in an opposite window gave an involuntary shout and dropped a flower-pot. A man in another window leaned perilously out to watch the flight of the dog. A woman, who had been hanging out clothes in a yard, began to caper wildly. Her mouth was filled with clothes-pins, but her arms gave vent to a sort of exclamation. In appearance she was like a gagged prisoner. Children ran whooping.



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## Freckles' Christmas.

By J. J. Norris, Tenhold, Alta.



HE sun slipped down behind the far-off mountains, bringing the short North-west winter's day to a close. Coldly, swiftly, silently night fell over the great plains. From the edge of a bluff, wherein lay a dead horse, a veteran old coyote called his comrades to the feast. Far-away faint responses were heard from the timber-belt along the river, and soon shadowy forms began to glide stealthily over the frozen ground towards the bluff with its hidden prize. A rifle-shot from some belated hunter rang through the rarified air, short, sharp, echoless. There was a surprised, half-smothered hawl, a struggling form on the snow, a sudden stiffening of four yellowish-grey legs, then silence again—silence over all the vast expanse of hill and plain.

"'Fraid there's goin' to be a storm soun," said old Joe to himself, as he took the teapot by the spout and poured some boiling water into it. "The sun's gone down with sails all set, an' the coyotes is howlin' like they was crazy. Guess we're goin' to hev it, sure." At this juncture the teapot fell to the floor and was picked up minus the spout, causing old Joe to change the subject of his monologue. "Plague take the thing, anyway! O' course the handle couldn't go an' git knocked off without the pesky old spout had to do the same. It wouldn't be in the natur o' things, as things go here, if it did. Wonder why Bob doesn't come in to his supper."

Bob was old Joe's hired man. Presently he came from the barn, stamping his feet and cracking his fists together. "Goin' to be a storm," he said. "Cattle is gittin' up close together, an' turnin' their tails to the north. Guess it'll be here in time to spoil Bill Murphy's dance to-morrow night."

"Well, that'll be one good thing it'll do," commented Joe. "Bill's dance ain't goin' to be no school fer moral trainin', an' the worse it's spoilt the better it'll be fer the community in general. I reckon." Then the men had supper.

After it was over and the dishes washed, they took their pipes and sat before the fire in silent contemplation of the live coals. When there are no women to bother them, men are apt to see things in coals and tobacco smoke. Old Joe saw many things in the blaze of his hearth that night, for it was Christmas eve. On the swift tide of memory he was borne far from his prairie home to the confines of an eastern village, where he viewed again the scenes of long ago. How plainly he could see them all; the river, the school, the church, the mill, the blacksmith's shop and the candy store where he spent his pennies for the sake of a small girl in a red toque and a short dress. Then came later scenes; a garden on the hillside, filled with flowers; and a cottage. The girl was there too, but she had given up wearing toques and short dresses. After a while there was another little girl like the first, with big blue eyes and brown hair, and she smiled up at him, and held out her hands to come to him, till—the house fell crumbling into ashes and left old Joe all alone in the darkness. After a time he put up his pipe and went to bed.

Down the valley, a mile or more from Joe's homestead, lived his brother, his brother's wife and their daughter, Freckles. I am not going to tell you why they called her Freckles, for you will know, without being told. She had been christened Mary Ann, but nobody ever thought of calling her by that name.

What an immense amount of trouble would be avoided, and how much more pleasant life would be, if people could only always understand one another or, failing to understand, could forget

their differences. But they can't. There was a misunderstanding between Joe and his brother which neither could forget, and so they had not exchanged greetings for years. Freckles, strange to say, seemed to be unaware of this misunderstanding, or, being aware of it, failed to give it recognition. Whenever the spirit moved her to call on her uncle, she called, and there was an end to it. Sometimes he received her gruffly enough, but most of his gruffness was assumed, and Freckles knew it. If there was any softness about old Joe, it was towards little girls.

Christmas morning broke clear and frosty, with no indications of the coming storm. It seemed as if the coyotes had howled and the cattle had turned their tails northward to no very good purpose. Joe remembered what day it was. He was up and dressed, and had breakfasted before ten o'clock. Then, with his pipe in his mouth, and a newspaper in his hand (to keep him from seeing things in the smoke), he sought to make himself comfortable. He was busy reading a local advertisement setting forth the merits of gunpowder-tea when the door flew open and Freckles stood there with a basket on her arm. "Merry Christmas! Uncle Joe," cried she, "it seems to me, though, you might do better than smoke your old pipe a mornin' like this."

"Come in, child, come in, an' don't stand there with the door open, freezin' the shack fer nothin'. An' if I want to set here all day, smokin', or not smokin', it's my business, I reckon, an' nobody else's."

"Oh, yes, of course," answered Freckles, coming in, and shutting the door by backing up against it. "Well, I've brought you some cookies, Uncle Joe, and a pie that I baked myself, and I want to tell you about the rocking-horse Santa Claus brought me, and the jack-knife. I've got the knife with me, but the rocking-horse is so big I couldn't fetch him."

"Well, I'll be blowed!" exclaimed Joe, "if that don't beat my time all hollow! Why didn't he bring you a pair o' trousers with pockets in 'em. I'd like to know, an' a pair o' braces to hold 'em up! I allow they'd be 'bout as suitable as rockin'-horses an' jack-knives. Guess the old man didn't forgit to send a side-saddle, did he?"

"There ain't any need of a side-saddle," retorted Freckles, hotly, at which Joe allowed his face to relax into a solemn sort of smile. "Guess there ain't, neither," he said, reflectively, and the hired man, coming in just then, prevented a quarrel.

"What have you got for Christmas, Uncle Joe?" asked Freckles, after having maintained a dignified silence lasting over a minute and a half.

"I've got a whole sound plug, that's never been touched, an' 'bout the half o' another one."

"But what have you got to eat?" asked she, refusing to be annoyed. "I'm going to stay for dinner, and I want something good."

"Better wait till yer asked, Miss Freckledy."

"We must have a roast," she continued, unheeding the interruption, "and a good big one too, for I'm going to be awfully hungry. What can we have, Uncle Joe?"

"How would a p'tatey do, or, failing that, a turnip. Or, if none o' these things is suitable, mebbe the old cow will be accommodatin' enough to give us her calf."

As the discussion was likely to prove a profitless one, Freckles gave it up and turned her attention to what Joe called the "pantry end" of the shack. She dived into boxes, flung open the cupboard doors, pulled out drawers, climbed on chairs to examine shelves, and opened innumerable parcels, encouraged all the while by sarcastic remarks from old Joe. "Them's condition powders in the square canister on the shelf yonder. The gopher p'ison is in the glass jar on the dresser. Ye'll find a couple o' fly blisters in one o' the top drawers o' the cupboard, an' if ye want the spavin cure, it's in the black bottle behind the clock," and so on, until poor Freckles, tired of the

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fruitless search, stopped short with tears in her eyes, and a few scraps of evaporated apples in the bottom of a huge paper bag which she held in her hand.

"Well! have ye bagged enough game for a roast?" began Joe, but seeing the tears in the girl's eyes, he stopped short, and in his flinty old heart felt ashamed. "Never mind, child," he said, so quickly and softly that Freckles hardly knew his voice. "There ain't much provisions on hand, sure enough, but if we both git to work to find 'em, there ain't no manner o' doubt but we'll git sufficient fer a good spread." The result of a combined search was a dozen eggs, cracked with frost, a few pounds of fruit, part of a pail of jam, and a tiny box of spice.

"How's that, fer ye?" exclaimed Joe, ecstatically, as he surveyed the collection with the eye of an art critic. "If we can't make a dinner out o' that, it's goin' to be the fault o' the oven. As fer a roast, I'll jest take the axe an' knock the head off'n old Jake this



OLD JAKE AND THE HIRED MAN.

minute. He ain't no mortal use to himself, er anybody else, an' he's always pokin' around where he hadn't ought to be." Jake was the oldest rooster in old Joe's barnyard.

"But, Uncle Joe, you're fond of old Jake, ain't you?"

"Fond o' him? Nonsense, child! He ain't much to be fond of, I reckon. His feet is both froze clean off'n him, to say nothin' of his comb, an' as fer his tail—well, he ain't got one, that's all! 'Tain't alone his appearance that's against him, neither, fer he's as mean as a mole. He'll trail them legs o' his through three inches o' mud, an' lep up on yer head with 'em afterwards, like as not. Yes, an' he kin stand on the edge of a pail o' milk an' upset it while yer sayin' Jack Robi'son. I've knowed that rooster now fer eight year, or more, an' I've come to the conclusion that he's clear demoralized—always was."

"How old is he, uncle?" asked Freckles, thoughtfully.

"Well, he was two year old when I got him somewhere along o' eight year ago, an' that makes him ten, I reckon; but he ain't goin' to git much older," and Joe felt the edge of the axe with his thumb. Then he went out, closing the door hurriedly behind him.

"I allow he'll stand considerable cookin'," remarked the old man, as he returned some time later with all that was mortal of Jake but the head and feathers. "He was a regular tough while he was alive, an' I calc'late he ain't had time to git much better since. Many's the time I tried to twist that rooster's neck, an' couldn't. Once, 'bout three years ago, I planted a fine bed o' onions in my garden yonder. I got through work 'bout dinner time, an' come in fer a smoke an' a bite to eat. Some time along o' the afternoon I walked out fer to admire the job again, an' what d'ye think I seed? Why, old Jake, a-diggin' into that bed as if he was sworn, by the sweat o' his

brow, not to leave an onion in it by sundown. Three times I planted it, an' every time that pesky old bird scratched them onions to kingdom-come. At last one mornin' I throwed the garden rake at him. It took him fair in the back o' the neck, an' held him there till I come up. I took hold o' his head an' twisted it onct an' a half clear around, till I heerd his neck crack plain as daylight, then I dropped him fer dead. But d'ye think he was dead?" Here Joe paused, as if to give Freckles time to consider the chances. "Well, sir," he continued, "that very same evenin' he was back in them onions again, a-struttin' an' a-crowin' in the middle o' a flock o' hens that he had brought up with him from the barn."

By this time the subject of these reflections was almost ready for the oven.

"We must stuff him," said Joe. "Jake was always stuffed full o' something while he was livin', an' now that he's dead, I reckon he'd feel kind o' neglected if we was to leave him empty." So they filled him with bread-crumbs, and onions, and fat pork, with a pinch of wild sage for flavoring.

"There! We've done our best with him, Freckles, an' if he don't turn out well, I reckon it's how he was tough right from the start an' couldn't help it. Jake was as full of original sin as anybody I know of, an' that's sayin' a lot. Now fer the fruit puddin'!"

Neither Joe nor Freckles had any clear idea of how a fruit pudding should be made, so they consulted the hired man. The hired man refused to commit himself, but, with a wisdom born of inspiration, said he guessed a little of everything wouldn't hurt. And thus it was made.

When it was time for dinner Freckles went to her basket, and taking therefrom a white table-cloth, proceeded to spread it on the rough pine table.

"Fer the love o' old Jake, what have you ther, child?" asked Joe, in amazement.

"Only a table-cloth," uncle. "Gee-whittaker! Ain't we gittin' fine? Guess I'll hev to dress fer dinner. Wonder where's my claw-hammer coat. Man alive, Bob, why ain't ye gittin' ready? The bell'll be ringin' in a minute an' ye'll hev to git them moccasins off yer feet, fer the place yer standin' in ain't no ordinary shack!"

When everything was ready Joe sat down at the head of the table, Freckles at the foot, and the hired man took the position of honor at Joe's right hand. Joe was about to insert the fork into Jake's side preparatory to carving him up, when a look from Freckles caused him to stop short. "What is it, Freckles?"

"Ain't you going to say grace, Uncle Joe?"

"I warn't thinkin' o' it, child, but mebbe ye'd like to say it yerself?"

"No, Uncle Joe. It's your house, and your dinner."

Joe laid down his fork and looked at Freckles. She was already waiting with bowed head. He cast an appealing glance at the hired man. The hired man's eyes were focused on the pie. There was an awkward pause. Joe had no cut-and-dried blessing to invoke, and he hardly knew how to commence. At last, blushing to the roots of his grizzly beard, he placed his elbow on the table and bowed his head in his hand. The hired man did likewise. "Let us pray," said Joe. "O Lord, we ain't puttendin' to be no better than we are, nor as good as we might be. We ask Thee to forgive us fer the sins we hev committed in the past, an' fer them as we are likely to commit in the future. Bless this food which Thou hast provided fer us, an' help us to forgive our enemies—Amen."

Freckles and Joe did most of the talking during the meal, the hired man being too busy to say much. As if to make amends for his toughness in life, Jake was remarkably tender in death, and the pudding turned out "great fer the chance it got," as Joe put it. Altogether it was such a meal as Joe and the hired man had not had for a year, and they showed their appreciation of

it by letting none of it go to waste.

It was dark when Freckles thought of going. "Reckon I'll go a piece o' the way with ye, as its so dark," said her uncle, and together they followed the trail till they came to the lane leading to Freckles' home. "Guess I'd better go up the lane with ye, too," said Joe. "It's mighty dark an' ye might git lost." Silently they passed through the gate and up the lane to the front steps of the house. Joe had not been so near his brother's house since the day, three years previous, when he vowed, with angry words, never to enter it again. There was light and music within. Someone was singing a chant in a clear, treble voice. Joe listened to the words:—

"Blessed is He that cometh . . . that cometh . . . Blessed is He He . . ."

Joe had heard music like that somewhere, some time, he hardly knew where or when, it was so long ago.

"Guess you can find the door now, Freckles," he said, at length, "I must be goin' back. Good night." He was about to turn away when a man who had been standing in the shadow of the house stepped out and stood before him. In the darkness Joe could only guess who it was. Thus they remained for a moment facing each other, with Freckles standing between them. No one spoke. Suddenly the door was thrown open and the light streamed out upon them from within. Each man looked into the other's eyes, and, with that look, they, who had been strangers for years, saw that the barriers between them had fallen away. Their hands met and gripped above Freckles' head.

"Forgive me, Ned."

"Forgive me, Joe."

And out through the open door the words of the chant fell upon them like a benediction: "Blessed is He that cometh . . . that cometh . . . The Prince of Peace."

Freckles and Joe and the hired man had spent Christmas as best they could. It was only a simple celebration, but He in whose honor it was held may have deemed it better than a banquet. The eyes that are never dazzled by false glitter, or vain show, may have turned from the city shrine with its costly altar and its bowing multitude, to rest, for a moment, with divine approval, upon a simple scene in a far-away western shack. The ear that bent to listen may have caught in old Joe's stammered "prayer" harmony more beautiful than that of the "Gloria," thundering from gilded pipe-organ and surpliced choir.

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